

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Huntly House Museum Courtyard, Edinburgh Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 3840

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**Huntly House Museum Courtyard, Edinburgh**  
**Archaeological Evaluation**  
**Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** Edinburgh City Council

**NGR:** NT 2643 7377

**Project Number:** 3840

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

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## Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation of a courtyard to the rear of Huntly House Museum, High Street, Edinburgh. This comprised three hand excavated test pits along the length of the courtyard. The evaluation recorded a limited number of features; a midden pit found containing fragments of glazed and unglazed Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery in Trench 3 is likely to date from the medieval period and may be associated with an earlier layout of property boundaries. A putative wall/kerb and post-hole recorded in Trench 2 may be associated with more recent activity on the site. Shallow make-up deposits were found overlying natural clay or bedrock towards the north end of the site and buried garden soils survived to the south end of the site. This report incorporates a summary of an earlier excavation carried out in the courtyard prior to replanting an area of garden; this took place in 1986/1987.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological evaluation of a courtyard area to the rear of Huntly House Museum, High Street, Edinburgh. This was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local authority archaeologist John Lawson, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS).

## Site Location

- 3.1 The courtyard is to the rear of Huntly House Museum (NT 2643 7377) situated on the south side of the High Street in Edinburgh. The courtyard is enclosed by high walls with a gate and a door leads from the north end of the courtyard into Huntly House (Figure 1).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The enclosed courtyard is to the rear of Huntly House Museum, an early sixteenth century townhouse fronting the High Street with backlands to the rear. Huntly House has undergone several phases of renovation and extensions to the original building. The site lies within the medieval heart of Edinburgh on the High Street leading from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace and Abbey within the medieval burgh of the Canongate. Previous work at Huntly House involved the excavation of a small foundation trench in the kitchen close to the courtyard, here mixed subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.3 m below the current floor level and it was thought to overlay bedrock although this was not fully investigated (DES 1999, 39). An excavation undertaken in 1986/1987 recorded a stone surface which yielded sixteenth to nineteenth century pottery; this sealed a large midden pit containing late twelfth to fourteenth century pottery. Other work along the High Street has demonstrated that the below ground deposits vary substantially either deep deposits of medieval midden or shallow soils and bedrock. In addition to the presence of extensive medieval midden deposits structural remains of buildings have also been discovered from excavations in and below buildings in the vicinity of the High Street (Edinburgh Tolbooth, Blackfriars Street, St Patrick's Church, Carlton, Scottish Parliament etc). The range of these discoveries makes it difficult to predict what may survive within the present courtyard but there is potential for substantial archaeological features to survive.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the courtyard.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to assess the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to CECAS on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if post-excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The archaeological works consisted of three 1.5 m long by 1 m wide trenches.
- 6.3 All trenches were hand excavated. The existing paving slabs were carefully removed and re-instated at the end of the evaluation.
- 6.4 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location 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 by the on-site archaeologists to determine their character and extent. Soil was stored on a geo-textile membrane during the excavation. Each trench and spoil heap was fenced off during the excavation for health and safety reasons.
- 6.5 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 were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20.
- 6.6 All work was conducted in line with Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards and Guidance.

## Results

- 7.1 These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller context descriptions found in appendix B.

### 1986/1987 Excavation (*Figure 1, Plates A and B*)

- 7.2 A small area of the courtyard to the rear of Huntly House was excavated prior to the replanting of a flower bed, to investigate rumours of the presence of a well shaft. No trace was found of such a feature, but beneath a rough paving of post-medieval date was part of a large, irregularly shaped pit, which extended beyond the excavated area to the west and north-west. The deepest part comprised a rectangular shaft, cut through natural rock to a depth of 1.68 m. The pit had apparently been filled in deliberately after a short lifespan, with no detectable deposits surviving in the bottom. Its purpose is therefore unknown. The back-filled material contained 324 potsherds, dating from the late twelfth-early fourteenth centuries.



*Plate A: General view of the pit excavated during the 1986/1987 excavation.*



*Plate B: General view of the pit section excavated during the 1986/1987 excavation.*

### 2014 Excavation Trench 1 (Figure 1, Plate 1)

7.3 Trench 1 was located at the north end of the site, aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.5 m long by 1 m wide. Paving, concrete slabs (001), forming part of the courtyard surface were removed and found to be overlying a layer of bedding sand (002). This overlay a thin dark trampled layer of natural clay (003), which overlay bright orange/brown natural clay (004). No archaeological features were seen. Concrete slabs may have been laid over areas formerly planted as garden, particularly noticeable in the area around Trench 1 as they appeared to form a square within an area of sandstone paving slabs.



Plate 1: Trench 1, from the north-east

### Trench 2 (Figures 1, 2 and 3, Plates 2 and 3)

7.4 Trench 2 was located in the central part of the courtyard and was aligned north-west to south-east immediately north of a large Rosemary bush which formed the garden area excavated in 1986/1987 prior to planting. This measured 1.5 m long by 1 m wide but was extended northwards slightly to further investigate a putative kerb or paving remnant (205). Below the sandstone paving slabs (200) forming the current courtyard surface yellow bedding sand (201) with patches of ash and cinders was found to a depth of 30 mm. Below this a levelling layer (202) containing frequent small sandstone fragments, occasional slate and pantile fragments, moderate spreads of lime mortar and degraded mortar throughout. Fragments of painted lime mortar were recovered from this layer during excavation suggesting this material derived from demolition debris.



Plate 2: Painted plaster.



Plate 3: Trench 2, white arrow indicates position of post-hole (207) and putative paving/kerb (205) is visible top left rear of frame, from the north-west.

- 7.5 This overlay a very compact dark grey/brown silty sand (203) with moderate to frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones, small fragments of slate and orange tile and occasional lumps of lime mortar, although this material (unlike layer 202) may be residual and have accumulated during a time of construction and development on the site during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. After removal of these overburden layers a putative kerb or remnant of paving (205) was recorded towards the north end of the trench, this comprised two sandstone rubble stones laid on bed set onto a brown clay. This measured 0.56 m long by 0.48 m wide and survived to a single course in height 90 mm. A pit cut (207) was recorded at the north end of trench 2 and contained a fill (206) of dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent wood fragments probably the remains of a timber post.

