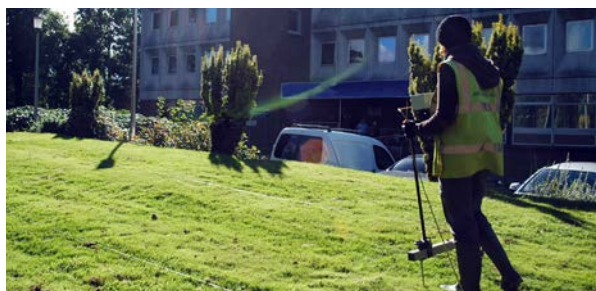


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Roslin Institute Data Structure Report Project 4278

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Roslin Institute Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Ironside Farrar

NGR: NT 27290 63712

Project Number: 4278

Report by: Alan Hunter Blair

Illustrations: Alan Hunter Blair

Project Manager: Bob Will

DRAFT 11/12/15	Bob Will ----- Project Manager	FINAL 11/12/15	Bob Will ----- Project Manager
			

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

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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation and metal-detecting survey on land around the buildings of the former Roslin Institute in September in advance of re-development of the site for residential housing. During the evaluation a number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a small feature in Trench 9. Following discussions with the client and Midlothian Council a small excavation was carried out in November to investigate the feature uncovered in the evaluation trench. The excavation uncovered an extensive linear feature which split to form two termini at the northern extent along with three small pits and modern field drains. More sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of the linear feature which may represent the base of a ditch.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results of a small excavation that was carried out at the Roslin Institute, Roslin, Midlothian. The work was carried out in accordance with conditions applied to the outline planning consent (Ref: 13/00877/PPP) and was undertaken to a specification outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Andy Robertson of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service who advise Midlothian Council on archaeological matters.
- 2.2 All elements of the fieldwork have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2014);*
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)*
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)*

Site Location

- 3.1 The site of the former Roslin Institute is located to the north of the village of Roslin, Midlothian (centred around NGR: NT27290 63712) and is bounded by a disused railway to the south and east, the Bilston burn, also known as the Kill Burn, to the north and a forestry plantation to the north-east. The work was centred on an area of interest identified in Trench 9 during the archaeological evaluation in September 2015 (Hunter-Blair 2015, Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Prior to the excavation an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd of the former Roslin Institute site. The assessment, which included a walkover survey, identified that the development area lies within the boundary of the Battle of Roslin which took place in 1303. No other sites were identified within the development site although a number of listed buildings were identified within the village and a cropmark enclosure lies outside to the immediate north east of the site. Following the desk-based assessment a metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation was undertaken (see 4.3 below).
- 4.2 The development site lies within the boundary of the 1303 Battle of Roslin, as defined on Historic Scotland's Inventory of Historical Battlefields in Scotland. Human remains relating to the battle have, in the past, been recovered from the nearby Shinbanes Field, indicating that burial of the slain took place on or close to the battlefield. Although the site has had some previous development, there is potential for the survival of human remains or other artefacts/deposits of archaeological interest relating to the battle or otherwise to survive within relatively undisturbed parts of the development area.
- 4.3 The metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation recovered a number of metal objects including a carpenter's type axe that could date to the medieval period and a buckle of probable sixteenth or seventeenth century date. In addition a feature within trench 9 produced a number of sherds of medieval pottery that would date to the late thirteenth or fourteenth century.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological work was to:

- define the extent of the archaeological artefacts, features and deposits that had been uncovered within Trench 9 during the evaluation;
- to fully excavate and record to an appropriate level any surviving archaeological remains encountered;

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping from the area marked in Figure 1, in order to identify and record any archaeological features encountered and to establish their character, date and extent;
- to undertake an archaeological excavation of any archaeological remains encountered;
- Incorporate the results of the excavation into a data structure report to be submitted for agreement to ELCAS on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 The excavation adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum agreed with ELCAS in advance (see Appendix H) and was undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.

6.2 A trench measuring 13.5 m by 10.7 m was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. The trench was centred on the feature containing medieval pottery identified in Trench 9 during the archaeological evaluation.

