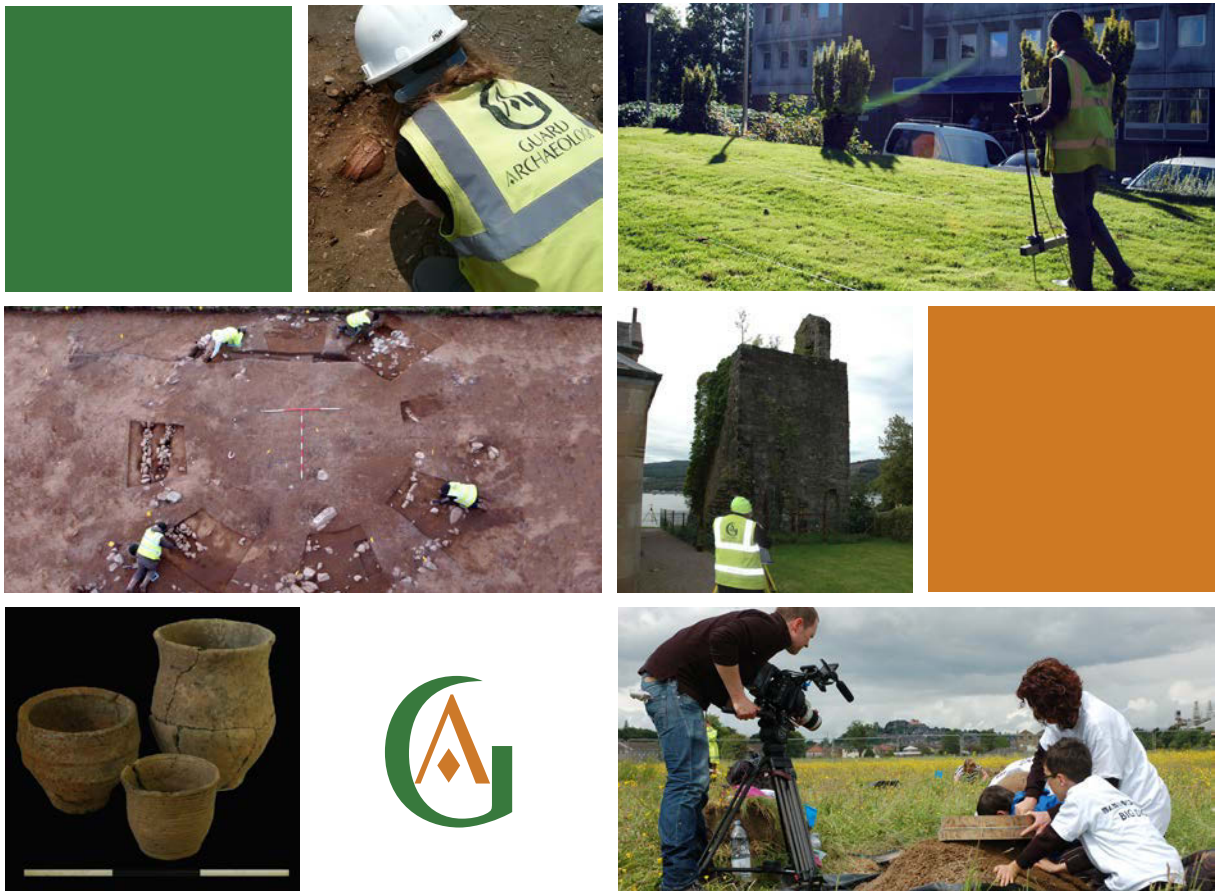


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Ferneylea Wind Farm, Cockburnspath, East Lothian Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 3778

www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Ferneylea Wind Farm, Cockburnspath, East Lothian
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Renewable Power Exchange

NGR: NT 739 690

Project Number: 3778

Report by: Douglas Allan

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Bob Will & Ronan Toolis

Approved by:



Date:

