

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



The Roslin Institute Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 4077

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**The Roslin Institute
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Ironside Farrar

NGR: NT 27290 63712

Project Number: 4077

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with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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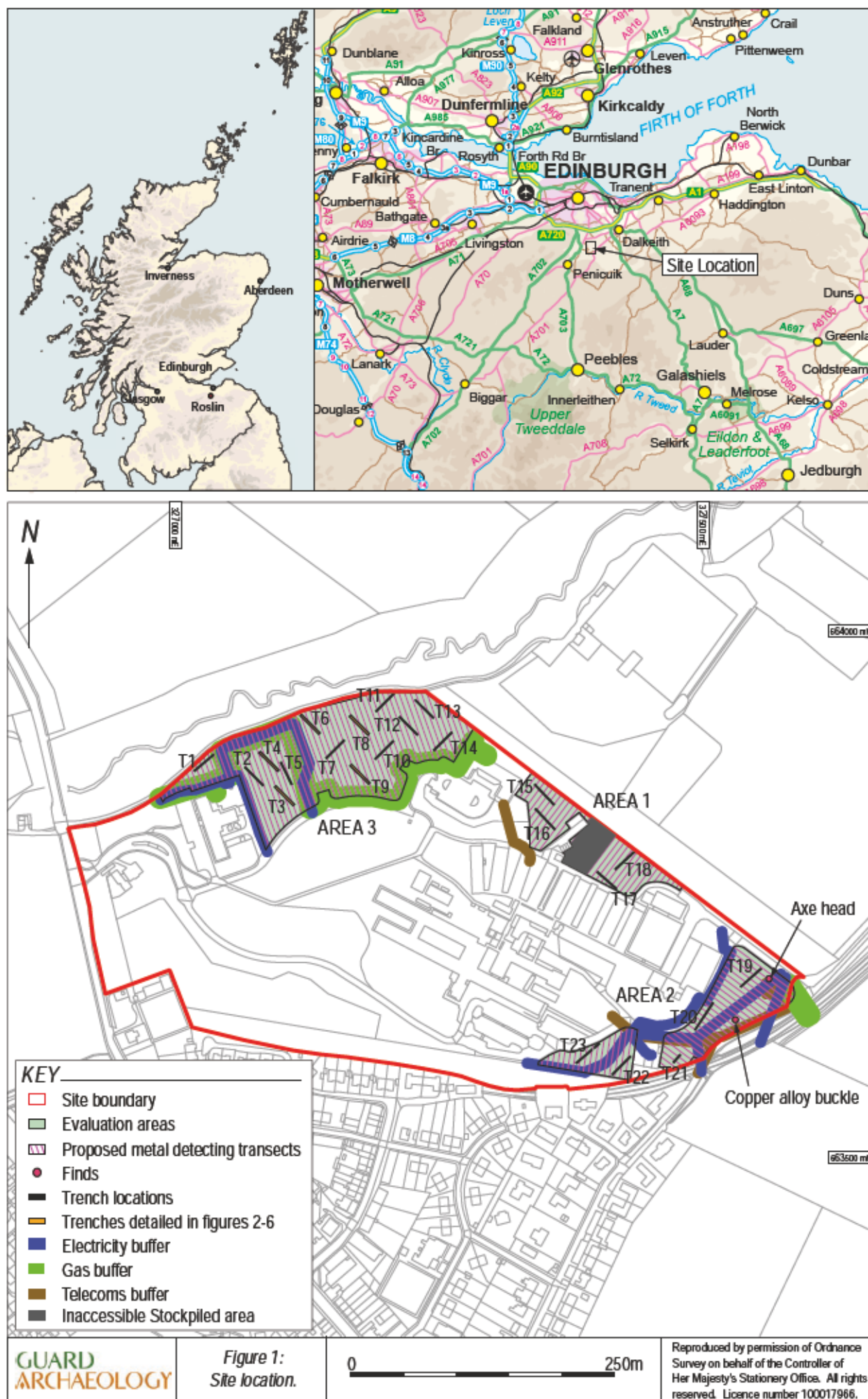
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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 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 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. Numerous large fragments of Scottish Medieval White Gritty Ware Pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fill of a slightly curvilinear cut feature. Tile and rubble drains were seen across most of the site along with numerous modern service. A buckle of probable sixteenth/seventeenth century date and a carpenter's or wood carving axe was recovered during the metal detecting survey. No artefacts that can be directly associated with the Battle of Roslin were recovered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results of the metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation that was carried out at the site of the Roslin Institute. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with outline planning consent (Ref: 13/00877/PPP) and a specification outlined in a Written scheme of Investigation approved by Andrew Robertson of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) acting on behalf of Midlothian Council.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site of the former Roslin Institute is located to the north of the village of Roslin in Midlothian (centred on NGR: NT 27290 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. As parts of the site have already been developed by the construction of the Roslin Institute the metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation trenching concentrated on those areas not disturbed by these buildings (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was previously 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 area although a number of listed buildings were identified within the village and there is a crop mark visible on aerial photographs to the immediate north east of the site.
- 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 development area has had some previous development, there was 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 Therefore there was the potential for buried archaeological artefacts and remains to survive that relate to the battle as well as previously unknown archaeological remains within the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;

- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological metal detecting survey across the development area to establish the presence or absence of archaeological artefacts, particularly relating to the Battle of Roslin;
- conduct an archaeological evaluation within the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for approval to the ELCAS acting on behalf of Midlothian Council, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with ELCAS in advance (see Appendix H).
- 6.2 A metal detecting survey of the development area was undertaken in order to assess if any artefacts related to the Battle of Roslin survived within the topsoil. Metal detecting was undertaken in 5 m transects across the areas shown in Figure 1, other than those deemed inaccessible. The location of the 5 m transects were surveyed in by sub-metre GPS. Finds that were recovered during the metal detecting survey that may relate to the battle were plotted using sub-metre GPS and other artefacts were collected by transect grid. Artefacts were recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if deemed appropriate. All finds collected during metal detecting were assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologist. Artefacts of obviously modern date were not retained, although items that could not be readily identified as old or modern were.
- 6.3 The metal detecting survey was followed by an archaeological evaluation of the undisturbed part of the development area. This was to comprise the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% (ie 1,270 m²) of the 2.53 ha undisturbed part of the development area. Where overhead or underground services were located these were excluded along with a suitable buffer areas. In addition to the known services numerous unmarked services were identified on the ground that relate to drainage, electric power lines, streetlights and security cameras, where these were encountered they were avoided.
- 6.4 The evaluation trenches across the development area comprised 23 trenches (22 trenches each 25 m long and 2 m wide and one trench 10 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 1,120 m² in total. Originally 26 trenches were to be excavated but two trenches in Area 1 could not be excavated due to the presence of stockpiled material located on this part of the site and in Area 2 the close proximity of overhead electricity cables meant that a trench could not be excavated for safety reasons (Figure 1).
- 6.5 All machine excavation of trenches was supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.6 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in 0.2 m spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site archaeologists to determine their character and extent.
- 6.7 All significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. Negative-cut features that were encountered were 25-50% 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. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 6.8 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine.