6.3 The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

6.4 The topsoil was removed in 0.2 m spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. All archaeological features encountered were then cleaned by hand by the on-site archaeologists to determine their character and extent.

6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. Negative-cut features that were encountered were 100% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording 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. The trench and location of all features was accurately surveyed using a sub-centimetre GPS and located within the National Grid.

Results

7.1 The broad shallow linear feature [902] identified during the evaluation in trench 9 was fully exposed and if was found that the northern end divided into two narrow termini. The feature extended from the termini southwards over a distance of 10.42 m where it was truncated by the insertion of service trench for a gas pipe. The trench was excavated as close to the gas pipe as it was safe to do so. The feature measured up to 1 m wide and up to 0.15 m deep, seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill [901] during excavation along with charcoal and two small fragments of burnt animal bone. A sherd of modern white earthenware was also recovered from the fill.

7.2 A ceramic field drain [904] was recorded aligned east to west at the north end of a trench and a recent site investigation test-pit was visible immediately south of the drain.

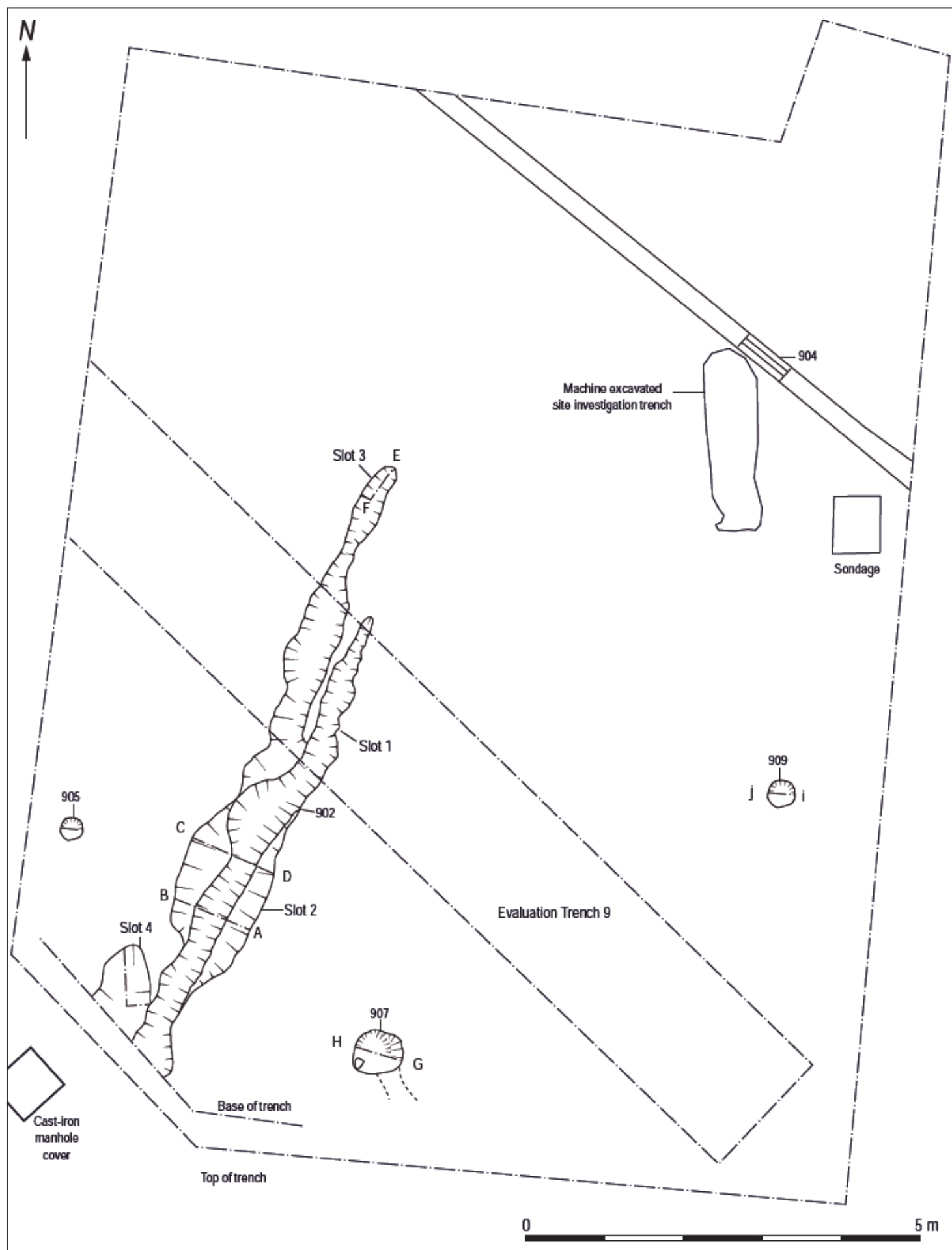


Figure 2: Plan of Linear cut 902 and pit cuts 905, 907 and 909 in excavation area.

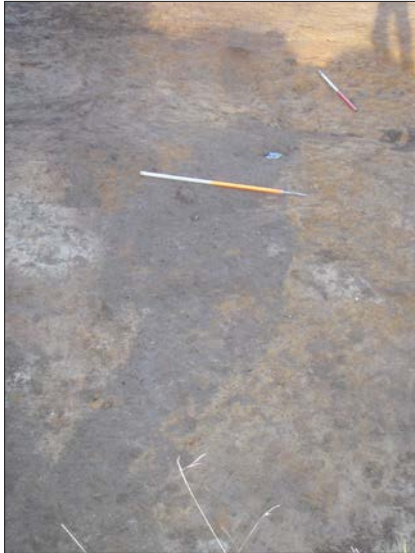


Plate 1: Linear cut 902, pre-excitation
from the south.



Plate 2: Termini at the north end of linear cut 902, from the south-west.



Plate 3: Post-excitation view of linear cut 902, from the south.



Plate 4: Tile drain 904 and a site investigation test-pit.

- 7.3 Three pits, [905], [907] and [909] were also recorded. The first [905] measured 0.36 m in diameter by 0.17 m deep and was identified as an animal burrow. The second [907] measured 0.64 m long by 0.56 m wide by 0.25 m deep and contained a mixed fill [906] exhibiting signs of bioturbation. The third pit measured 0.35 m in diameter by 0.12 m deep and contained a fill [908] comprising a mid-grey/brown silty sand devoid of conspicuous inclusions.



Plate 5: Pit cut 905, north facing section.



Plate 6: Pit cut 907, north facing section.



Plate 7: Pit cut 909, north facing section.