01/08/2014

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



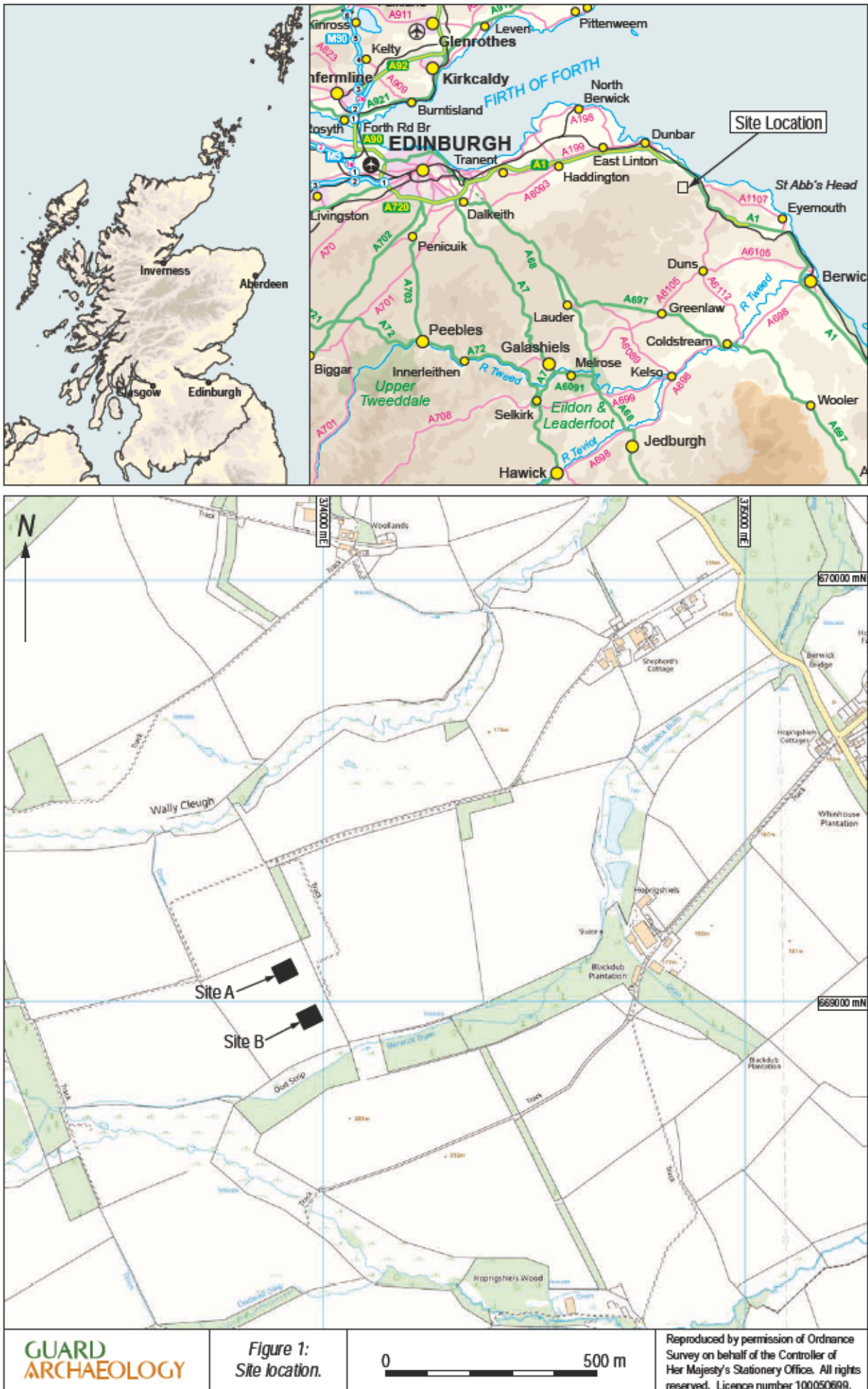
www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	6
Fieldwork Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Conclusion	7
Acknowledgements	7
Appendices	9
Appendix A: List of Contexts	9
Appendix B: List of Photographs	9
Appendix C: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry	10
Appendix D: Written Scheme Of Investigation	11

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
-------------------------	---



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology was commissioned by Renewable Power Exchange to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works required for the construction of two wind turbines at Ferneylea Farm near Cockburnspath in East Lothian. The excavation works encountered no finds of archaeological significance during the works.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken between 18 - 23 July 2014 during ground-breaking works required for the construction of two wind turbines at Ferneylea Farm near Cockburnspath in East Lothian (Planning Reference: 10/00769/P).