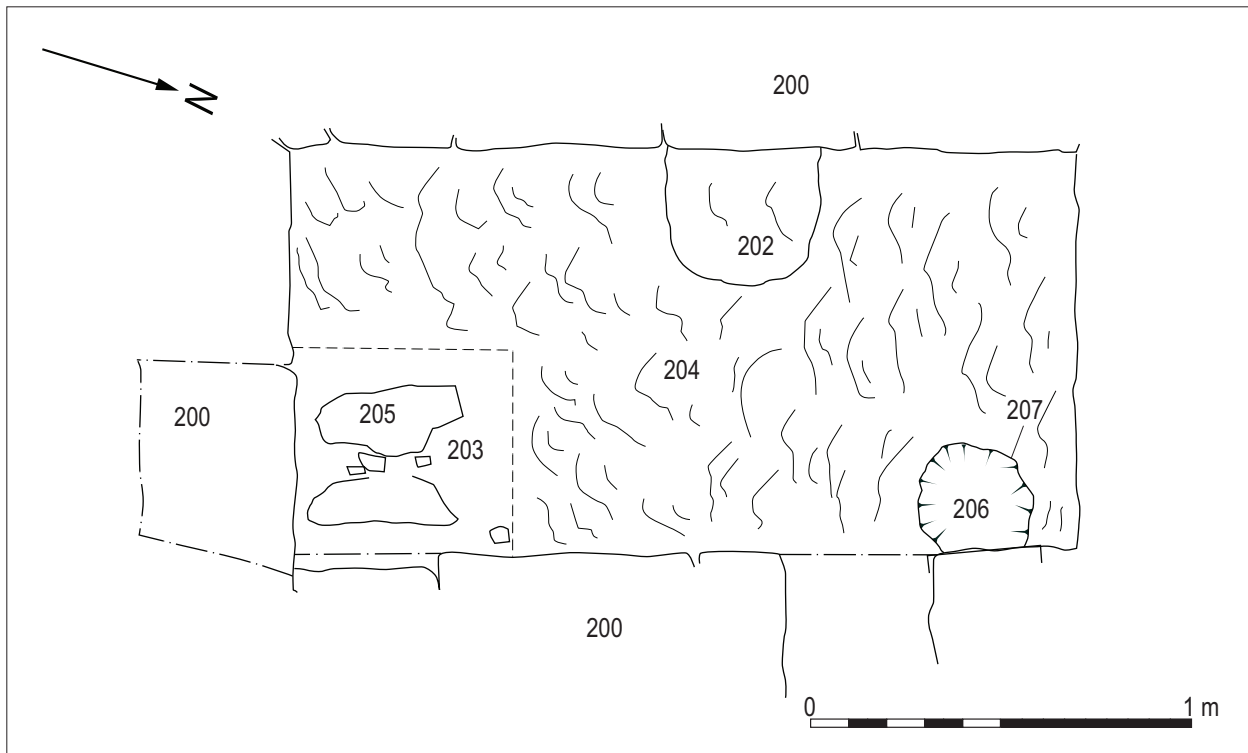


Figure 2: Plan of trench 2 showing putative paving/kerb 205 and pit cut 207.

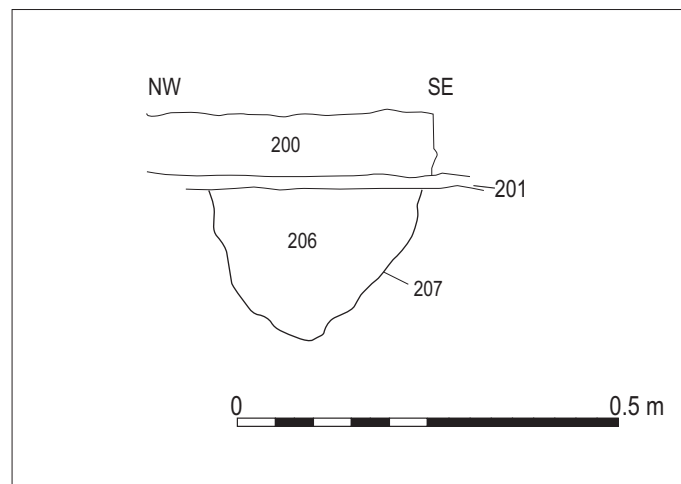


Figure 3: South West facing section of pit 207 in trench 2.



**Trench 3** (Figures 1, 4 and 5, Plates 4 and 5)

7.6 Trench 3 measured 1.5 m long by 1 m wide, aligned north-east to south-west and was located towards the southern end of the courtyard against the wall forming the present western property boundary wall. Topsoil (300) was found overlying a buried pale grey/brown garden soil horizon (301), which contained post-medieval pottery fragments. This overlay natural clay (302). After removal of the garden soil horizons (300 and 301) a pit cut (304) was found cut into natural clay (302). This measured 0.84 m long (visible), by 0.56 m wide (visible), by 0.3 m deep and continued below the trench edges to the south-west and north-west. The pit was filled with a dark brown silt and several fragments of glazed and unglazed thirteenth century White Gritty Ware pottery were recovered from this material during excavation. The pit appeared to extend beyond and below the existing wall forming the current property boundary and may relate to a time predating the existing property boundaries.



Plate 4: Pit cut 304 below existing west property boundary wall in Trench 3 pre-ex, from the south-east.



Plate 5: Pit cut 304 in Trench 3 post-ex, from the south-east.

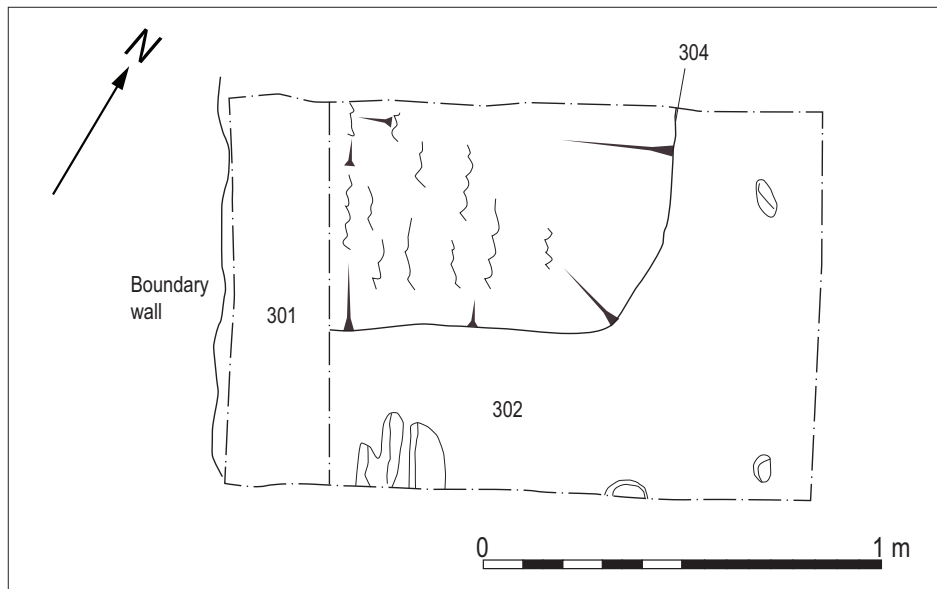


Figure 4: Plan of pit cut 304 in trench 3.