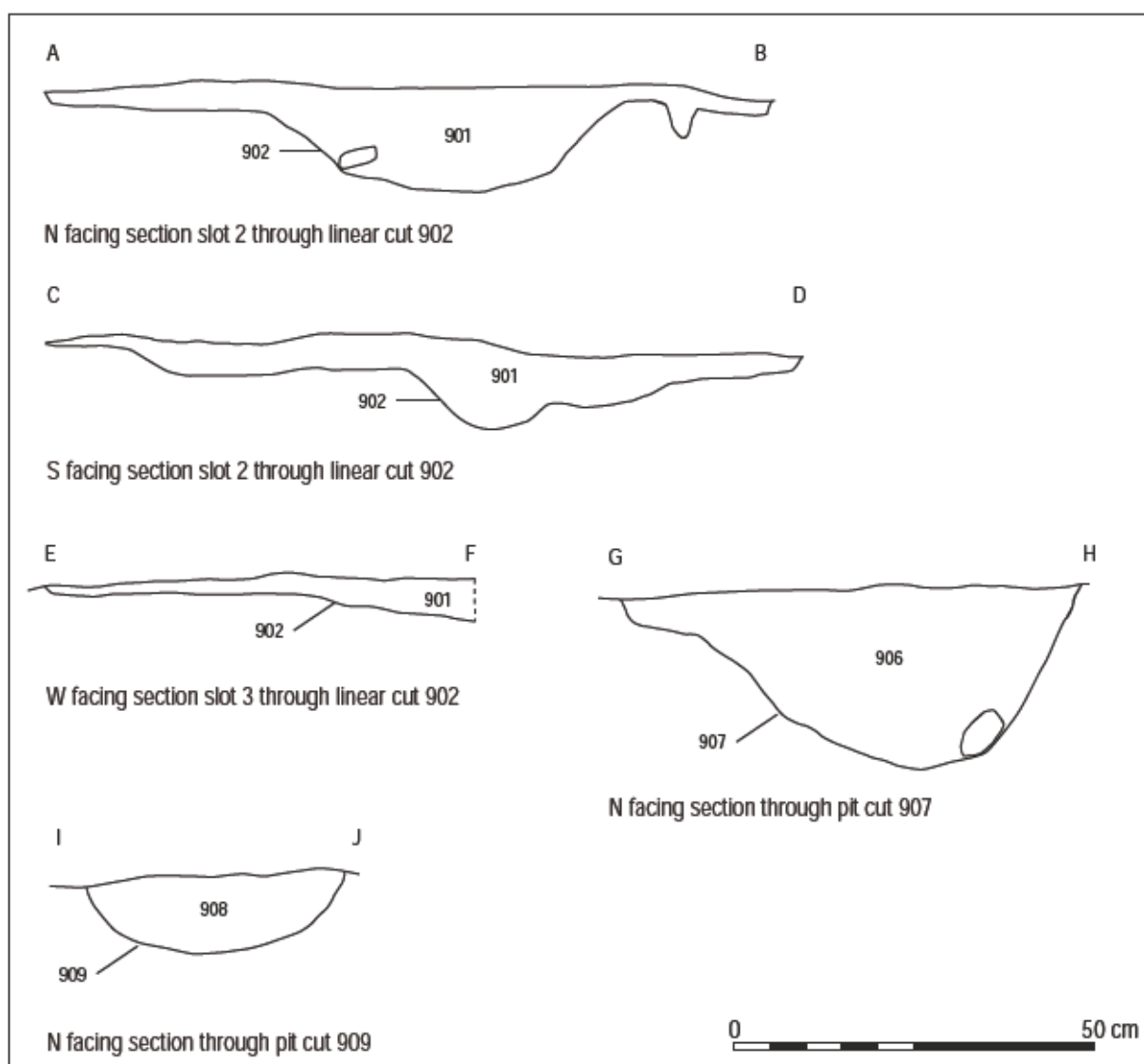


Figure 3: Sections through cuts and fills in excavation area

Artefacts

7.4 Pottery

Fabric	sherds	weight
Scottish medieval redware	19	226g
Scottish white gritty ware	8	72g
Modern white earthenware	1	18g
total	28	316g

7.4.1 28 sherds of pottery were recovered during the initial evaluation and excavation and comprised 27 sherds of medieval pottery and one base sherd from a modern white earthenware dish. The medieval sherds consisted of both Scottish White gritty Ware sherds and Scottish Medieval Redware sherds and represent a number of different vessels including jugs with green glaze and cooking pots. The complete base (97 mm in diameter) of a possible cooking pot identified by burning and sooting on the underside was recovered in a crude Scottish Medieval Redware fabric. All the medieval sherds would date to the late thirteenth or fourteenth century and represent the main fabric types found in Scotland.



Plate 8: Medieval pottery from linear feature.

Pottery Catalogue

context	Find number	Vessel or sherd	Fabric type	description	weight
901	Sf 001	Vessel 1	Scottish medieval redware	1 complete base with burning on underside and undecorated, reduced core	140g
901	Sf 001	Vessel 2	Scottish medieval redware	9 body sherds	32 g
901	Sf 001	Vessel 3	Scottish white gritty ware	8 body sherds, some reduction and spots and patches of green or yellow glaze	72g
901	Sf 001	sherds	Scottish medieval redware	2 body sherds	18g
901	Sf 005	sherd	Scottish medieval redware	1 body sherd with sooting	16g
901	Sf 006	Base sherd	Modern white earthenware	1 pedestal base sherd with transfer print design 19th/20th C	18g
901	Sf 007	Body sherds	Scottish medieval redwares	2 undecorated fragments	2g
901	Sf 008	Body sherds	Scottish medieval redwares	1 undecorated sherd and 1 with a spot of clear glaze	6g
901	Sf 009	Body sherds	Scottish medieval redwares	2 body sherds with reduced core and patchy green glaze	12g
-	-	-	-	28 sherds	316g

7.5 Animal Bone

7.5.1 Two small fragments of burnt animal bone were recovered from feature (902). One of the bones was a phalange or foot bone possibly from a small to medium sized animal.

Discussion

8.1 The linear feature (902) that contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery may be the base of a truncated ditch and may form part of field system that could date to the medieval period. The presence of a sherd of modern white earthenware from the fill of the linear feature would suggest that the feature had been disturbed.

- 8.2 The three small pits that were excavated all appear to be isolated features that could derive from animal burrowing.
- 8.3 The small assemblage of medieval pottery reflects the two main types of pottery in use in Scotland during the medieval period and includes both green glazed jugs and undecorated cooking pots or storage jars. None of the sherds are particularly diagnostic or unusual. Two small fragments of animal bone were also recovered.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The excavation centred on the feature identified during the evaluation in trench 9 uncovered a limited number of archaeological features. The full extent of the feature identified in trench 9 was uncovered and appears to be the truncated remains of a ditch. The other features appear to be animal burrows. Given that so few archaeological features were uncovered it is unlikely that further fieldwork or post-excavation work will be required.
- 9.2 Final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work, however, rest with the planning authority and their archaeological advisers.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-232237) 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 Albert Muckley at Ironside Farrar and Brian L McTeir, The Roslin Institute Campus Buildings and Facilities Manager for their assistance. Plant and driver were supplied by Foster plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan and Alan Hunter-Blair. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair, assisted by Janis Mitchell, Claire Shaw and Diarmuid O Connor and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Bob Will.

**Roslin Institute
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
9 extension	13.5	10.7	up to 0.82	001	003	902 linear cut 907 and 909 pit cuts

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Numbering continued from GUARD Evaluation Project 4077

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Trench 9 extension	Deposit: A moist, firm dark brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Measured up to 0.52 m deep	Topsoil
003	Trench 9 extension	Deposit: A moist firm orange/pale brown sand or sandy clay and occasional sand and gravel.	Natural subsoil
901	Trench 9 extension	Fill: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, pottery sherds and burnt bone fragments. Measured up to 0.15 m deep	Fill of linear cut 902
902	Trench 9 extension	Cut: Amorphous linear shaped in plan, aligned N to S. Gradual break of slope at top to gently sloping slightly concave sides which break gradually to form a narrow rounded base at the north end the cut splits and two narrow termini were excavated. Measured 8.42 m long (continued below trench edge to the S x up to 1 m wide x 0.15 m deep	Linear cut filled by 901. Probable medieval date, function uncertain
903	Trench 9 extension	Fill: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones 60 mm< and a tile field drain at the base of the fill. Measured 0.22m deep (excavated)	Fill of field drain
904	Trench 9 extension	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Sharp break of slope at top to steep straight sides, base unexcavated. Measured 6.23 m long continued below trench edges to east and west x 0.28 m wide x 0.22 m deep (excavated)	Field drain cut
905	Trench 9 extension	Animal burrow 0.36 m in diameter x 0.17 m deep	Animal burrow
906	Trench 9 extension	Fill: A moist, firm mixed grey/brown silty sand with occasional yellow clay. Occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. Measured 0.25 m deep	Fill of pit cut 907
907	Trench 9 extension	Cut: Sub-circular in plan, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to steep sides, east side had a flared top, sides break gradually to form a narrow rounded base. Measured 0.64 m long x 0.56 m wide x 0.25 m deep	Pit cut possible animal burrow.
908	Trench 9 extension	Fill: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown silty sand devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Measured 0.12 m deep	Fill of pit cut 909
909	Trench 9 extension	Cut: Sub-circular in plan, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping sides which break gradually to form a slightly rounded base. Measured 0.35 m in diameter x 0.12 m deep	Pit cut possible animal burrow.

Appendix C: List of Finds

Numbering continued from GUARD Evaluation Project 4077

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
4	Trench 9 extension	901	2	bone	animal bone fragments
5	Trench 9 extension	901	1	Ceramic	Scottish Medieval redware body sherd with sooting
6	Trench 9 extension	001	1	Ceramic	Modern white earthenware base with transfer print, 19th/20th century
7	Trench 9 extension	901	2	Ceramic	Medieval Scottish White Gritty Ware body sherds
8	Trench 9 extension	901	2	Ceramic	Scottish medieval redware body sherds, 1 with a spot of green glaze
9	Trench 9 extension	901	2	Ceramic	Scottish medieval redware body sherds with green glaze

Appendix D: List of Samples

Numbering continued from GUARD Evaluation Project 4077

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size litres	Reason for Sampling					Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Charcoal	Botanics	
5	Trench 9 extension	901	5	x	x		x		Flotation
6	Trench 9 extension	901	2.5	x	x		x		Flotation
7	Trench 9 extension	901	4	x	x		x		Flotation
8	Trench 9 extension	906	3						Routine sample, possible animal burrow
9	Trench 9 extension	908	2						Routine sample, possible animal burrow

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Numbering continued from GUARD Evaluation Project 4077

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
10	Trench 9 extension	3	Plan of linear feature 902 showing location of excavated slots	1:20
11	Trench 9 extension	3	N facing section linear feature 902 slot 2	1:10
12	Trench 9 extension	3	S facing section linear feature 902 slot 2	1:10
13	Trench 9 extension	3	W facing section NW terminus linear feature 902	1:10
14	Trench 9 extension	4	Post excavation plan of linear feature 902	1:20
15	Trench 9 extension	4	N facing section pit cut 907	1:10
16	Trench 9 extension	4	Plan of pit cut 907	1:20
17	Trench 9 extension	4	N facing section pit cut 909	1:10
18	Trench 9 extension	4	Plan of pit cut 909	1:20

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902	E
3	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902	SE
4	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902	S
5	Trench 9 extension	Field drain cut 904	W
6	Trench 9 extension	Field drain cut 904	E
7	Trench 9 extension	Site investigation test-pit south of tile drain trench 904	SE
8	Trench 9 extension	Termini at north end of linear cut 902	S
9	Trench 9 extension	North facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	N
10	Trench 9 extension	South facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	S
11	Trench 9 extension	South facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	S
12	Trench 9 extension	South facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	S
13	Trench 9 extension	South facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	S
14	Trench 9 extension	North facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	N
15	Trench 9 extension	North facing section of linear cut 902 slot 2	N
16	Trench 9 extension	West facing section of north-west terminus of linear cut 902	W
17	Trench 9 extension	General view of the south end of linear cut 902	NW
18	Trench 9 extension	General view of the south end of linear cut 902	NW
19	Trench 9 extension	General view of the south end of linear cut 902	NW
20	Trench 9 extension	Pit 905 animal burrow pre-excavation	E
21	Trench 9 extension	North-east facing section slot 4 through amorphous area at south end of linear cut 902	NE
22	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 907 pre-excavation	NW

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
23	Trench 9 extension	Pit 905/animal burrow	E
24	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 907 north facing section	N
25	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 909 north facing section	N
26	Trench 9 extension	Pit 905 animal burrow north facing section	N
27	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902 post-excavation	S
28	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902 post-excavation	S
29	Trench 9 extension	Pit 905 animal burrow north facing section	N
30	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 907 north facing section	N
31	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 909 north facing section	N
32	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 907 post-excavation	N
33	Trench 9 extension	Pit cut 909 post-excavation	N
34	Trench 9 extension	Tile drain trench 904 and site investigation test-pit	SE
35	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902 post-excavation	S
36	Trench 9 extension	Linear cut 902 post-excavation	N

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

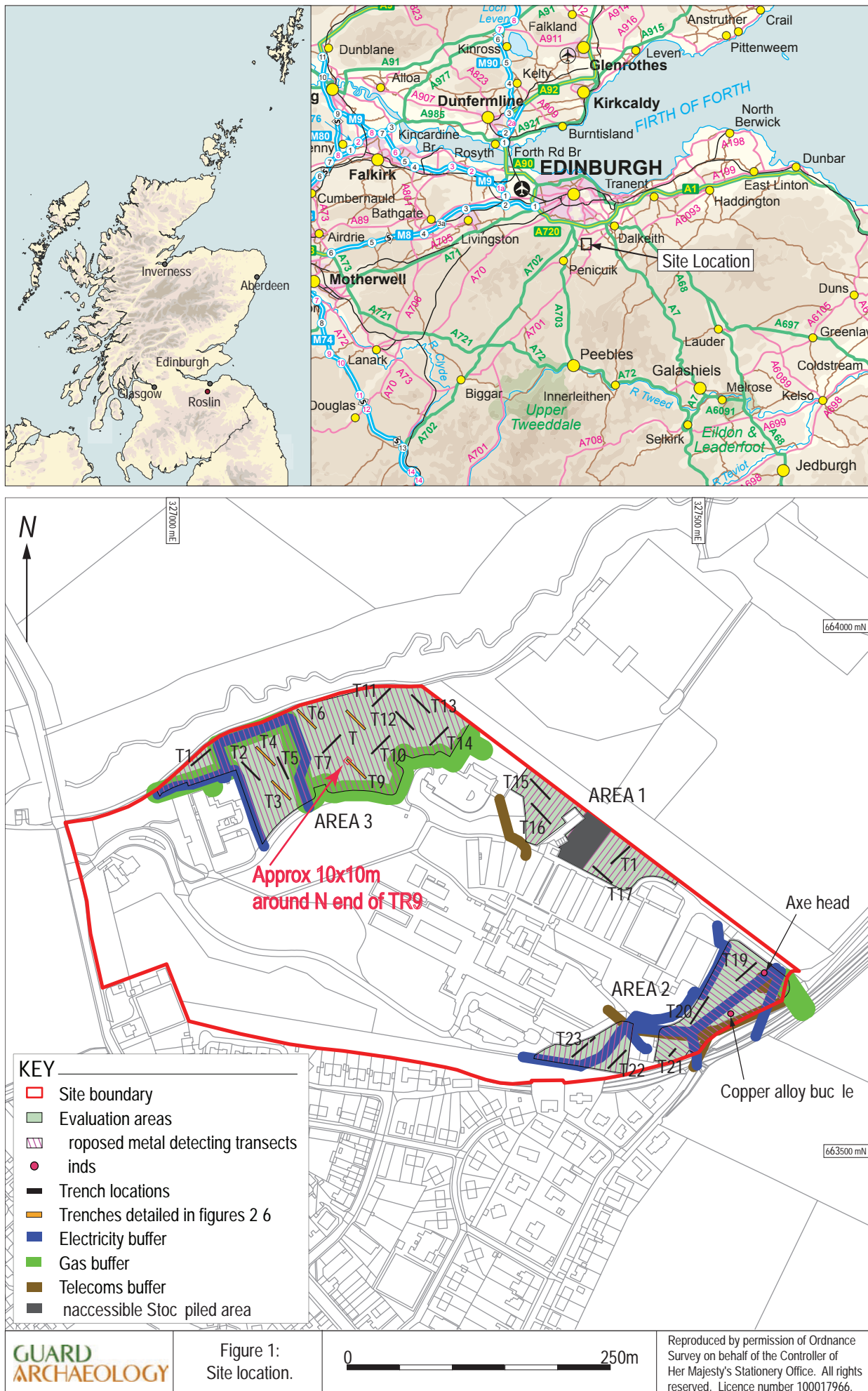
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Roslin Institute, Roslin
PROJECT CODE:	4278
PARISH:	Roslin
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NMRS: NT26SE 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-Battlefield--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Scottish Medieval Pottery
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT27290 63712
START DATE (this season)	27 th August 2015
END DATE (this season)	27 th November 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation and metal detecting survey was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on land around the buildings of the former Roslin Institute prior to development for residential housing. The trial trench evaluation of 5% of the 2.5ha site consisted of 23 trenches and recorded a number of archaeological features. These included linear cuts and fills, possibly associated with drainage and or earlier field boundaries and a demolished wall of probable late nineteenth/early twentieth century date. A buckle of probable sixteenth/seventeenth century date and a carpenters or wood carving axe was recovered during the metal detecting survey. One feature contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery and a small excavation was carried out to fully investigate this feature. A total of 27 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with one sherd of modern white earthenware from this linear feature which split to form two termini at the northern end and may represent the truncated base of a ditch. No finds directly associated with the Battle of Roslin were recovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Ironside Farrar
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**ROSLIN INSTITUTE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4278



Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) Addendum sets out the scope and methodology for the archaeological excavation of possible archaeological features located at the north end of evaluation Trench 9 at the Roslin Institute to be undertaken as a condition of planning consent (Planning Reference: 13/00877/PPP). This is due to the discovery during evaluation trenching within Trench 9 of a small pit that contained medieval pottery. The archaeological works outlined in this WSI Addendum will be undertaken to identify and excavate all significant archaeological remains within a 10 m by 10 m area centred on the pit in Trench 9 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 This WSI addendum details the methodology to be employed in implementing these Stage 2 excavation works. Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, which will be required upon following the completion of all archaeological fieldwork, will be specified in a further addendum document. This addenda document will be submitted for the agreement of the client and then the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), acting on behalf of Midlothian Council, prior to the commencement of any such further archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:
 - define the extent of as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within that part of the development area surrounding the pit;
 - to fully excavate and record to an appropriate level any surviving archaeological remains encountered;
- 2.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping from the area marked in Figure 1, in order to identify and record any archaeological features encountered, particularly with the potential to relate to the possible pit containing medieval pottery, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - to undertake an archaeological excavation and recording of 100% of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - Incorporate the results into the data structure report for the remainder of the archaeological fieldwork, and submit for agreement to ELCAS on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- 3.2 The archaeological fieldwork will include the archaeological supervision of the machine excavation of topsoil within the 10 m by 10 m area at the north end of Trench 9 within the development area (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The topsoil will be excavated to reveal the subsoil below or any archaeological horizons that may be present. Excavation will be by back-acting mechanical excavators, utilising a c 1.8 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket, under the direct supervision of an experienced GUARD archaeologist. Spoil will be stored adjacent to the trench.
- 3.4 The depth of stratigraphy apparent in all areas will be recorded. Areas will be stepped where localised ground conditions necessitate. Care will be taken not to drive machines over the stripped area, prior to excavation and recording of archaeological features.
- 3.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site archaeologists to determine their character and extent. Should negative-cut features be

encountered, these will be 100% excavated by hand, in order to determine their character, significance, nature, date and function. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, will be to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork and to ClfA standards. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording 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 or 1:50. All archaeological features will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 3.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. 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 appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study. All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 3.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 3.8 Should potential human remains be revealed, the local police, the client and ELCAS will be informed immediately. The excavation and recording of such remains will however be undertaken in accordance with this WSI addendum. All work with human remains will be conducted in keeping with the Historic Scotland publication 'The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology' (2003 version).
- 3.9 Significant archaeological remains will very likely require post-excavation specialist analysis and publication of the results (Stage 3 works), in order to satisfy the relevant planning condition. The decision as whether or not this will be required will be made by the planning authority following the submission of a data structure report that includes the results of all archaeological fieldwork conducted for this development. In this event, an addendum to this WSI Addendum, for Stage 3 post-excavation finds analysis and publication works, would be prepared, in accordance with paragraph 1.2 above.

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