Site Location

- 3.1 The site lies at an elevation of approximately 210 m OD and is approximately 1.5 km to the south of Oldhamstocks, the nearest village (NGR: NT 739 690), in East Lothian. It is a rural environment bounded by arable and pasture fields in the surrounding landscape. The site comprised two areas of c. 20 m x 50 m, each to contain an 18 m diameter circular installation to support a wind turbine with associated guyed wires. The two areas are c. 100 m apart.
- 3.2 The underlying geology of the site consisted of superficial glaciofluvial deposits - gravel, sand and silt, overlying Stratheden Group and Inverclyde Group (undifferentiated) sandstone and sedimentary bedrock.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 While cropmarks (HER: MEL9579; NMRS: NT76NW 8), which are probably geological in origin, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs a short distance to the north of the development area, a number of prehistoric monuments lie within the wider surrounding area.
- 4.2 To the east of the development area, was found a severely robbed cairn (NMRS: NT76NW 1) on the summit of the Middle Birny Hill, by Hoprigshiels farm, following the discovery of a Food Vessel Urn in 1887; the urn contained a cremation and was inverted within a shallow pit which may have been lined with stones. Subsequent excavations revealed that the remaining cairn material covered two cists: the first contained a crouched inhumation, three flints and a piece of haematite; the second contained two Beakers and had been built in a pit 1.3 m deep, the sides of which were revetted with coursed boulders and which contained fragments of cremated bone and charcoal. To the south there was a broken vessel, possibly a Beaker (now lost), which had contained a cremation. Not far from this, to the south, what may be a ploughed down barrow (NMRS: NT76NE 36) has been recorded as a cropmark ring-ditch on oblique aerial photography lying close to the summit of a low hill about 380 m south-west of the Whinhouse plantation. It is about 20 m in diameter within a ditch about 2 m wide. A little further to the south, on the farm of Ecklaw where it adjoins Hoprig Shiels, was the findspot (NMRS: NT76NE 6) of more urns similar to those recovered from Hoprigshiels, which "unfortunately fell into the hands of ignorant people, who neglected them and they fell to pieces".
- 4.3 To the south-west of the development area is Dod Hill, the summit of which is crowned with a possible prehistoric cairn (NMRS: NT76NW 2).
- 4.4 Although there has been no archaeological work carried out on the actual proposed site, these prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, along with the relatively undeveloped nature of the development area, suggested a reasonable potential for archaeological remains to be present and to survive within the proposed development area. Consequently any archaeological remains that may survive in situ could have been impacted upon during the development. Any groundbreaking works therefore carried out as part of the development process was considered as having a potential archaeological impact and therefore required archaeological monitoring.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological work was:

- to identify any archaeological features and deposits within the area to be subjected to ground-breaking works;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains within this development area were excavated and recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking work;
- Submit a report to data structure level on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further archaeological works should significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This included initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance, construction and service trenches.
- 6.2 All machine excavators were fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of soil to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- 6.3 Overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.4 Any archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features have been encountered they would have been 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections would have been drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels would have been tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds would be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone would be collected as bulk samples by context.
- 6.6 Should significant archaeological remains have been encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains would have been largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client on an appropriate excavation project design, in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (See Appendix D).

Results

- 7.1 The watching brief was undertaken between 18-23 July 2014. The detailed results of the watching brief are set out in Appendices A-B and Figure 1.
- 7.2 Site A, the northern of the two turbine sites, revealed five distinct linear marks in the subsoil running approximately NNE/SSW and approximately 8-9 m apart. Each one was 0.55-0.60 m wide and appeared to be the basal imprint of furrows (003) from rig and furrow agriculture.

There were no associated finds and a trowel sift of topsoil from Site A revealed no finds either. Several modern ceramic field drains crossed the site, cutting the earlier furrow imprints.

- 7.3 Site B revealed no evidence of the furrows identified in Site A and only one modern ceramic field drain with 2 sherds of broken field drain pipe recovered from the topsoil. Site B was located on a steeper slope downwards to the south and a smaller area was therefore stripped to level the ground.

Discussion

- 8.1 During the archaeological watching brief it was revealed that rig and furrow agriculture had taken place in the location of Site A but no evidence of this was revealed at Site B which was on a steeper slope and with a smaller strip area. The evidence of furrows remained only as imprints in the subsoil and were later cut by modern ceramic field drains. No other archaeology was encountered during the course of the works and no finds were recovered to help date the rig and furrow activity.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The site location has been used for agriculture and/or pasture over an extended period of time but no significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the works.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix C. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-186216) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank John Buick of Green Cat Renewables Ltd and Damien Munnelly of NRS Group for their assistance. GUARD Archaeology Ltd would also thank Andy Robertson, East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer. The illustration and desk top publishing was prepared by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Bob Will and Ronan Toolis.