Results

Metal detecting survey

- 7.1 The metal detecting survey was carried out over three areas of the development site (Figure 1) and resulted in the recovery of numerous metal artefacts many of which were modern and not retained. Thirty metal objects were retained and these were recovered from the topsoil and were distributed widely across the development area. The specific number and description of each find is listed in Appendix C. The retained items included a copper alloy buckle that may date to the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and a heavily corroded small axe head, possibly a carpenters or wood carving axe was also recovered. The majority of the remaining items were recorded by transect and upon closer examination appear to be mainly modern in date or heavily corroded iron fragments with no discernible shape.



Plate 1: Copper alloy buckle SF 3004 from Area 2.



Plate 2: Axe head SF 2002 from area 2.

Trial Trench Evaluation

- 7.2 Twenty three trenches were excavated over three areas of the former Roslin Institute, totalling 1,120 m² (Figure 1). Archaeological features were only encountered in Area 3 (Figure 1). The following text should be read in conjunction with the full trench descriptions in Appendix A and the context descriptions presented in Appendix B.
- 7.3 In general topsoil [001] across the site was between 0.3-0.42 m deep and was found overlying an orange/pale brown sand or sandy clay or sand and gravel natural subsoil [003]. In parts of the site a re-deposited soil [002], which comprised a dark brown silty sand containing small fragments of blaes and fragments of rusty iron objects was found to overlay the natural subsoil [003]. Occasionally this material was found dumped on top of the original topsoil horizon [001]; this re-deposited soil generally occurred in close proximity to the Roslin Institute buildings and was probably as a result of landscaping at the time of their construction.
- 7.4 **Demolished wall**
- 7.4.1 The basal course of a drystone wall [400] built from sandstone rubble was recorded aligned NNE-SSW in trench 4 (Figure 2 & Plate 3). The wall measured 0.54 m wide, survived to a height of 0.15 m and comprised a single course of stone; this feature was also encountered at the northern end of trench 5 to the north-east, adjacent to two rubble drains.



Plate 3: Wall 400 in trench 4, from the SSW.

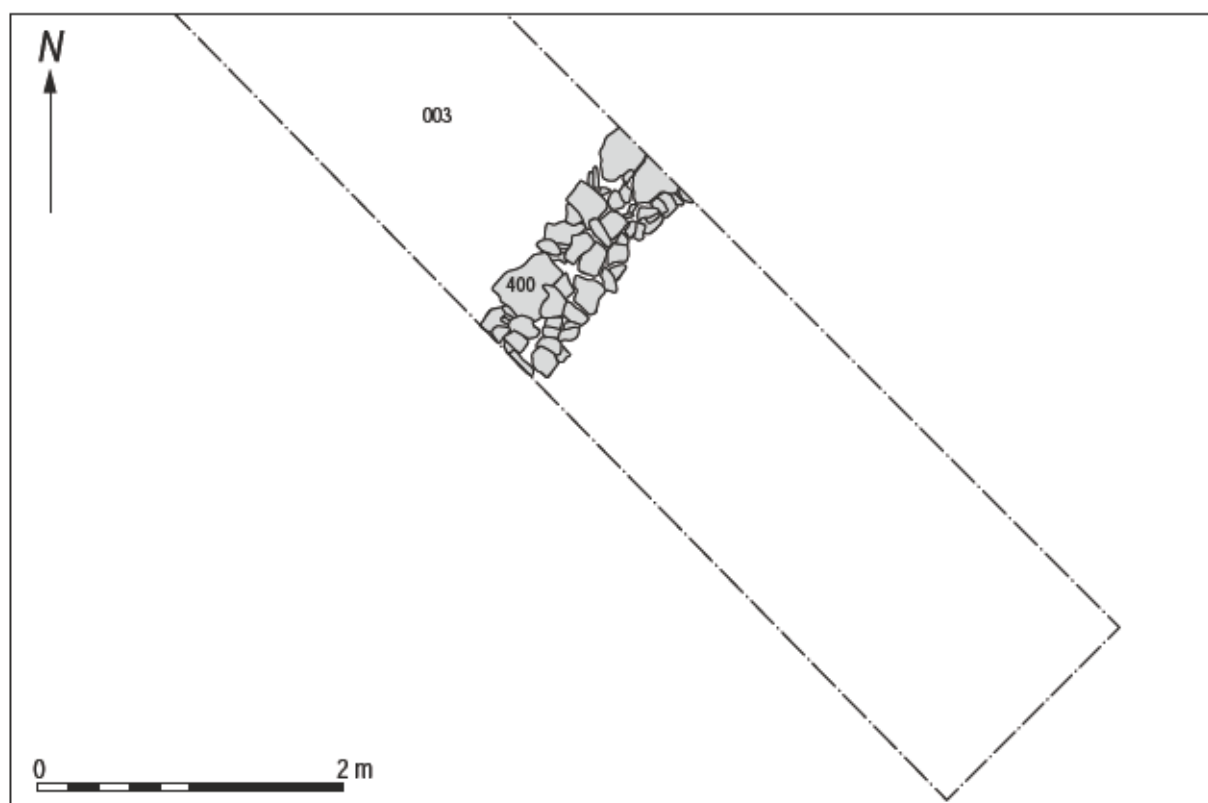


Figure 2: Plan of wall 400 in trench 4.

7.5 Concrete floors

7.5.1 Two concrete floors [200] and [500] were recorded in trenches 2 and 5 respectively (Plates 4 & 5); these probably formed a single floor. The concrete in trench 2 extended 3 m northwards from the south east end of the trench and was visible extending northwards over a distance of 11.5 m from the south east end of trench 5, the concrete was laid over a thin layer of crushed brick fragments the upper surface of which was bound by the concrete. A small pit [501] *circa* 1.2 m long by 1 m wide in diameter filled with lengths of rusty cable was visible 4.5 m north of the concrete floor in trench 5 (Plate 6).



Plate 4: Concrete floor 200 in trench 2, from the North West.



Plate 5: Concrete floor 500 in trench 5, from the South East.



Plate 6: Pit 501 and a tile drain trench towards top of frame in trench 5, from the North West.

7.6 Linear cuts and fills

- 7.6.1** A total of eleven linear cuts and fills were recorded during the evaluation. Five of these are believed to be recent in date and represent service trenches associated with the former Roslin Institute. Other linear cuts containing obviously modern services i.e. street lighting, security camera cables and ducts and trenches associated with drainage pipes, were not investigated. The field drains crossing the site included rubble filled drains, ceramic drains as well as gravel filled drains that contained plastic pipes. Excavation of sections through several of these was undertaken to demonstrate that they were of recent date.
- 7.6.2** Three truncated linear cuts thought to be of recent date were recorded in Area 1. In trench 16 a broad linear cut [1600], aligned E/W, measured 2.3 m wide and continued beyond the trench edges (Plate 7). A further two linear cuts were recorded in this trench, [1601] a broad linear cut aligned E/W that measured 1.4 m wide (Plate 8) and [1602] a broad linear T-shaped cut aligned E/W with a N/S return, which measured 1 m wide (Plate 9). These features were unexcavated but appeared to be very shallow and truncated with natural gravel and stones visible on the surface. Due to the high level of disturbance in this area due to the insertion of services and recent landscaping these features are thought to be relatively modern.
- 7.6.3** The remaining linear features were found in Area 3, including a possible plough furrow remnant [004] in trench 1 (Plate 10). This was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.35 m wide by 0.12 m deep.



Plate 7: Broad linear cut 1600 in trench 16 Area 1, from the SE.



Plate 8: Linear cut 1601 in trench 16 Area 1, from the SE.



Plate 9: T-shaped cut 1602, in trench 16 Area 1, from the W.



Plate 10: View of slot through possible furrow 004 in trench 1, from the SE.

7.6.4 Two linear features were recorded in trench 3 (Figure 3). The first [301] was linear in plan, aligned N/S and measured 1.9 m long (continued below trench edges to N and S) x 1.05 m wide x 0.3 m deep (Plate 11). The fill [300] comprised a sterile light brown silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.

7.6.5 Towards the SE end of trench 3 the second linear cut [303] was recorded (Figure 3; Plate 3). This comprised a broad shallow cut with a slightly rounded base and measured 1.9 m wide by 0.2 m deep. The fill [302] a friable light-mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.



Plate 11: Linear cut 301 in trench 3, from the SW.



Plate 12: Oblique view of linear cut 303 in trench 3, from the N.

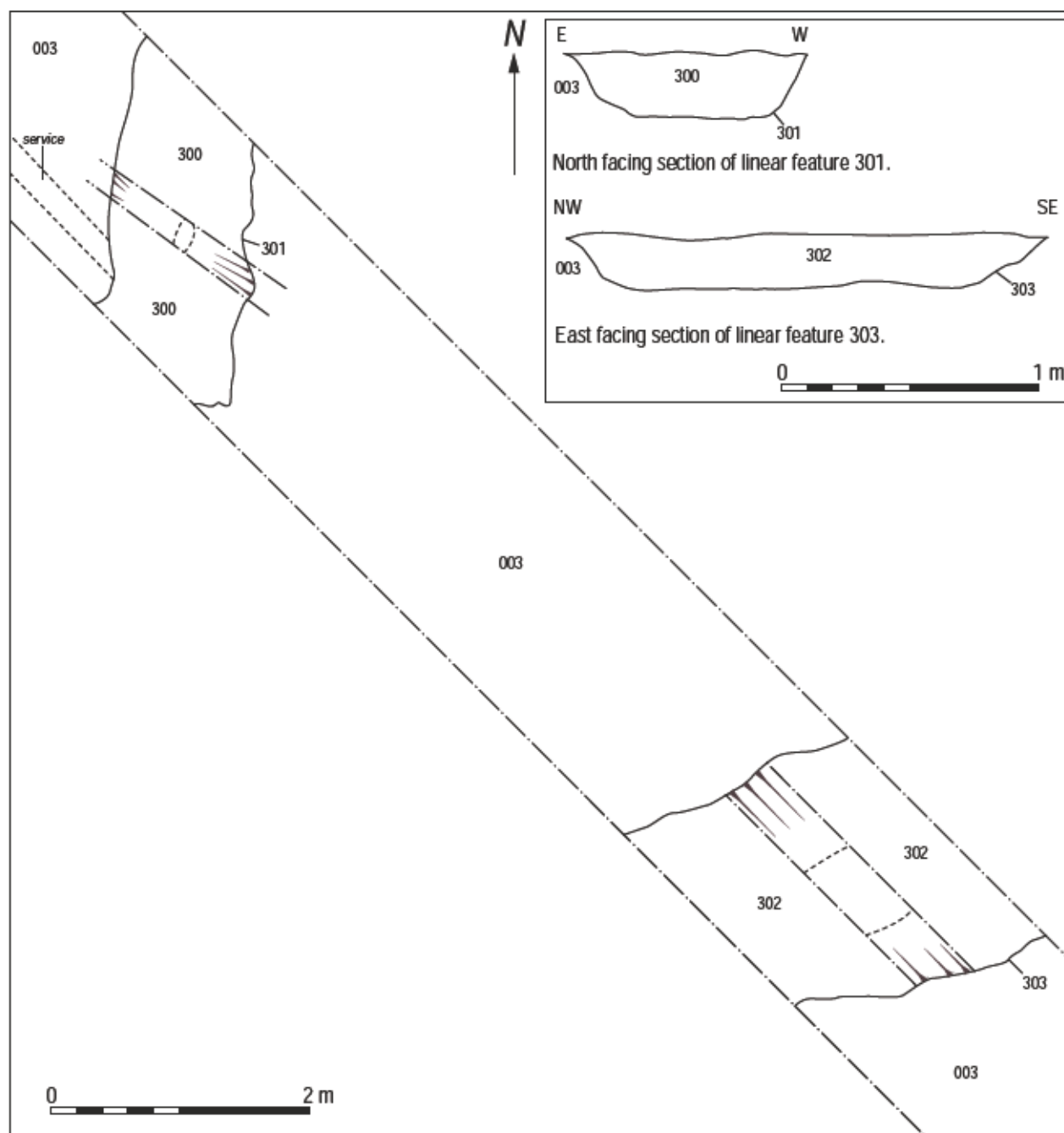


Figure 3: Plan and sections of linear features 301 and 303 in trench 3.

7.6.6 In Trench 6 a linear [601] cut not dissimilar in proportion to linear cut [301] in trench 3 was excavated (Figure 4; Plate 13). This was aligned ENE/WSW and measured 1.9 m long x 0.92 m wide x 0.26 m deep. The fill [600] comprised a moist firm, mid-brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of small gravel sized stones.



Plate 13: WSW facing section through linear cut 601 in trench 6.

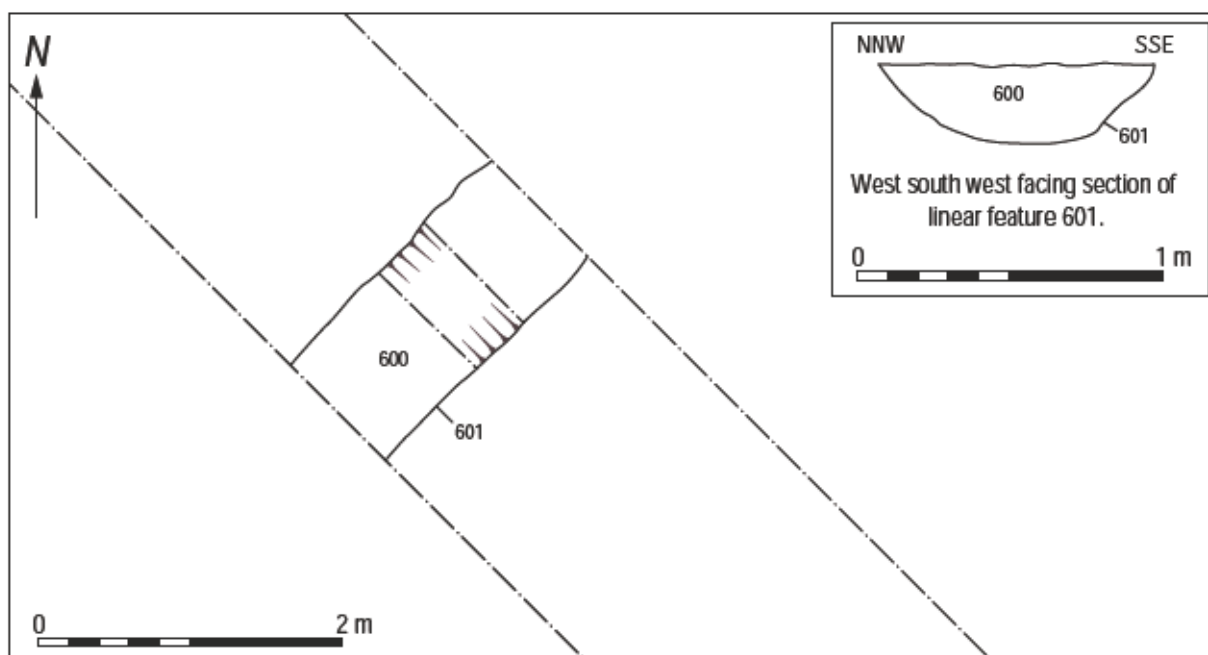


Figure 4: Plan and section of linear feature 601 in trench 6.

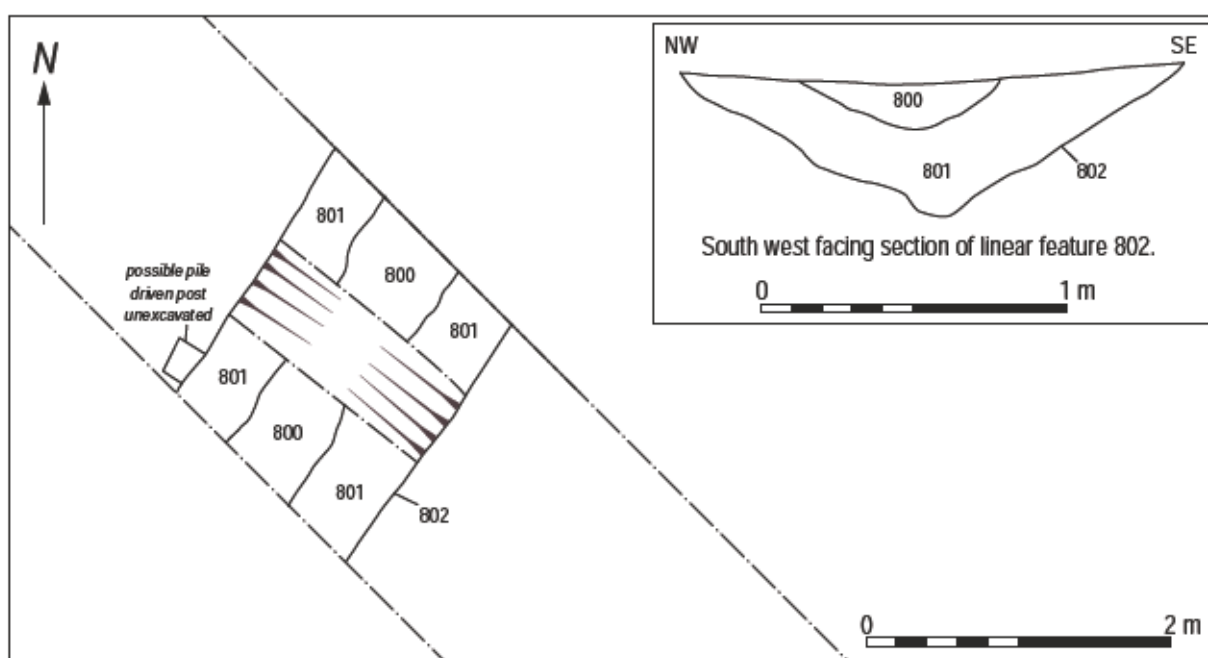


Figure 5: Plan and section of linear feature 802 in trench 8.

- 7.6.7** Two linear cuts were recorded in trench 8 (Figure 5). A broad ditch cut [802] measured 1.68 m wide by 0.41 m deep and contained an upper fill [800] of firm mottled pale brown/orange sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. This overlay a basal fill [801] of firm pale brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 0.41 m deep (Plate 14). A possible square post-hole, probably modern, was located at the edge of the cut but was not investigated further (Plate 15).
- 7.6.8** A broad cut [803] 2.3 m wide was associated with a series of man-holes visible on the surface and aligned roughly E/W over the north part of Area 3 was recorded towards the north end of trench 8 (Plate 16) but was not investigated.



Plate 14: SW facing section through ditch cut 802 in trench 8.



Plate 15: Possible modern post-hole located on the north edge of ditch cut [802].



Plate 16: Modern linear cut 803 in trench 8 from the east.

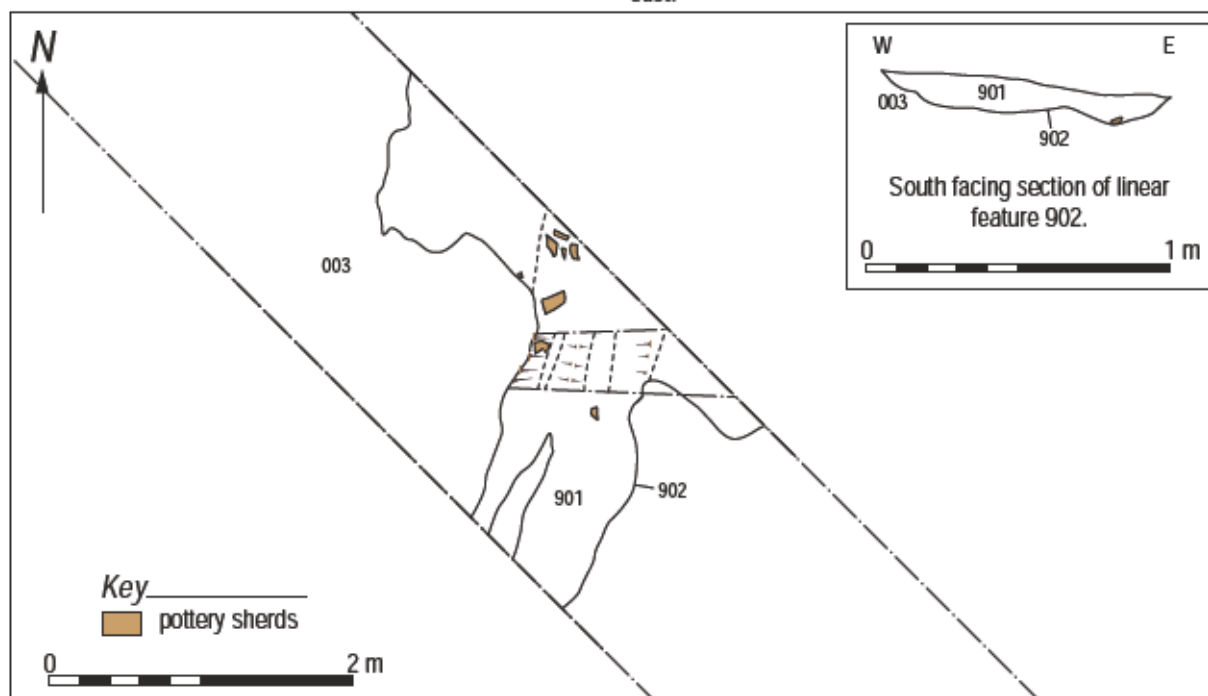


Figure 6: Plan and section of linear feature 902 in trench 9.

- 7.6.9 The only feature from which artefacts were recovered was recorded in trench 9 (Figure 6). A broad shallow slightly curvilinear feature (902), aligned N/S with a broad shallow W-shaped profile, measured 0.95 m wide by 0.12 m deep (Plates 17-19). This was filled by firm pale grey/brown silty clay [901] with frequent charcoal flecks large medieval pottery sherds (Plate 20) and

animal bone fragments. A spread of this fill lay directly adjacent to the south-east end of the feature and it was from this area that the bone fragments were recovered. The 21 sherds of pottery derived entirely from the fill of the linear cut and could date to the 13th or 14th century.



Plate 17: Pre-excavation view of cut and fill 902 and 901 in trench 9 from the E.



Plate 18: S facing section across linear cut 902.



Plate 19: Post-excavation view of linear cut 902, from the east.



Plate 20: Large medieval pottery sherds, predominantly Scottish White Gritty Ware, recovered from the fill of linear cut 902.

- 7.6.10 A further linear feature [900] aligned NE/SW was recorded at the north end of trench 9 (Plate 21). This measured 0.92 m wide and was cut by a rubble drain. This was not investigated further.
- 7.6.11 Two linear cuts were recorded in trench 11 (Plate 22). The first [1100] was aligned E/W and measured 0.62 m wide the second [1101] was also aligned E/W and measured 3.4 m wide this appeared to be modern as it contained a tile drain fragment in its fill. These were not investigated further.
- 7.6.12 A linear cut was recorded in trench 12 (Plate 23). This was aligned NNE/SSW and measured 0.94 m wide and was cut by a tile drain.
- 7.6.13 A linear cut [1300] was recorded in Trench 13 (Plate 24). This was aligned ESE/WNW and measured 0.81 m wide.
- 7.6.14 Five trenches were excavated in Area 2; a proposed sixth trench was not excavated due to the close proximity of overhead electric cables. Deep re-deposited soil [002] was encountered overlying the buried topsoil horizon [001] which overlay a layer of subsoil [019] at the north-east end of this area in trench 19 (Plate 25) and re-deposited soil was encountered around the building sub-dividing Area 2.



Plate 21: Linear cut 900 at the north end of trench 9.



Plate 22: Linear cuts 1100 and 1101 in trench 11 positioned either side of 1 m ranging rod, from the SE.



Plate 23: Linear cut 1200 in trench 12 from the SSW.



Plate 24: Linear cut 1300 in trench 13, from the ESE.



Plate 25: General view of trench 19 Area 2 showing depth of re-deposited soil overlying the original buried topsoil 001 and subsoil 019, from the SW.

Discussion

- 8.1 The metal detecting survey found no metal artefacts that related to the Battle of Roslin although the medieval pottery recovered from trench 9 could date to the fourteenth century and therefore be contemporary to the battle. The copper alloy buckle SF 3004 and the axe head SF 2002 were recovered from the deep layer of re-deposited soil at the NE end of Area 2 while the other metal objects were recovered from topsoil deposits spread across the site. None were recovered from the vicinity of trench 9.
- 8.2 The main discovery from the evaluation was the broad shallow linear feature [902] in trench 9 where a concentration of 21 large unabraded medieval pottery sherds and animal bone fragments were found (Figures 1 & 6). This suggests that domestic settlement and activity from this period may have taken place around here or nearby. The other potential archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation were the eight linear features that may represent field drains or boundary divisions from an earlier field systems. Many of the linear features were comparable in width and depth, although no dateable artefacts were recovered from the fills of these features that would help to determine the period which they were in use.
- 8.3 The demolished wall [004], aligned SSW to NNE and recorded within trenches 4 and 5 would appear to be the remains of an earlier structure possibly part of the building located along the north eastern field boundary of the recreation park to the south of the Kill Burn depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Figure 7) and could date from the nineteenth century.

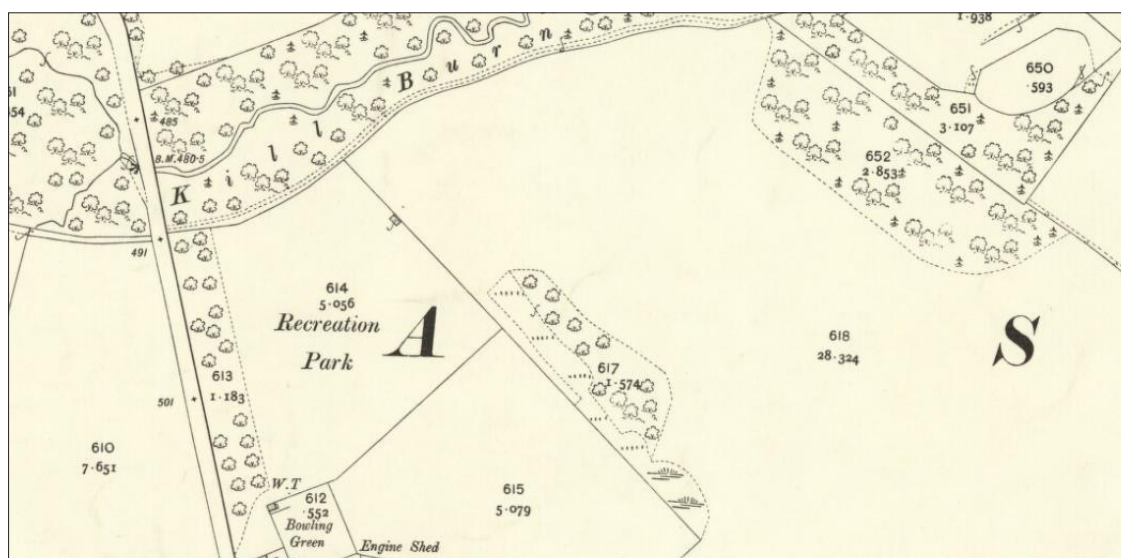


Figure 7: Extract from the 2nd Edition 25" to the mile Ordnance Survey map of Edinburghshire showing position of building along the NE field boundary of the Recreation Park possibly part of the stone structure unearthed in trench 4. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 8.4 The concrete floors found in trenches 2 and 5 at the west end of area 3 appeared fairly modern in date. A Recreation Park is visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Figure 7) although it is not clear whether the concrete relates to this or may be associated with buildings associated with the Roslin Institute.

Conclusions

- 9.1 As the proposed development of the site will involve the excavation of foundations, associated services and road building, it is inevitable that those archaeological features encountered during these investigations will be impacted upon. However, none of these features would appear to be sufficiently significant to merit preservation in situ, and the archaeological value of fully excavating all of them is questionable. Further investigation of the linear feature in trench 9, where the medieval pottery and animal bone was uncovered, however, may be required to determine the full extent, nature, date and significance of this feature; for instance if it was an

isolated deposit or part of a larger settlement. Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping of a limited area centred on the linear feature in Trench 9 where the medieval pottery was recovered may be required to define the full extent of this feature and ascertain the extent and complexity of archaeology present. This monitoring and subsequent excavation would be carried out in advance of construction.

- 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: guardarc1-223399) 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 would like to thank Albert Muckley of 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 and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair, assisted by James McGovern, Juan Ignacio de Vicente, Diarmuid O'Connor and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Bob Will.

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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	25	2	0.35-0.8	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	linear feature and rubble drain
2	25	2	0.5	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	concrete floor surface and drain
3	25	2	1	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	2 linear features and a drain
4	25	2	0.5	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	possible wall
5	25	2	0.4	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	concret floor and ceramic field drain and rubble drains and modern linear feature and pit
6	25	2	0.42	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	linear cut and ceramic and rubble drains
7	25	2	0.5	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	ceramic drain and machine excavated test pit
8	25	2	0.5	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	linear cut and sewer pipe identified from nearby manholes
9	25	2	0.48-0.65	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	linear feature cut by rubble drains
10	25	2	0.3	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	2 field drains
11	25	2	0.4	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	ceramic drain and rubble drain and 2 other linear features
12	27	2	0.5	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	very disturbed round septic tanks with ceramic drain and linear feature
13	25	2	0.4	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	linear cut
14	25	2	0.48	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	2 modern service trenches and made ground
15	25	2	0.65	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	disturbed by services and construction
16	25	2	0.64	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	3 truncated linear features but heavily disturbed
17	25	2	0.4	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	frequent services and drains
18	25	2	0.6	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	cables for security cameras
19	25	2	1.4	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	redeposited topsoil and made ground

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
20	25	2	0.64 - 0.8	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	heavily disturbed by service trenches and animal burrows
21	10	2	0.48	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	-
22	25	2	0.9	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	-
23	25	2	0.45	dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded and angular stones	orange/brown sand and gravel	disturbed by services and construction

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	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
002	-	Deposit: A moist, firm dark brown silty sand with frequent small fragments of blades and moderate inclusions of rusty iron objects. Measured up to 0.4 m deep	Re-deposited topsoil found across parts of the site
003	Site	Deposit: A moist firm orange/pale brown sand or sandy clay and occasional sand and gravel.	Natural subsoil
004	Area 3/ Trench 1	Deposit: A moist, firm light grey/brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. Measured 1.9 m long (continued below trench edges) x 0.35 m wide x 0.12 m deep	Possible plough furrow
200	Area 3/ Trench 2	Structure: Concrete floor over crushed brick extended over a distance of 3 m at the SE end of trench 2	Concrete floor
300	Area 3/ Trench 3	Fill: A loose light brown silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. Measured 0.3 m deep	Fill of linear cut 301
301	Area 3/ Trench 3	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping sides which break gradually to form a rounded base. Measured 1.9 m long (continued below trench edges to N and S) x 1.05 m wide x 0.3 m deep	Linear cut filled by 300
302	Area 3/ Trench 3	Fill: A friable light-mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Measured 0.2 m deep	Fill of cut 303
303	Area 3/ Trench 3	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned east-west. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping sides which break gradually to form a slightly undulating base. Measured 1.9 m long (continued below trench edges to E and W) x 1.9 m wide x 0.2 m deep	Linear cut filled by 302
400	Area 3/ Trench 4	Structure: A drystone wall built from sandstone rubble, stone size 440 mm x 330 mm. Measured 1.75 m long continued below trench edges to the SSW and NNE x 0.54 m wide x 0.15 m in height, a single course	Wall, date uncertain but a local resident from Roslin village remembers it being dismantled in order to use the stone elsewhere. The feature appeared to extend into the NW end of trench 5
500	Area 3/ Trench 5	Structure: Concrete floor over crushed brick extended over a distance of 11.5 m at the SE end of trench 5. A modern pit 501 was located 4.5 m to the north of this.	Concrete floor
501	Area 3/ Trench 5	Cut: Pit cut 1.2 m long x 1 m wide filled with lengths of cable. Unexcavated.	Pit cut modern
600	Area 3/ Trench 6	Fill: A moist firm, mid-brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of small gravel sized stones 15 mm<. Measured 0.26 m deep	Fill of linear cut 601
601	Area 3/ Trench 6	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned ENE-WSW. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately steep slightly curved sides which break gradually to form a broad slightly rounded base. Measured 1.9 m long x 0.92 m wide x 0.26 m deep	Linear cut filled by 600

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
800	Area 3/ Trench 8	Fill: A moist, firm mottled pale brown/orange sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 80 mm<. Measured 0.15 m deep.	Upper fill of ditch cut 802
801	Area 3/ Trench 8	Fill: A moist, firm pale brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 80 mm<. Measured 0.41 m deep.	Basal fill of ditch cut 802
802	Area 3/ Trench 8	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top to fairly steep straight sides which break gradually to form a narrow slightly rounded base. Measured 1.9 m long (continued under trench edges to NE and SW) x 1.68 m wide x 0.41 m deep	Ditch cut filled by 800 and 801
803	Area 3/ Trench 8	Broad linear cut aligned E-W measured 2.3 m wide unexcavated modern	Trench associated with a series of manholes visible along the north part of area 1. Service trench containing a sewage pipe.
900	Area 3/ Trench 9	Cut: Linear cut measured 0.92 m wide and was found cut by a rubble drain. Unexcavated.	Linear cut
901	Area 3/ Trench 9	Fill: A moist, firm pale grey/brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. Measured 0.12-0.15 m deep	Fill of linear cut 902
902	Area 3/ Trench 9	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned N to S. Gradual break of slope at top to gently sloping slightly concave sides which break gradually to form a broad w-shaped based. Measured 2 m long (continued below trench edges to the N and S x 0.95 m wide x 0.12 m deep	Linear cut filled by 901. Probably medieval in date
1100	Area 3/ Trench 11	Linear cut aligned E-W measured 0.62 m wide. Unexcavated	Linear cut
1101	Area 3/ Trench 11	Massive linear cut aligned E-W 3.4 m wide unexcavated. Contained a fragment of tile drain in its fill	Linear cut probably modern
1200	Area 3/ Trench 12	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW measured 0.94 m wide cut by a tile drain. Unexcavated. An area of disturbed ground probably associated with the insertion of a septic tank was visible over a distance of 6.5 m at the south eastern end of the trench	Linear cut - modern
1300	Area 3/ Trench 13	Linear cut aligned ESE-WNW measured 0.81 m wide appeared to be shallow and truncated. Unexcavated	Linear cut - modern
1600	Area 1/ Trench 16	Broad linear cut aligned E-W measured 2.3 m wide unexcavated probably modern. Shallow and truncated possibly the result of recent disturbance from nearby services and landscaping	Modern cut - truncated
1601	Area 1/ Trench 16	Broad linear cut aligned E-W measured 1.4 m wide unexcavated probably modern. Truncated by recent disturbance in the immediate area from services and landscaping	Modern cut - truncated
1602	Area 1/ Trench 16	Broad linear cut aligned E-W and N-S measured 2 m wide unexcavated probably modern. Truncated by recent disturbance from service and landscaping	Modern cut - truncated
1900	-	Deposit: A moist, firm mid-orange brown sandy clay with occasional small stones 60 mm<. Measured up to 0.5 m deep	Subsoil

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Tr 9	901	21	ceramic	medieval pottery
2	Tr 9	901	1	metal	small iron stud
3	Tr 9	901	3	slag	fragments of possible slag
4	Tr 9	901	2	bone	animal bone

Metal-detecting survey (T = transect)

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1000	1/T 19	001	1	iron	serrated knife blade - modern
1001	2/T 4	001	1	iron	fragment possibly from a grate
1002	2/T 4	001	2	iron	flattened pip or strip
1003	2/r 4	001	1	iron	curved fragment of drain pipe
1004	2/T 10	001	1	iron	iron bar
1005	2/T 11	001	1	iron	small fragment
1006	2T 12	001	1	iron	modern chain with fittings probably agricultural
1007	2/T 26	001	1	iron	curved fragment of drain pipe
1008	2/T 28	001	1	iron	curved fragment of drain pipe
1009	3/T 21	001	1	iron	sheet fragment
1010	3/T 11	001	1	iron	thin strip/bar
1011	3/T 9	001	1	iron	unidentified fragment
1012	3/T 9	001	1	iron	unidentified fragment
2000	2/T 3	001	2	iron	fragment of metal strip
2001	2/T 5	001	1	iron	possibly from an engine
2002	2/T 3	001	1	iron	axe head
3000	1/T 1	001	2	iron	sheet fragment and domed washer possibly agricultural
3001	1/T 1	001	1	copper	copper alloy pipe
3002	1/T 19	001	1	iron	possible fragment of a chain link
3003	2/T 7	001	1	alloy?	woolen handle with metal ferule held in place with screws
3004	2/T 12	001	1	copper alloy	buckle possibly 17th century
3005	2/T 13	001	1	iron	heavy iron rod fragment
3006	2/T 14	001	1	zinc	galvanised strip
3007	2/T 14	001	1	iron	badly corroded strap
3008	2/T 30	001	1	iron	possible fitting/handle fragment
3009	2/T 33	001	1	iron	unidentified object
3010	2/T 37	001	1	iron	nail with rectangular cross section
3011	2/T37	001	1	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stem
3012	2/T 10	001	1	iron	steel toe cap from a boot
3013	3/T 51	001	1	iron	strap with holes

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size litres	Reason for Sampling					Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Charcoal	Botanics	
001	Tr1	004	6L						Sample from slot A
002	Tr3	300	6L					x	Slot of smaller ditch feature with cv flecks
003	Tr3	302	6L					x	Slot of large ditch feature with cv flecks
004	Tr9	901	6L	x	x			x	Large linear feature frequent pottery fragments
100	3/Tr6	600	5L					x	Flotation.cv?
101	3/Tr8	800	5L					x	Flotation.cv?
102	3/Tr8	801	5L					x	Flotation.cv?

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Context	Subject	Scale
001	Tr1	004	Plan of slot A of possible feature	1:20
002	Tr4	400	Plan of wall feature	1:20
003	Tr3	(300),[301]	Plan of large ditch feature	1:20

Drawing No.	Area	Context	Subject	Scale
004	Tr3	(302),[303]	Plan of large ditch feature	1:20
005	Tr9	(901),[902]	Plan of large linear feature	1:20
006	Tr3	(300),[301]	North facing section of large ditch feature	1:10
007	Tr3	(302),[303]	East facing section of large ditch feature	1:10
008	Tr1	004	North facing section of small deposit	1:10
009	Tr9	(901),[902]	South facing section of large linear feature	1:10
100	3/Tr6	601	Ditch cut 601 plan	1:20
101	3/Tr6	601	Ditch cut 601 section WSW facing	1:10
102	3/Tr8	802	Ditch cut 802 plan	1:20
103	3/Tr8	802	Ditch cut 802 section SW facing	1:10

Appendix F: List of Photographs

File 1

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	1	Registration	-
2	1	General view metal detecting area 1 NW end	SE
3	1	General view metal detecting area 1 NW end	N
4	1	General view metal detecting area 1 SE end	NW
5	1	General view of SE end area 1 showing stockpiled material	SE
6	2	Area 2 general view	NE
7	2	Area 2 general view	SW
8	2	In-situ view of metal object area 2	SE
9	2	General view of Area 2 SW end	ESE
10	2	General view of Area 2 SW end	WNW
11	2	Modern finds not retained	-
12	3	General view of area 3	SW
13	3	General view of area 3	SE
14	3	Metal finds not retained	-
15	3	Rubble drain in trench 1	SW
16	3	General view trench 1	SW
17	3	Trench 2 showing re-deposited soil 002 and possible drain	NW
18	3	NE facing section trench 2	NE
19	3	Concrete floor 200 at the SE end tr 2	NE
20	3	Trench 3	SE
21	3	Rubble drains trench 4	NE
22	3	Possible wall trench 4	SE
23	3	Trench 5 and concrete floor 500	S
24	3	Trench 5 modern pit and tile field drain trench	N
25	3	Linear cut 601 and rubble drain trench 6	SE
26	3	Trench 7	NE
27	3	Machine excavated test-pit in trench 7	SE
28	3	Trench 8 Linear cuts 802 and 803 visible at ranging rod and hoe	SE
29	3	Linear cut 802 trench 8	NE
30	3	Sewer trench cut 803 in trench 8	NE
31	3	Trench 9	SE
32	3	Trench 10	NE
33	3	Trench 11, showing linear features 1100 and 1101	SW
34	3	Trench 12, linear feature 1200 cut by tile drain	W
35	3	Trench 12 field drain trench	-
36	3	Trench 12 showing area of disturbance at the SE end of trench	SE
37	3	Septic tanks to the south of trench 12	S

File 2

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	3	Linear cut 1300 in trench 13	W
3	3	Trench 13	SE
4	3	Trench 14 showing service at NE end of trench	NE
5	3	Service at the SW end of trench 14	SE
6	3	View of slot through possible furrow 004 in trench 1	SE
7	3	View of slot through possible furrow 004 in trench 1	NW
8	3	Trench 4 and wall 400	SSW
9	3	Trench 4 and wall 400	NNW
10	3	Trench 4 and wall 400	NE
11	3	SW facing section through linear cut 301 in trench 3	SW
12	3	Linear cut 301 in trench 3	SE
13	3	Oblique view of section through linear cut 303 in trench 3	SE
14	3	Oblique view of section through linear cut 303 in trench 3	SW
15	3	Linear cut 902 in trench 9 pre-excavation	SE
16	3	Linear cut 902 showing position of medieval pottery in fill 901	SSE
17	3	S facing section through linear feature 902 in trench 9	S
18	3	S facing section through linear feature 902 in trench 9	S
19	3	S facing section through linear feature 902 in trench 9	S
20	3	Post-excavation view of linear cut 902 in trench 9	-

File 3

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	1	Trench 15	SE
3	1	Trench 16 with linear cut 1600	S
4	1	Trench 16 with linear cut 1601	S
5	1	Trench 16 with linear cut 1602	W
6	1	Trench 16	SE
7	1	Stockpiled area, area 1	W
8	1	Trench 17 manhole and services	NW
9	1	Trench 18	NE
10	1	NW facing section through re-deposited topsoil 002 overlying buried topsoil 001	NW
11	2	Trench 19 SE facing section through re-deposited soil 002 over buried topsoil 001 over subsoil horizon 1900	SE
12	2	Trench 19	SW
13	2	General view showing electric overhead cables towards the NE end of area 2	SW
14	2	Service trench in trench 20	N
15	2	Trench 20	SW
16	2	Trench 21	NE
17	2	Trench 22	NE
18	2	Street light cable in trench 23	NE
19	2	Trench 23	SW
20	3	Wall 004 continuing into trench 5 from trench 4	SW
21	3	Tile drain in trench 5	NE
22	3	Ditch cut 601 SW facing section trench 6	SW
23	3	Ditch cut 601 SW facing section trench 6	SW
24	3	Linear cut 900 in trench 9 cut by rubble drain	NE
25	3	Tile drain in trench 7	SE
26	3	Unexcavated cuts 1100 and 1101 in trench 11	SW
27	3	Linear cut 1300 in trench 13	WNW
28	3	Linear cut 1200 cut by tile drain in trench 12	WNW
29	3	Ditch cut 802 in trench 8 SW facing section	SW

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
30	3	Ditch cut 802 in trench 8 SW facing section	SW
31	3	Ditch cut 802 in trench 8 SW facing section	SW
32	3	Possible pile driven post-hole on the north edge of ditch cut 802	NW
33	3	Pottery from fill 901 of ditch 902 in trench 9	-
34	3	General view of linear cut 902 during excavation	N
35	3	Pottery from fill 901 of ditch 902 in trench 9	-
36	3	Pottery from fill 901 of ditch 902 in trench 9	-
37	3	Pottery from fill 901 of ditch 902 in trench 9	-

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Roslin Institute, Roslin
PROJECT CODE:	4077
PARISH:	Roslin
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Metal detecting survey and Trial Trench Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NMRS: NT26SE 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Battlefield
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Scottish Medieval White Gritty Ware Pottery, animal bones
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 27290 63712
START DATE (this season)	27 th August 2015
END DATE (this season)	3 rd September 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 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. Numerous large fragments of Scottish Medieval White Gritty Ware pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered from the fill of a slightly curvilinear cut feature. A buckle of probable sixteenth/seventeenth century date and a carpenter's or wood carving axe was recovered during the metal detecting survey. No finds directly associated with the Battle of Roslin were recovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Excavation
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 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4077

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the metal-detecting survey and evaluation of the site of the former Roslin Institute on the outskirts of the village of Roslin in Midlothian and will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Roslin Institute development site in accordance with outline planning consent (Ref: 13/00877/PPP). In the first instance, a metal detecting survey will be undertaken to establish if any archaeological artefacts relating to the Battle of Roslin survive within the topsoil in selected areas within the development site that have not previously been disturbed by recent activity. An archaeological evaluation of these areas will then be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service who advise Midlothian Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

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 to the north and a forestry plantation to the north-east. As parts of the site have already been developed by the construction of the Roslin Institute further archaeological mitigation will concentrate on those areas not previously disturbed (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was previously 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.
- 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 development area 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 to survive within relatively undisturbed parts of the development area.
- 4.3 Therefore there is the potential for buried archaeological artefacts and remains to survive that relate to the battle as well as previously unknown archaeological remains within the development area.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
 - the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
 - as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an archaeological metal detecting survey across the development area to establish the presence or absence of archaeological artefacts, particularly relating to the Battle of Roslin;
 - Conduct an archaeological evaluation within the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

Metal Detecting Survey

- 6.1 An initial metal detecting survey of the development area will be undertaken in order to assess if any artefacts related to the Battle of Roslin survive within the topsoil. Metal detecting will be undertaken in 5 m transects across the areas shown in Figure 1. The transects will be surveyed in by sub-metre GPS. Finds that are recovered during the metal detecting survey that are thought to relate to the battle will be plotted using sub-meter GPS and other artefacts will be collected by transect grid. Artefacts will be recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary. All finds collected during metal detecting will be assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologist. Obviously modern artefacts will not be retained. In addition each of the evaluation trenches will be subject to a metal-detecting survey, before, during and after excavation.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2 The metal detecting survey will be followed by an archaeological evaluation of the undisturbed part of the development area comprising the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% (ie 1,270 m²) of the 2.53 ha designated part of the development area out with live services and their buffer areas, in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features.
- 6.3 The evaluation trenches across the development area will comprise 26 trenches (25 trenches each 25 m long and 2 m wide and one trench 10 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 1,270 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 6.4 All machine excavation of trenches will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. A metal detector will be used to survey the trench before, during and after excavation.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in 0.2 m 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.
- 6.6 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample 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 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. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. 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.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and ELCAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and ELCAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Officer on WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two - four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to ELCAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the metal detecting survey and evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will be accompanied by an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - 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;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;

- initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 A pdf copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a further three hard copies and a digital PDF copy along with a selection of photographs will be sent to ELCAS. Trench locations and survey data will also be supplied in a suitable geo-referenced digital format.
- 7.5 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 the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within 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 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, ELCAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Bob Will

- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
- Survey Archaeologist: Fiona Jackson
- Finds Specialist: Bob Will
- Archaeologists: TBC
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: John Atkinson

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork will be confirmed in due course. ELCAS 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 metal detecting survey will take three days to complete. It is estimated that the evaluation of 5% of the development area will take three days to complete and will include the supervised backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

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

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