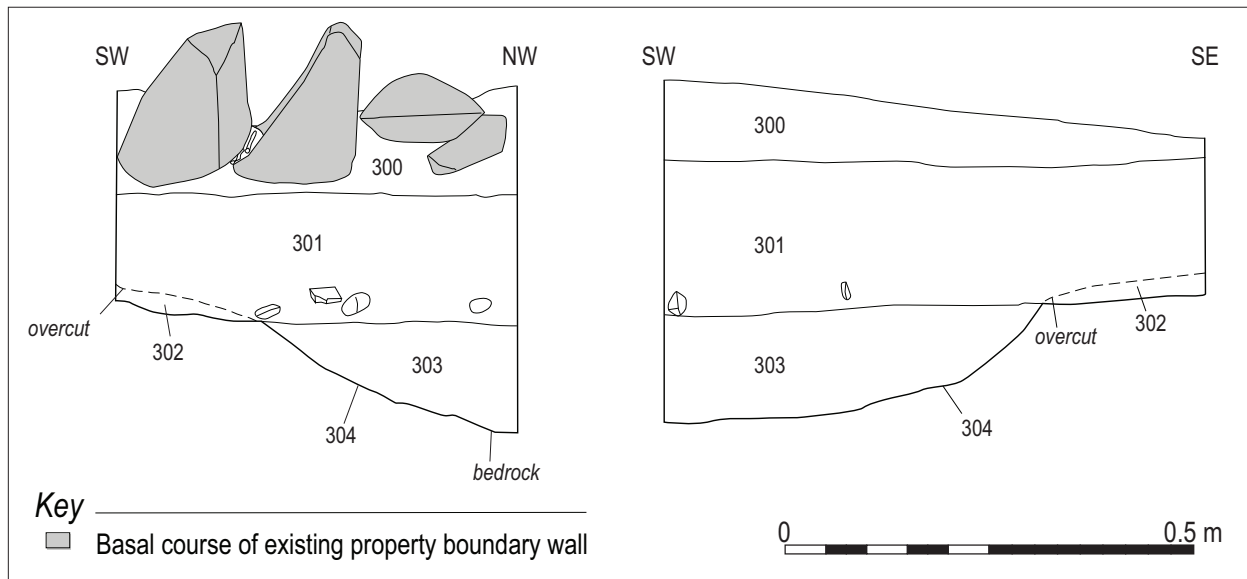


Figure 5: North East and South East facing sections through pit cut 304 in trench 3.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The trial trench evaluation recorded a limited number of features; the pit in Trench 3 is likely to date from the medieval period and may be associated with an earlier layout of property boundaries. The putative paving/kerb and post-hole recorded in Trench 2 may be associated with more recent activity on the site, perhaps the paving is a continuation of the rough paving of post-medieval date recorded during the 1986/87 excavation. In 1647 Huntly House was bought by the 'Incorporation of Hammermen' (the Guild for metalworkers, from blacksmiths to goldsmiths) who undertook various renovations and extensions before a major renovation in 1671. Further building works took place over the years until the last major refurbishment in 1927-32 by Frank C Mears when the building became a museum. The fragments of decorative painted plaster recovered from Trench 2 may have been deposited during the period of the buildings transition from townhouse to museum and may be significant remnants in terms of the buildings earlier internal decoration.
- 8.2 The site appears to have been truncated towards the northern end where shallow deposits were found directly overlying natural clay and weathered rock, nonetheless deep rock cut features could survive in this area. Buried soil horizons survive towards the southern end of the site and here the potential for further hitherto undiscovered buried remains is most likely and further work in this area may prove rewarding.
- 8.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 8.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-) 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 City of Edinburgh Council archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 9.1 GUARD would like to thank John Lawson of CECAS for his assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair, assisted by Daniel Wood and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Bob Will.

**Huntly House Museum Courtyard, Edinburgh**  
**Archaeological Evaluation**  
**Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Trench Details

| Tr No | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Topsoil/ Overburden | Subsoil | Details  |
|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|--|
| 1     | 1.5        | 1         | 0.24      | 001 Paving          | 4       | None   |
| 2     | 1.76       | 1.1       | 0.26      | 200 Paving          | 204     | Putative paving or kerb 205. Pit cut 207 overburden layers 201-203 |
| 3     | 1.5        | 1         | 0.57      | 300 Topsoil         | 302     | Garden soil 301, Pit cut 304                                       |

### Appendix B: List of Contexts

| Context No. | Area      | Description  | Interpretation   |
|-------------|-----------|--|--|
| 001         | Courtyard | Sandstone or concrete slabs forming the existing courtyard surface. Large and small, square and rectangular slabs laid on bed and bedded onto a thin layer of coarse sand with fine gravel 002. Stone size 950 mm x 790 mm x 70 mm > 380 mm x 180 mm x 70 mm   | Courtyard surface. Concrete slabs may have been laid over areas formerly planted as garden.  |
| 002         | Courtyard | Deposit: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown coarse sand with frequent fine gravel, ash and cinders mixed through sand below sandstone slabs. Measured up to 0.06 m deep  | Bedding sand for concrete and sandstone slabs. Some ash and cinders present below sandstone slabs.   |
| 003         | Trench 1  | Deposit: A moist, firm dark brown/black clay with occasional small stones. Measured up to 0.05 m deep  | Trampled natural clay below bedding sand 002 and overlying natural clay 004  |
| 004         | Trench 1  | Deposit: A moist, firm pale brown with red mottling clay. Moderate inclusions of small angular and sub-angular stones.   | Natural clay   |
| 200         | Trench 2  | Same as 001 but with a lesser number of concrete slabs although a few concrete slabs were present  | Courtyard surface  |
| 201         | Trench 2  | Deposit: A moist, soft pale yellow sand with occasional spreads of ash and cinders. Measured 0.03 m deep   | Bedding sand below sandstone slabs in Trench 2   |
| 202         | Trench 2  | Deposit: A moist, firm pale grey/brown sandy silt with frequent small sandstone fragments, occasional slate and pantile fragments, moderate spreads of lime mortar and degraded mortar throughout. Fragments of painted lime mortar were recovered from this layer during excavation. Measured 0.03 m deep | Demolition debris, possibly imported and laid as a levelling layer below bedding sand 201 for courtyard paving slabs. Overlay deposit 204 and possible wall remnant 205          |
| 203         | Trench 2  | Deposit: a moist, very compact dark grey/brown silty sand with moderate to frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones, small fragments of slate and orange tile and occasional lumps of lime mortar. Measured 0.1 m deep at the south end of Trench 2   | Trampled fine building debris layer overlies natural weathered bedrock 204. May be residual material associated with construction and development of the site in the C18th-C19th |
| 204         | Trench 2  | Deposit: A dry, very firm orange/brown clay with frequent small degraded stone fragments 5 mm< and medium sized angular stone fragments.   | Natural weathered bedrock.   |
| 205         | Trench 2  | Structure: Possible kerb or paving remnant comprised two sandstone rubble stones possibly clay bonded laid onto brown clay. Stone size 500 mm x 260 mm x 90 mm. Measured 0.56 m long x 0.48 m wide and survived to a single course in height 0.09 m  | Putative paving or kerb remnant laid onto a brown clay, built off natural 204 found below deposit 203  |
| 206         | Trench 2  | Fill: A moist, loose dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent small fragments of wood, moderate inclusions of small stones and sherp gravel. Measured 0.2 m deep   | Fill of pit cut 207 found below deposit 201  |
| 207         | Trench 2  | Cut: Semi-circular in plan, continued below trench edge to the east, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to steep sides which break abruptly to form a narrow V-shaped base. Measured 0.28 m long (excavated) x 0.28 m wide x 0.2 m deep  | Pit cut probable post-hole, filled by 206  |
| 300         | Trench 3  | A moist, loose dark brown/black loam with frequent root disturbance and occasional small stones. Measured 0.2 m deep   | Topsoil, overlies deposit 301  |

| Context No. | Area     | Description  | Interpretation                                      |
|-------------|----------|--|---|
| 301         | Trench 3 | Deposit: A moist, firm pale brown/grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones, coal fragments and C18th-C20th pottery fragments. Measured up to 0.38 m deep   | Garden soil horizon below current topsoil layer 300 |
| 302         | Trench 3 | Deposit: A moist, firm pale yellow/brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.  | Natural clay below garden soil layer 301            |
| 303         | Trench 3 | Fill: A moist, firm dark brown silt with sub-angular stones and white grittyware pottery fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. Measured 0.27 m deep   | Fill of pit cut 304 below garden soil layer 301     |
| 304         | Trench 3 | Cut: Sub-rectangular in plan (continues below trench edges to east and north), U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping slightly concave sides which break gradually to form a rounded base. Measured 0.84 m long (visible) x 0.56 m wide (visible) x 0.3 m deep | Medieval midden pit cut                             |