**Ferneylea Wind Farm,
Cockburnspath, East Lothian
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site A&B	A mid brown, medium firm compact and friable sandy silt with some clay, depth 0.25-0.30m. Semi-frequent pebble and small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Topsoil
002	Site A&B	A cream/pink/buff mottled firm and slightly moist clay subsoil, with frequent weathered sandstone fragments. Ceramic field drains cut into surface. Excavated to depth 2m at turbine footprint.	Subsoil
003	Site A	A dark grey/brown imprint of firm silty clay in the clay subsoil (002), avg 0.55-0.60m wide, crossing the full strip area of Site A in a roughly NNE-SSW alignment and approx. 8-9m apart.	Rig & Furrow imprint in subsoil

Appendix B: List of Photographs

Digital File 1

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	Site A	-	ID Shot	-
2	Site A	-	General view of Site A - open grazing land, access road to fore	ENE
3	Site A	-	General view of Site A - open grazing land, compound beyond	WSW
4	Site A	-	Borehole installation and disturbed ground from test pits at WSW end of Site A	SSE
5	Site A	-	Working shot - first ground breaking of turbine footprint	WSW
6	Site A	(002), (003)	Turbine footprint stripped on SE side, flags mark a furrow imprint	SW
7	Site A	-	Turbine footprint stripped on NW side, flags mark a furrow imprint	SW
8	Site A	-	Turbine footprint stripped oblique view, flags mark a furrow imprint	S
9	Site A	-	Working shot - stripping to NE from turbine footprint	SW
10	Site A	(001), (002)	View of topsoil depth, subsoil and ceramic field drain	SE
11	Site A	(002), (003)	General view of area stripped 21/7/14, flags show furrow lines	SW
12	Site A	(002), (003)	Oblique view of middle of Site A along furrow line	S
13	Site A	-	General view of Site A stripped 21/7/14	NE
14	Site A	-	Oblique view of Site A stripped 21/7/14	ENE
15	Site A	-	Oblique view of Site A stripped 21/7/14 - close up showing field drains	NE
16	Site A	-	Working shot of turbine footing being excavated post-strip	NE
17	Site A	-	View of stripped extension at SE corner of Site A	SW
18	Site A	-	Working shot of turbine footing being excavated post-strip	ENE
19	Site B	-	Oblique view of Site B before stripping	NE
20	Site B	-	Borehole installation and disturbed ground from test pits at east end of Site B	SE
21	Site B	-	Oblique view of Site B before stripping	S

Digital File 2

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	General	-	General view of compound	S
2	General	-	General view of compound	SE
3	General	-	General view of compound	N
4	General	-	General view of compound	NE
5	Site B	-	General turbine B	E
6	Site B	-	General turbine B	SE
7	Site B	-	General turbine B	E
8	Site A	-	General turbine A	E

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
9	Site A	-	General turbine A	E
10	Site A	-	General turbine A	E
11	Site A	-	General turbine A	NE
12	Site B	-	Pre-start turbine B	NE
13	Site B	-	Pre-start turbine B	E
14	Site B	-	Turbine B stripped	S
15	Site B	-	Turbine B stripped	SE
16	Site B	-	Turbine B stripped	S
17	Site B	-	Turbine B stripped	SE
18	Site B	-	Crane base stripped	E
19	Site B	-	Crane base stripped	NE
20	Site B	-	Crane base field drain	W
21	Site B	-	Crane base	W

Appendix C: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

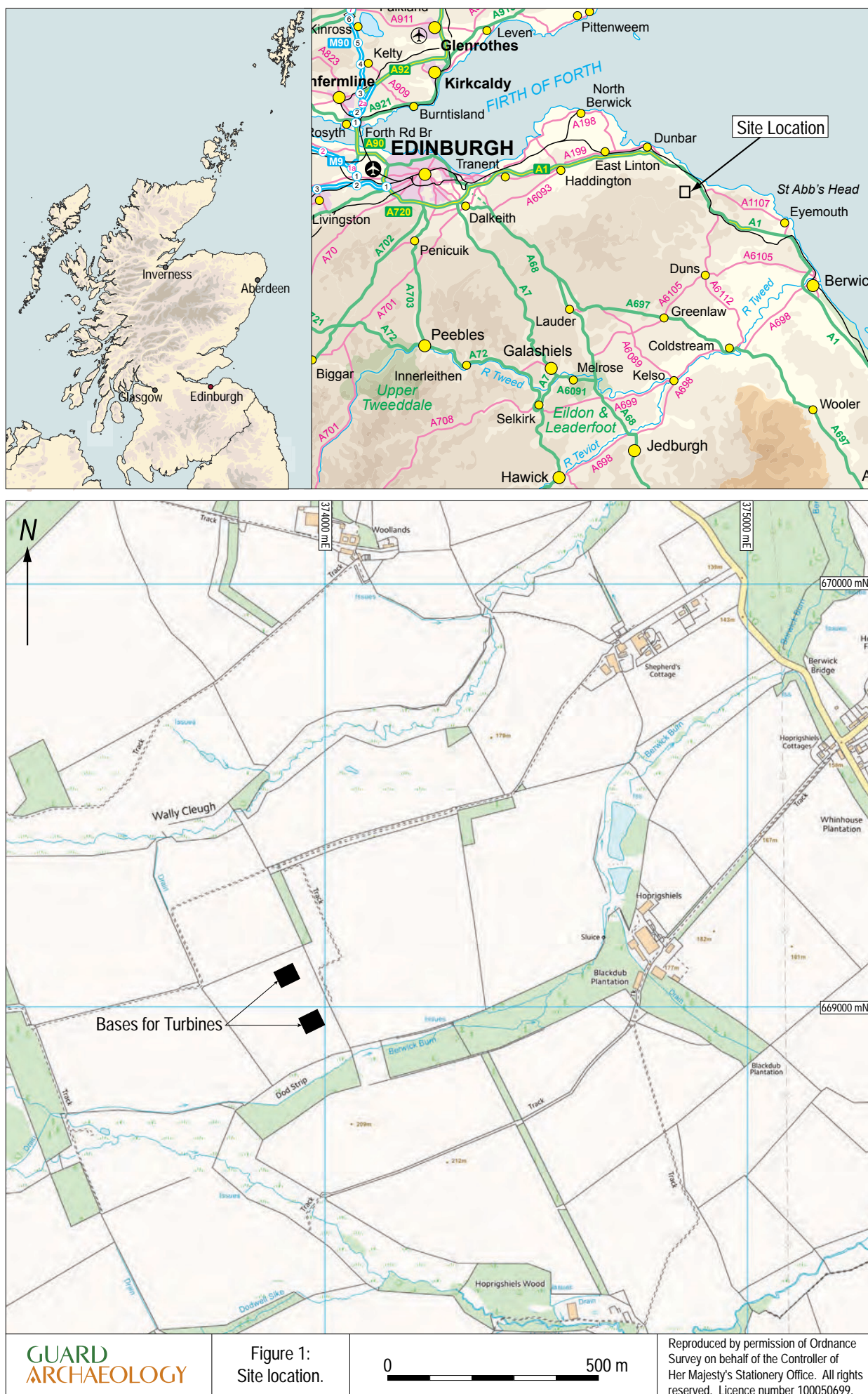
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ferneylea Wind Farm, Cockburnspath
PROJECT CODE:	3778
PARISH:	Oldhamstocks
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Douglas Allan
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 739 690
START DATE (this season)	18th July 2014
END DATE (this season)	23rd July 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to a number of prehistoric monuments and the findspot of now destroyed prehistoric urns lying within the wider surrounding area, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd during the excavation of two adjacent areas for wind turbines. During the watching brief it was revealed that rig and furrow agriculture had taken place in the location of Site A but no evidence of this was revealed at Site B which was on a steeper slope and with a smaller strip area. The evidence of furrows remained only as an imprint in the subsoil and were later cut by modern ceramic field drains. No other archaeology was encountered during the course of the works and no finds were recovered to help date the rig and furrow activity.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Renewable Power Exchange
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix D: Written Scheme Of Investigation

**FERNEYLEA FARM, COCKBURNSPATH,
EAST LOTHIAN –
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3778



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological works associated with the ground-breaking works required for the construction of two wind turbines at Ferneylea Farm near Cockburnspath in East Lothian (Planning Reference: 10/00769/P).