### Appendix C: List of Finds

| Find No. | Area | Context No. | No. of Pieces | Material | Description  |
|----------|------|-------------|---------------|----------|--|
| 1        | Tr 1 | 002         | 1             | Ceramic  | White glazed post-medieval pottery sherd                         |
| 2        | Tr 1 | 003         | 1             | Ceramic  | Clay pipe stem fragment  |
| 3        | Tr 1 | 003         | 1             | Ceramic  | Orange fabric unglazed pottery sherd                             |
| 4        | Tr 1 | 003         | 1             | Ceramic  | White glazed post-medieval pottery sherd                         |
| 5        | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             | Glass    | Clear glass fragments  |
| 6        | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             | Ceramic  | Orange fabric unglazed pantile fragment                          |
| 7        | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             | Glass    | Green glass bottle fragment                                      |
| 8        | Tr 3 | 300         | 2             | Glass    | Clear glass fragments  |
| 9        | Tr 3 | 300         | 2             | Glass    | Bottle fragments   |
| 10       | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             | Ceramic  | Decorated pottery sherd  |
| 11       | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             | Ceramic  | Orange fabric pantile fragment                                   |
| 12       | Tr 3 | 300         | 2             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval pottery sherds                                     |
| 13       | Tr 3 | 300         | 2             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange fabric pottery sherds                            |
| 14       | Tr 2 | 202         | 2             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange tile fragment                                    |
| 15       | Tr 2 | 202         | 1             | Plaster  | Decorated wall plaster fragment                                  |
| 16       | Tr 2 | 202         | 3             | Plaster  | Decorated wall plaster fragments                                 |
| 17       | Tr 2 | 202         | 1             | Ceramic  | Stoneware pot base   |
| 18       | Tr 2 | 202         | 2             | Glass    | Bottle fragments   |
| 19       | Tr 2 | 202         | 3             | Metal    | Rusty nails  |
| 20       | Tr 2 | 202         | 2             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval pottery sherds 1 decorated                         |
| 21       | Tr 3 | 300         | 2             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval pottery sherds 1 decorated                         |
| 22       | Tr 3 | 300         | 4             | Glass    | Flat clear glass fragments                                       |
| 23       | Tr 3 | 300         | 1             |          | Bottle stopper, screw top  |
| 24       | Tr 3 | 300         | 5             | Ceramic  | 1 unglazed orange fabric pottery sherd 4 unglazed tile fragments |
| 25       | Tr 3 | 300         | 3             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange fabric tile fragments                            |
| 26       | Tr 3 | 301         | 3             | Ceramic  | Orange fabric pottery sherds                                     |
| 27       | Tr 3 | 301         | 5             | Glass    | 2 Flat glass fragments, 3 glass fragments                        |
| 28       | Tr 3 | 301         | 5             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval pottery sherds one decorated sherd                 |
| 29       | Tr 3 | 301         | 3             | Glass    | Bottle glass fragments   |
| 30       | Tr 3 | 301         | 1             | Bone     | Animal bone fragment   |
| 31       | Tr 3 | 301         | 1             | Bone     | Looks like a human digit but may be pig bone                     |
| 32       | Tr 3 | 301         | 3             | Glass    | Flat clear glass fragments                                       |
| 33       | Tr 3 | 301         | 4             | Metal    | Rusty nails  |
| 34       | c    | 301         | 3             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange fabric pottery sherds                            |
| 35       | Tr 3 | 301         | 3             | Ceramic  | Unglazed roof tile fragments                                     |
| 36       | Tr 3 | 301         | 3             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval pottery sherds                                     |
| 37       | Tr 3 | 301         | 1             | Shell    | Seashell   |
| 38       | Tr 2 | 203         | 6             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange fabric tile fragments                            |

| Find No. | Area | Context No. | No. of Pieces | Material | Description  |
|----------|------|-------------|---------------|----------|--|
| 39       | Tr 2 | 203         | 2             | Ceramic  | Glazed post-medieval pottery sherds                  |
| 40       | Tr 2 | 203         | 2             | Glass    | Bottle or vase fragments                             |
| 41       | Tr 2 | 203         | 1             | Glass    | Bottle stopper                                       |
| 42       | Tr 2 | 203         | 1             | Metal    | Nail   |
| 43       | Tr 3 | 302         | 1             | Metal    | Nail   |
| 44       | Tr 3 | 302         | 1             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval decorated pottery sherd                |
| 45       | Tr 3 | 302         | 2             | Ceramic  | Unglazed orange fabric pottery sherds                |
| 46       | Tr 3 | 303         | 6             | Ceramic  | White grittyware pottery sherds, glazed and unglazed |
| 47       | Tr 3 | 303         | 4             | Ceramic  | Post-medieval glazed pottery sherds                  |
| 48       | Tr 3 | 303         | 1             | Metal    | Slag   |

### Finds from the 1986/1987 courtyard excavation

AR601/1/87 Small ceramic figurine of girl 19th c

AR601/2/87 Flower shaped ?burnt glass decoration 19th/20th c

AR601/3/87 18 rim shards Scottish White Gritty ware from fill of pit L12-14th

AR601/4/87 Clay pipe bowl ?Patrick Crawford 1660-80

AR601/5/87 Clay pipe Bowl William Banks 1630-60

AR601/6/87 Clay Pipe stem frags 17-19th c

AR601/7/87 Animal Bone from fill of pit

AR601/8/87 16 shards decorated Scottish White Gritty plus 2 shards Scarborough Type Ware, 13th-14th C

AR601/9/87 38 shards Medieval Scottish White Gritty Unstrat, 12-15th century

AR601/10/87 12 shards mixed Post-medieval pottery 17-19th C

AR601/11/87 Fragment of clay daub from fill of pit

AR601/12/87 Fragment of white marble floor tile, Unstrat

AR601/13/87 324 shards of Scottish White Gritty L12-14th century

### Appendix D: List of Samples

| Sample No. | Area | Context No. | Size | Reason for Sampling |      |         |          | Application/Comments |
|------------|------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|            |      |             |      | Pot                 | Bone | Lithics | Botanics |                      |
| 1          | Tr 1 | 003         | 5L   |                     |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 2          | Tr 2 | 202         | 5L   |                     |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 3          | Tr 3 | 300         | 5L   |                     |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 4          | Tr 2 | 203         | 5L   |                     |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 5          | Tr 3 | 301         | 5L   |                     | x    |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 6          | Tr 2 | 206         | 5L   |                     |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |
| 7          | Tr 3 | 303         | 5L   | x                   |      |         |          | Flotation/Charcoal   |

### Appendix E: List of Drawings

| Drawing No. | Area | Sheet No. | Subject  | Scale |
|-------------|------|-----------|--|-------|
| 1           | Tr 1 | 1         | Post-ex plan of Trench 1   | 1:20  |
| 2           | Tr 1 | 1         | East facing section Trench 1   | 1:10  |
| 3           | Tr 2 | 1         | Plan of deposits 200-204 in Trench 2   | 1:20  |
| 4           | Tr 3 | 1         | Plan of deposits 300 and 301 in Trench 3   | 1:20  |
| 5           | Tr 2 | 2         | Plan of features 204, 205, and 207 in Trench 2 after removal of deposits 202 and 203 | 1:20  |
| 6           | Tr 3 | 2         | Plan of garden soil 302 in Trench 3  | 1:20  |
| 7           | Tr 2 | 2         | SW facing section through post-hole cut 207 in Trench 2                              | 1:10  |
| 8           | Tr 3 | 1         | Pre-ex plan of pit cut 304 in Trench 3   | 1:20  |
| 9           | Tr 2 | 2         | NW facing section through deposits 200 and 203 in Trench 2                           |       |
| 10          | Tr 3 | 2         | Post-ex plan of pit cut 304 in Trench 3  | 1:20  |

| Drawing No. | Area | Sheet No. | Subject   | Scale |
|-------------|------|-----------|---|-------|
| 11          | Tr 3 | 1         | W facing section through pit cut 304 and deposits 300 and 301 in Trench 3 | 1:10  |
| 12          | Tr 3 | 1         | S facing section through pit cut 304 and deposits 300 and 301 in Trench 3 | 1:10  |

## Appendix F: List of Photographs

### Phase I

| Shot No. | Description  | Taken from |
|----------|--|------------|
| 1        | Registration   | -          |
| 2        | Pre-ex view of Trench 1  | SE         |
| 3        | General view of deposit 002 after removal of paving slabs 001. Trench 1  | SE         |
| 4        | General view of deposit 003 after removal of bedding sand 002 for paving. Trench 1                                       | SE         |
| 5        | Pre-ex view of Trench 2  | NW         |
| 6        | Bedding sand 201 below paving 200 in Trench 2  | NW         |
| 7        | Rubble infill layer 202 below bedding sand 201 in Trench 2   | NW         |
| 8        | Detail of rubble layer 202 in Trench 2 pre-ex  | NW         |
| 9        | Post-ex view of Trench 1   | NW         |
| 10       | Post-ex view of Trench 1   | SE         |
| 11       | Post-ex view of Trench 1   | NE         |
| 12       | General view of deposits in Trench 2 after partial removal of rubble layer 202   | NE         |
| 13       | General view of topsoil horizon 300 in Trench 3 after de-turfing   | SE         |
| 14       | General view of deposits in Trench 2 after partial removal of rubble layer 202   | NE         |
| 15       | General view of Trench 3 during topsoil removal  | SE         |
| 16       | General view of garden soil deposit 301 after removal of topsoil 300 in Trench 3   | SE         |
| 17       | General view of Trench 2 after removal of the majority of deposit 203, white tag indicates position of post-hole cut 207 | NW         |
| 18       | General view during excavation of deposit 301 in Trench 3  | SE         |
| 19       | Putative paving or kerb 205 in Trench 2  | NE         |
| 20       | Wood rich pit fill 206 in Trench 2   | NE         |
| 21       | Detail of wood rich pit fill 206 in Trench 2   | NE         |
| 22       | Remnant of deposit 202 in Trench 2   | NE         |
| 23       | General view of Trench 3 during excavation of deposit 301  | SE         |
| 24       | Post-hole cut 207 SW facing section  | SW         |
| 25       | General view of post-hole cut in relation to building east of Huntly House Trench 2                                      | SW         |
| 26       | Pre-ex view of pit cut 304 in Trench 3   | SE         |
| 27       | Pre-ex view of pit cut 304 in Trench 3   | SE         |
| 28       | Post-hole cut 207 and putative paving 205 Trench 2   | NW         |
| 29       | Putative paving 205 Trench 2   | NE         |
| 30       | Putative paving 205 Trench 2   | NW         |
| 31       | Post-hole cut 207 and putative paving 205 Trench 2   | SW         |
| 32       | Pit cut 304 post-ex Trench 3   | SE         |
| 33       | Pit cut 304 post-ex Trench 3   | SE         |
| 34       | Danial with White grittyware pottery sherd in Trench 3   | SE         |
| 35       | Danial with White grittyware pottery sherd in Trench 3   | N          |

### 1986/87 Excavation

| Quantity | Description  |
|----------|--|
| 1        | Black and white contact sheet with 20 views of the excavated pit |
| 3        | Colour prints of the excavated pit                               |
| 1        | Wallet containing 4 negative strips                              |

## Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

|  |  |
|--|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY:   | City of Edinburgh Council  |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:   | Huntly House Museum Courtyard  |
| PROJECT CODE:  | 3840   |
| PARISH:  | Edinburgh  |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):  | Alan Hunter Blair  |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION:  | GUARD  |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:  | Trial trench evaluation  |
| NMRS NO(S):  | ---  |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):   | Early 16th century townhouse   |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS:   | Medieval midden pit containing C13th pottery.  |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)   | NGR NT 2643 7377   |
| START DATE (this season)   | 4 <sup>th</sup> August 2014  |
| END DATE (this season)   | 8 <sup>th</sup> August 2014  |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)  | Watching brief during excavation of a small foundation trench in the kitchen close to the courtyard. ( <i>DES</i> 1999, p39) Excavation prior to replanting an area in the courtyard ( <i>DES</i> 1987, p30)   |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:<br>(May include information from other fields) | A trial trench evaluation comprising three hand excavated test pits along the length of the courtyard to the rear of Huntly House recorded a limited number of features. Below the west property boundary wall in Trench 3 a midden pit was found containing fragments of glazed and unglazed Scottish White Gritty Ware pottery this is likely to date from the medieval period and may be associated with an earlier layout of property boundaries. A putative kerb or paving remnant and post-hole recorded in Trench 2 may be associated with more recent activity on the site. Shallow make-up deposits were found overlying natural towards the north end of the site and buried garden soils survived to the south end of the site. |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:  | ---  |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:   | Edinburgh City Council   |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:   | ---  |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:   | GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR  |
| EMAIL ADDRESS:   | bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk   |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)  | Archive to be deposited in NMRS.   |



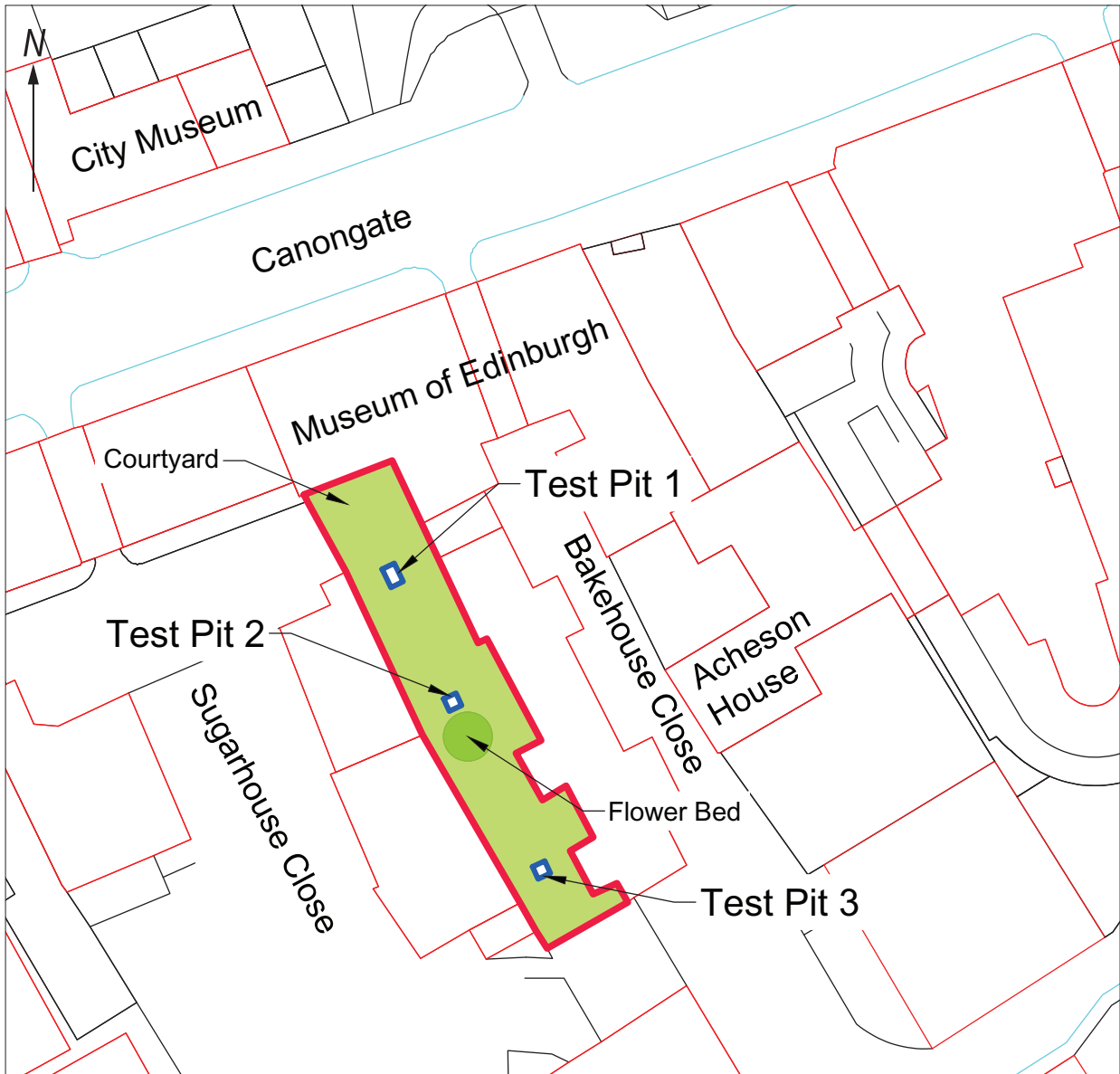
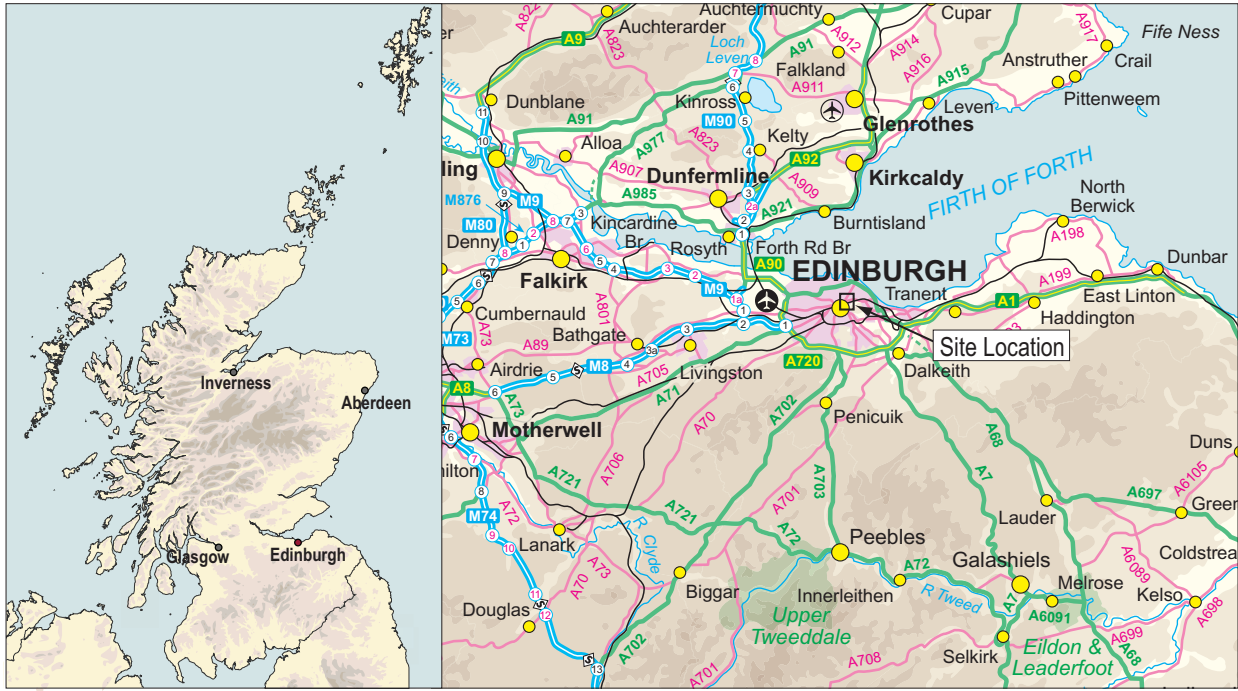
**Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# HUNTLY HOUSE MUSEUM COURTYARD, EDINBURGH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3840



## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for an archaeological evaluation of a courtyard area to the rear of Huntly House Museum, High Street, Edinburgh. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been developed in consultation with the local authority archaeologist.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation of a courtyard to the rear of Huntly House Museum, High Street, Edinburgh. In accordance to the specification provided by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), the scope of work is for an archaeological evaluation consisting of three hand excavated test pits along the length of the courtyard, in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the area.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The courtyard is to the rear of Huntly House Museum (NT 2643 7377) situated on the south side of the High Street in Edinburgh. The courtyard is enclosed by high walls with a gate and a door into Huntly House. (Figure 1).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The enclosed courtyard is to the rear of Huntly House Museum an early 16<sup>th</sup> century townhouse fronting the High Street with backlands to the rear. Huntly House has undergone several phases of renovation and extensions to the original building. The site lies within the medieval heart of Edinburgh on the High Street leading from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace and Abbey within the medieval burgh of the Canongate. Previous work at Huntly House involved the excavation of a small foundation trench in the kitchen of close to the courtyard, here mixed subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.3 m below the current floor level and it was thought to overlay bedrock although this was not fully investigated (DES 1999, 39). Other work along the High Street has demonstrated that the below ground deposits vary substantially either deep deposits of medieval midden or shallow soils and bedrock. In addition to the presence of extensive medieval midden deposits structural remains of buildings have also been discovered from excavations in and below buildings in the vicinity of the High Street (Edinburgh Tolbooth, Blackfriars Street, St Patrick's Church, Carlton, Scottish parliament etc). The range of these discoveries makes it difficult to predict what may survive within the present courtyard but there is potential for substantial archaeological features to survive.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the courtyard.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
  - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to CECAS on completion of the evaluation;
  - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

## Methodology

- 6.1 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works. Once the evaluation is complete and the trenches backfilled a similar photographic record will be made.
- 6.2 The three test pits will be excavated by hand by experienced GUARD Archaeologists. The evaluation trenches will comprise 3 trenches each approximately 1.5 m long and 1 m wide.
- 6.3 The existing paving slabs will be carefully removed and stored for re-instatement at the end of the evaluation.
- 6.4 Prior to excavation each trench will be checked for service using a CAT and GENNY and then excavation will proceed by hand. Should services be uncovered that were not detected by the CAT excavation will stop. Following consultation with the client and CECAS the trench may be extended to avoid the services or backfilled and the test pit moved to a new location.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. Soil will be stored on plastic sheeting during the excavation. Each trench and spoil heap will be fenced off with orange plastic mesh fencing approximately 1 m high secured by road irons
- 6.6 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching will be investigated by the on-site archaeologists. All significant features including negative-cut features 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 the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the experienced on-site archaeologists in addition the GUARD project manager will be on hand to provide advice on artefacts and sampling strategies. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.9 A representative section will be recorded by scale drawing for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. Additional information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Each trench will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service.
- 6.12 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the CECAS will immediately be informed. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and CECAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches the trenches will be backfilled by hand and the paving slabs re-laid to the satisfaction of the client. No spoil or material will be left on site

and the courtyard will be left in the same condition as it was at the start of the evaluation. If archaeological deposits are uncovered in the trenches these will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.

- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *IfA* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client and to CECAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 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
  - Planning application number
  - 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
  - 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
  - discussion of the results of the archaeological evaluation
  - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication
  - bibliography
- 7.3 At least four copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to CECAS along with a disc containing jpegs of images of the project and trench information in Arcview shape-file format.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

## Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of this project will rest with CEC.

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, 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 three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, CECAS 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 Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director: Alan Hunter Blair
  - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
  - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
  - Project Manager: Mr Bob Will
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Senior Project Manager, Mr Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for key individuals concerned is appended.

## Monitoring and Timetable

- 13.1 Once the proposed start date for the archaeological works has been agreed CECAS will be given a minimum of three days notice and will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will be undertaken over the course of one week including backfilling of trenches and that the DSR will be made available by 31 March at the latest.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited 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 Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan (see appended), 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 Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

## Appendices

### Risk Assessment



|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Project No:</b> 3840<br><br><b>Site Location:</b> Huntly House Museum<br>Courtyard, High Street,<br>Edinburgh | <b>Project Management Team</b><br><b>Project Manager:</b> Bob Will<br><b>Project Director:</b> Alan Hunter Blair<br><b>Other Team Members:</b> Dougie Allen<br><b>Site Contact No:</b> 07775 195619<br><b>GUARD Office Contact No:</b> 0141 445 8800 |
|--|--|

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>Dates when fieldwork will take place:</b> | TBC |
|--|-----|

|   |
|---|
| <b>Owner/Developer:</b> City of Edinburgh Council |
|---|

|  |
|--|
| <b>Brief Description of Project :</b> Archaeological evaluation consisting of three hand excavated test pits |
|--|

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Standard Procedures:</b></p> <p><b>Emergency Procedures:</b> There will be a mobile phone on site to ensure communication with emergency services if required. The GUARD Archaeology office will have contact details for all teams in the field.</p> <p>In case of emergency, 999 will be dialled and the appropriate service requested.</p> <p>The closest A&amp;E department is located at:</p> <p>Edinburgh Royal Infirmary<br/>         51 Little France Crescent<br/>         Edinburgh<br/>         Midlothian<br/>         EH16 4SA<br/>         Telephone: 0131 536 1000</p> <p>Health &amp; Safety Induction: <b>All personnel must familiarise themselves with this document on their first day on site.</b></p> <p><b>PPE provided:</b> PPE will consist of a minimum of hard hat, safety boots, high visibility vest and eye protection. Additional PPE (dust mask, ear defenders etc) will be available as required.</p> <p><b>First Aid:</b> A First Aid kit will be available in the vehicle.</p> <p><b>Welfare provision: ?</b></p> <p><b>Good Housekeeping:</b> The site and vehicle will be kept tidy. Access routes will be kept clear of tools and equipment. Rubbish will be properly disposed of.</p> <p><b>Environmental concerns:</b> As far as can be ascertained, there are no safety or environmental issues over proximity to water courses, trees &amp; habitat, wildlife or notifiable species on this site.</p> |
|---|



**Underground and overhead services - Checklist**

**If overhead power lines are located within or on the boundaries of the development site the following precautions must be taken; if in doubt check with GUARD Archaeology manager.**

- Do **NOT** trench underneath power lines with a machine
- Determine whether the machine has to pass under the power lines - is there an alternative route?
- Determine the safe height /clearance for the machine to pass under the power lines – check in advance with the power company if possible. For steel pylons the safe clearance height is approximately 7m
- If there is adequate height supervise the machine as it passes under the cables and ensure that the bucket/arm is as low as possible.
- Do NOT excavate within 15 m of a steel pylon line or 9 m from a wooden pole line and always ensure that the machine is working away from the cables – if necessary mark the 15/9m limit with hazard tape.
- Do NOT excavate within 20 m of the foundations of pylons.
- Do NOT dump spoil underneath or close to the cables as this reduces the height /clearance
- Do NOT carry ladders, ranging rods, scaffolding poles close to or underneath the cables

**Underground Services**

- Check services plans before starting
- Use cable detecting equipment (CAT Scanner and Genny) for all trenches
- If in doubt hand dig to locate services before using machine

**Plant/Machine Driver's Name and Certificate Number: Not applicable**

| <b>Common Hazards/Risks</b>         | <b>Persons At Risk</b> | <b>Current Controls</b>   | <b>Action Required</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Site Access/travel/Security:</b> | All                    | Site is a secure courtyard with no public access                    | Care to be taken when entering or exiting the site. Vehicles are to be parked at an appropriate parking space.   |
| <b>Public Access</b>                | GUARD Staff            | No public access to courtyard although there is a locked metal gate | Any enquiries from the public will be answered politely and directed to the GUARD office or the client   |
| <b>Hazardous Substances:</b>        | All                    | None known  | Care to be taken during hand excavation. If hazardous substances are suspected this will be immediately reported to the client and no further work will take place in this area until advised that it is safe. |

| <b>Common Hazards/Risks</b>                                 | <b>Persons At Risk</b> | <b>Current Controls</b>   | <b>Action Required</b>  |
|---|------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Underground/Overhead Services:</b>                       | All                    | There are no known underground services present on the site. The GUARD Archaeologist will use a catscan at each of the test pit locations prior to and during excavation.       | If services are uncovered the trench will be extended to avoid them if safe to do so or the trench will be abandoned and safely backfilled following consultation with the client   |
| <b>Manual Handling:</b>                                     | GUARD staff            | Sensible manual handling of shovels, buckets and wheelbarrows will be a regular feature of the work.  | Site personnel will be reminded of correct manual handling procedures, in particular: not overfilling buckets or barrows; being aware of others working close by while shovelling; bending from the knee and asking for assistance in lifting heavy objects when necessary. |
| <b>Excavations:</b>   | GUARD staff            | The condition of trench edges will be monitored to ensure that they are safe and excavation will be limited to 1.2m in depth assuming edges are stable                          | If trench edges are not stable they will be cut back and either stepped or angled. Excavation below 1.2m will only be undertaken if the trench can be extended and the edges stepped in a safe manner   |
| <b>Work at Heights/Risk of falling (objects or people):</b> | GUARD staff            | In this instance the danger is of people or objects falling into a trench where people are working  | Trench edges will be kept clear of tools and spoil and will be fenced off with orange mesh fencing  |
| <b>Confined Spaces:</b>                                     | None                   | Not applicable as the trenches although small will be outside with fresh air and easy access/egress   | Trench edges will be monitored to ensure that they are safe to work in.   |
| <b>Hand/Power Tools:</b>                                    | GUARD staff            | Only hand tools will be used. Spades, shovels, mattocks, trowels, brushes and hoes will be used as part of the day-to-day work on site by experienced staff. Gloves to be worn. | Site personnel will be instructed/reminded of safe working practices and handling techniques for these tools. Gloves to be replaced when required. Ensure hand tools are maintained in good condition. Tools will be inspected before use.                                  |
| <b>Fire:</b>  | All                    | Minimum fire risk as working outside. No smoking on site. No flammable material to be kept on site.   | N/A   |
| <b>Vehicles/Mechanical Plant/Equipment:</b>                 | GUARD staff            | No vehicles or plant on site  |   |

| <b>Common Hazards/Risks</b>                                      | <b>Persons At Risk</b> | <b>Current Controls</b>  | <b>Action Required</b>   |
|--|------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Environmental Hazards: (eg noise, dust, weather, animals)</b> | GUARD staff            | While extreme sun is a possibility, high winds, mist and heavy rain are more likely conditions. Site personnel will be reminded of the necessity of wearing layers of warm, waterproof clothing, keeping hydrated and wearing sun cream. Any signs of hypothermia will be treated according to standard first aid procedures. Foreign bodies in personnel's eyes is also a potential hazard, particularly in windy conditions. | Use GUARD vehicle for shelter during extremely bad weather. Eye wash will be kept close at hand in the event of dust/grit in eyes, and safety goggles will be available to all personnel should conditions require them. The site will be kept tidy to minimise dust etc |
| <b>Slips/Trips/Falls:</b>  | GUARD staff            | These are among the most likely risks on site. Personnel will be working on uneven surfaces that may become wet, and slippery. Personnel will be expected to take reasonable care in moving around, entering and exiting the excavation trenches.  | Personnel will wear safety boots with ankle support. Any potential obstacles or loose material will be removed or consolidated wherever possible.  |
| <b>Electricity:</b>  | All                    | Not applicable   | N/A  |
| <b>Lone Working:</b>   | GUARD staff            |  | There will be no lone working on the project.  |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Assessed by (Field Director) Alan Hunter Blair</b>  | <b>Date: 10/02/14</b> |
| <b>Checked by (H&amp;S Manager) .....Bob Will</b>  | <b>Date: 10/02/14</b> |
| <b>This Risk Assessment form has been developed by GUARD Archaeology Ltd to ensure safe working conditions on site</b> |                       |

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have received a health and safety induction in advance of beginning work on this archaeological project, and that I have read and understood the Risk Assessment/project safety plan.

**To be signed by ALL field staff and a copy returned to the GUARD Archaeology Ltd office**

| <b>Name (Print)</b> | <b>Name (Sign)</b> | <b>Date</b> |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|                     |                    |             |
|                     |                    |             |
|                     |                    |             |
|                     |                    |             |
|                     |                    |             |

Staff CV's



## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Name** Bob Will MA (Hons) FSA Scot MIFA

**Job Title** Senior Project Manager

### Qualifications

University of Glasgow 1982-1986 MA (Hons) Archaeology and Medieval History  
 Member of the Institute for Archaeologists  
 Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland  
 Member of the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Treasurer 1997-2002)  
 NEBOSH NGC (credit) June 2010

### Profile

Bob is GUARD Archaeology Ltd's Senior Project Manager, responsible for the management of projects from fieldwork through to publication. Bob has over 25 years experience working on and leading a wide range of rural and urban archaeological projects in Scotland, UK and the Middle East. He has in this time acquired extensive experience of all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation procedures, including directing and managing a number of community or volunteer based projects and writing numerous reports for a variety of archaeological journals, monographs and magazines. His main areas of specialism comprise Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery, and Medieval archaeology. He has worked on a number of projects at military sites and barracks including the recent survey of WW1 training trenches at Dreghorn Barracks in Edinburgh, recording a WW2 Prisoner of War Camp outside Glasgow as well as excavations at Fort George, Fort Charlotte, Edinburgh Castle and Stirling Castle. Several of these projects were undertaken in collaboration with the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at the University of Glasgow. In addition Bob has an extensive knowledge of urban archaeology having directed and worked on projects in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Stirling.

Bob has and continues to be involved in a number of community projects including Paisley Abbey Drain, Iona Housing Partnership and Kilmun Collegiate Church and between 1999 and 2006 he managed and directed the NTS archaeology volunteer research programme on St Kilda.

Between 2003 and 2012 Bob taught the medieval and artefacts sections of the Certificate of Field Archaeology course run by the Department of Adult and Continuing Education at the University of Glasgow. In addition Bob is responsible for health and safety on all GUARD Archaeology Ltd projects and has certificates in First Aid at Work and is CSCS accredited.

### Examples of Project Experience

Supervisor at the excavations at Edinburgh Castle 1988 -91 (Driscoll & Yeoman 1997)

Director of the excavations at Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh (2005)

Project Manager for the 12 month fieldwork programme at the Carrick, Midross Loch Lomond (2004- 05)

Project Manager of the Edinburgh tram network advance archaeological works (February 2008 – ongoing)

Director of Survey of WW1 practise trenches at Dreghorn barracks, February 2013

Project manager of survey of WW2 Prisoner of War camp at Deaconsbank/Patterton, Glasgow (2004)

Supervised/monitored various investigations at Fort George, Inverness (1994)

Excavation of gun platforms at Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, Shetland (1994)



## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Name** Alan Hunter Blair FSA Scot

**Job Title** Project Officer

### Tertiary Education and Qualifications

Newton Rigg Cumbrian College of Agriculture and Forestry 1978-79: *National Certificate in Agriculture & Hill Farming*

Fellow of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland, 1988- present

### Profile

Blair is a Project Officer with GUARD Archaeology Ltd responsible for directing and supervising archaeological projects, and producing reports on the findings. His main areas of specialism include archaeological evaluations, surveys and graphics, with skills in the use of Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop and AutoCAD. Blair has 18 years experience working on and directing a wide range of rural and urban archaeological projects in Scotland and England, and has acquired extensive experience in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including on several major projects. Blair has written over 20 reports, and is currently awaiting the publication of his excavation of a Bronze Age burnt mound in Ayrshire. Blair is a trained First Aider and is CSCS accredited.

### Examples of Project Experience

**Newcraighall North 2011:** Blair co-directed the archaeological evaluation of this proposed development area just outside Edinburgh. The work comprised a metal detecting survey of a potential battlefield site (the Battle of Pinkie), machine trenching of 8% of the development area and a watching brief during SI works.

**Melrose Crematorium 2011:** Blair directed the archaeological evaluation of this proposed development area and completed the resulting report.

**Spey Dam 2011:** Blair directed the archaeological evaluation of this proposed development area, which encountered significant archaeological remains, and completed the post-excavation analysis and resulting report.

**Lochrin Basin, Edinburgh 2009:** Blair directed the archaeological excavation of this former basin of the Union Canal prior to development, which encountered significant archaeological remains, and completed the resulting report.

**Edinburgh Gasworks 2007-8:** Blair undertook high-definition laser scan surveying for a major archaeological excavation of the Caltongate development site within the World Heritage Site of Old Town Edinburgh.

Quartermile, Edinburgh 2004-6: Blair undertook surveying of the 18<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century hospital buildings of the former Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh in advance of the Quartermile development.

A1 Upgrade, Houndwood, Scottish Borders 2002: Blair directed the excavation of a medieval road embankment in advance of this section of the A1 upgrade and co-authored the resulting report.

Newbridge Chariot Burial, Edinburgh 2001: Blair supervised the excavation of an Iron Age Chariot Burial.

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