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the scope and methodology for the archaeological mitigation works for the ground-breaking works required for the construction of two wind turbines at Ferneylea Farm near Cockburnspath in East Lothian. A programme of archaeological work consisting of a watching brief during ground works will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified preservation through record will be required, including excavation and publication.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that are needed to mitigate the effects of the development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in addenda to this document. These *addenda* will be submitted for the agreement of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site lies at an elevation of approximately 210 metres and is approximately 1.5 kilometres to the south of Oldhamstocks, the nearest village (NGR NT 739 690). It is a rural environment bounded by arable and pasture fields in the surrounding landscape.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 While cropmarks (HER: MEL9579; NMRS: NT76NW 8), which are probably geological in origin, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs a short distance to the north of the development area, a number of prehistoric monuments lie within the wider surrounding area.
- 4.2 To the east of the development area, was found a severely robbed cairn (NMRS: NT76NW 1) on the summit of the Middle Birny Hill, by Hoprigshiels farm, following the discovery of a Food Vessel Urn in 1887; the urn contained a cremation and was inverted within a shallow pit which may have been lined with stones. Subsequent excavations revealed that the remaining cairn material covered two cists: the first contained a crouched inhumation, three flints and a piece of haematite; the second contained two Beakers and had been built in a pit 1.3 m deep, the sides of which were revetted with coursed boulders and which contained fragments of cremated bone and charcoal. To the south there was a broken vessel, possibly a Beaker (now lost), which had contained a cremation. Not far from this, to the south, what may be a ploughed down barrow (NMRS: NT76NE 36) has been recorded as a cropmark ring-ditch on oblique aerial photography lying close to the summit of a low hill about 380m south-west of the Whinhouse plantation. It is about 20m in diameter within a ditch about 2m wide. A little further to the south, on the farm of Ecklaw where it adjoins Hoprig Shiels, was the findspot (NMRS: NT76NE 6) of more urns similar to those recovered from Hoprigshiels, which "unfortunately fell into the hands of ignorant people, who neglected them and they fell to pieces".
- 4.3 To the south-west of the development area is Dod Hill, the summit of which is crowned with a possible prehistoric cairn (NMRS: NT76NW 2).
- 4.4 Although there has been no archaeological work carried out on the actual proposed site, these prehistoric archaeological remains in the area, along with the relatively undeveloped nature of the development area, suggest a reasonable potential for archaeological remains to be present and to survive within the proposed development area. Consequently any archaeological remains that may

survive in situ could be impacted upon during the development. Any groundbreaking works therefore carried out as part of the development process are considered as having a potential archaeological impact and require archaeological monitoring.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological work is:
- to identify any archaeological features and deposits within the area to be subjected to ground-breaking works;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains within this development area are excavated and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking work;
 - Submit a report to data structure level on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further archaeological works should significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

- 6.1 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance, construction and service trenches.
- 6.2 All machine excavators will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of soil to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.3 Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.4 Any archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context.
- 6.6 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client on an appropriate excavation project design, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
- 6.7 Should human remains be revealed, the local police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two - four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer for their agreement. The report will take the form of a Data

Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, environmental sampling, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological work, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography
- 7.4 A digital pdf copy of the report will first be prepared for the client for agreement. A digital pdf copy of the report will then be submitted to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service for agreement.
- 7.5 Upon agreement an appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client, for formal submission to East Lothian Council. The hard copy report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.
- 7.6 A digital copy of the full report with plans and DES entry on CD – in PDF and doc formats, will also be sent to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service. The inclusion of photographs, plans and illustrations will fall within the current guidelines for archival standards set by the Archaeology Data Service and RCAHMS. Additionally, for inclusion in the SMR, a minimum of 3-4 photographs will be required in a digital format (i.e. not embedded in a digital report) to give an overall impression of the site and to illustrate the archaeological remains discovered. All digital data should be produced and presented on CD in archive stable format. The position of all archaeological trenches, excavation areas, survey areas, etc, will be additionally supplied, on CD disk, preferably in a shapefile format or as a geo-referenced DXF file.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A draft of this text will be forwarded to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service for comment prior to submission. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of completion of all archaeological work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Timetable

- 13.1 The programme for the watching brief is yet to be scheduled. On completion of all fieldwork, a report to data structure level will be completed within two - four weeks.
- 13.2 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Monitoring

- 14.1 The start date for the archaeological fieldwork will be arranged in due course. The East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 15.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 15.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk