

Preston Mill Building Recording Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 4193

Preston Mill Building Recording Watching Brief

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The National Trust for Scotland

NGR: NT 59365 77803

Project Number: 4193

Report by: Alan Hunter Blair

Illustrations: Alan Hunter Blair

Project Manager: Bob Will

DRAFT	Bob Will Project Manager	FINAL	John Atkinson Managing Director
13/11/15		08/02/16	

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

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

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



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 In September 2015 GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake a building recording and watching brief during the consolidation and restoration of the stone built weir associated with Preston Mill at East Linton in East Lothian.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological building recording and watching brief, carried out during the consolidation and restoration of the stone built weir associated with Preston Mill at East Linton in East Lothian.

Site Location

- 3.1 Preston Mill lies on the eastern outskirts of the village of East Linton in East Lothian (NGR NT 5948 7787) and is situated on the north bank of a small island created by the mill lade and the River Tyne. Houses border the site to the north and west with fields to the south and east. (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Grain is known to have been milled at Preston Mill since the twelfth century but the present complex of buildings dates to the seventeenth century and was refurbished in 1760. The mill is an A listed building (LB reference 14531) and consists of a plain rectangular building of mortared masonry with a pan-tiled roof. The mill is driven by an undershot wheel that drives two sets of grinding stones. To the north of the mill and joined to it by an overhead wooden foot bridge is a corn kiln. It is a circular building with a conical pan-tiled roof and has an outside stone stairway leading to the upper storey. The kiln building is supported by buttresses and several small out-buildings are attached to its perimeter. To the east of the kiln is a rectangular L-shaped outbuilding with a pan-tiled roof. The mill is located on a bend in the River Tyne and the mill lade comes of the river to the west where there is a stone built weir across the river. The lade runs in to a small mill pond located next to the mill with the tail race running from the mill to the east to re-join the river.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological work was:
- to record the structure and extent of the weir in its present condition prior to consolidation and restoration work;
 - to ensure that elements relating to the original construction of the weir are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological building recording survey during consolidation and restoration work to the existing weir;
 - Submit a report to data structure level on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The weir was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of the consolidation works.
- 6.2 Modern debris and vegetation was removed from the weir starting with the north-east section and then moving on to the south-east section.

- 6.3 All archaeological and structural features relating to the weir accessible at the time of the work were cleaned by hand and mapped by the Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 All potential archaeological features or concealed elements of earlier weir or lade structures where encountered during the work were investigated and recorded by the on-site Archaeologist.

Results

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

7.2 **Weir** (Figure 2 Plates 1-9)

- 7.2.1 The Miller's Weir [001] which diverts water from the River Tyne via a lade and millpond to drive the waterwheel at Preston Mill is aligned NE-SW and built from large, medium and small sized whinstone and conglomerate stone. The stones were laid on end to form the crest of the weir, a flat top measuring 3.6 m wide (originally) and *circa* 60 m long although the NW facing edge of the weir is badly eroded and only 1.4 m of the top of the weir was showing above water. The weir was built to a height of 1.04 m. From the crest of the weir the spillway sloped down to the SE this measured 2 m wide and was built in the same fashion as the top of the weir.

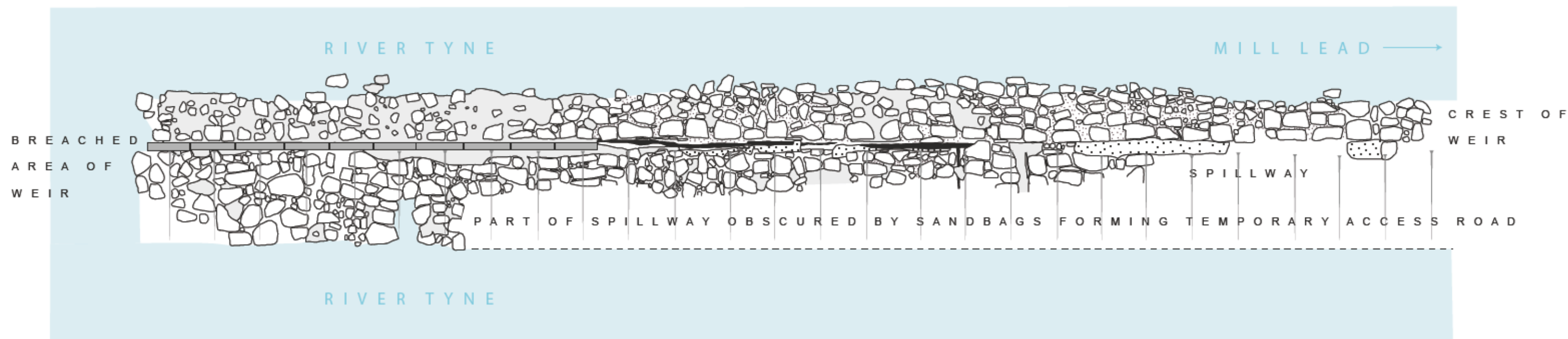


Plate 1: View of the weir 001 north-east of the breached area. Concrete blocks 003 visible abutting the E side of the crest of the weir and the top of the spillway, from the SW.



Plate 2: View of the fabric of the spillway after vegetation strip showing roughcast concrete pointing 004, from the SE.

- 7.2.2 Aligned along the top of the SE edge and set into the top of the weir a series of degraded wooden beams [002] were visible. These had been replaced with concrete blocks [003] in places. A single timber beam [007] was visible abutting the E side of one of the timbers [002] at the top of the weir and sloping down to the SE embedded within the fabric of the spillway and appeared to be a diagonal bracing spar. It is unclear what if any material bonded the stone construction of the original weir but roughcast concrete [004] and cement pointing [005] and concrete [006] were visible forming discrete repairs to the surface fabric of the weir.
- 7.2.3 Around the centre of the weir a large section of the structure had been breached and much of the stone fabric washed away.
- 7.2.4 The south-east section of the weir was not initially accessible due to fallen trees, branches and vegetation including Giant Hogweed and access to the south bank of the river was restricted. As



- Key
- degraded timber beams 002
 - concrete blocks 003
 - roughcast concrete screed 004
 - cement pointing 005
 - concrete 006

a result there is only a photographic record for this section of the weir during the clearance and consolidation work.



Plate 3: Degraded timber beam 002 left of near ranging rod with later replacement concrete blocks 003 left of far ranging rod, from the NE.



Plate 4: Partially obscured degraded timber beam 002 below horizontal ranging rod and partially obscured degraded diagonal bracing timber beam 007 to right of vertically positioned ranging rod, from the SE.



Plate 5: Breached section of the weir with thick roughcast concrete screed 004 consolidating the top of weir, from the NE.

- 7.2.5 The south-east section is quite different in terms of construction from the north-east section, the weir is much broader (approximately 4m) and the spillway is not so steep. The crest of the weir is marked by a straight kerb made from roughly squared stones although the channel with the timber beam was only observed at the other side of the breach in the weir. The weir and slipway in the south-east section is built from much larger stones and boulders and is of a looser construction with little attempt to form a flat surface or face although the overall dimensions are quite uniform. This section does not appear to have had the same level of recent repairs as there was no evidence for the concrete blocks or roughcast concrete screed. Some of the larger and more irregular stones may be the result of attempts to repair or heighten the weir by dumping stones over the existing structure and there are local accounts of this taking place.



Plate 6: south-east section of the weir clear of vegetation, from the NE.



Plate 7: south-east section of the weir clear of vegetation, from the SE.



Plate 8: central area of the weir with the timber beam still in place, from the SE.



Plate 9: south-east section of the weir after consolidation work.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief recorded part of the weir to the north-east side of the section of the weir that had been breached, possibly by fallen timber washed downstream during spate conditions. At this time part of the weir was obscured by vegetation and a temporary access road built with sandbags however a section of the full width of the structure was recorded on plan and construction details recorded. Further details on the scope of the work including the condition survey are included on the structural engineer's plans in the appendices (Appendix A)
- 8.2 It is unclear whether the timber elements identified in both the crest and the spillway of the weir are remnants of a timber weir that pre-dates the stone built weir but it is perhaps more likely that a timber frame was built to aid the construction of the stone weir.
- 8.3 The south-east section of the weir was built from larger stones and boulders and was quite different in appearance and construction. This section was broader and the spillway was not so steep as the north-east section. There was no evidence for the use of concrete and cement on this side that marks more recent repairs to the weir in the north-east section.
- 8.4 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 8.5 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-228184) 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

- 9.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Dr Daniel Rhodes and Antonio Cabello of The National Trust for Scotland for their assistance throughout the duration of the work. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The building recording was carried out by Alan Hunter Blair. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited Bob Will.

**Preston Mill Building Recording
Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

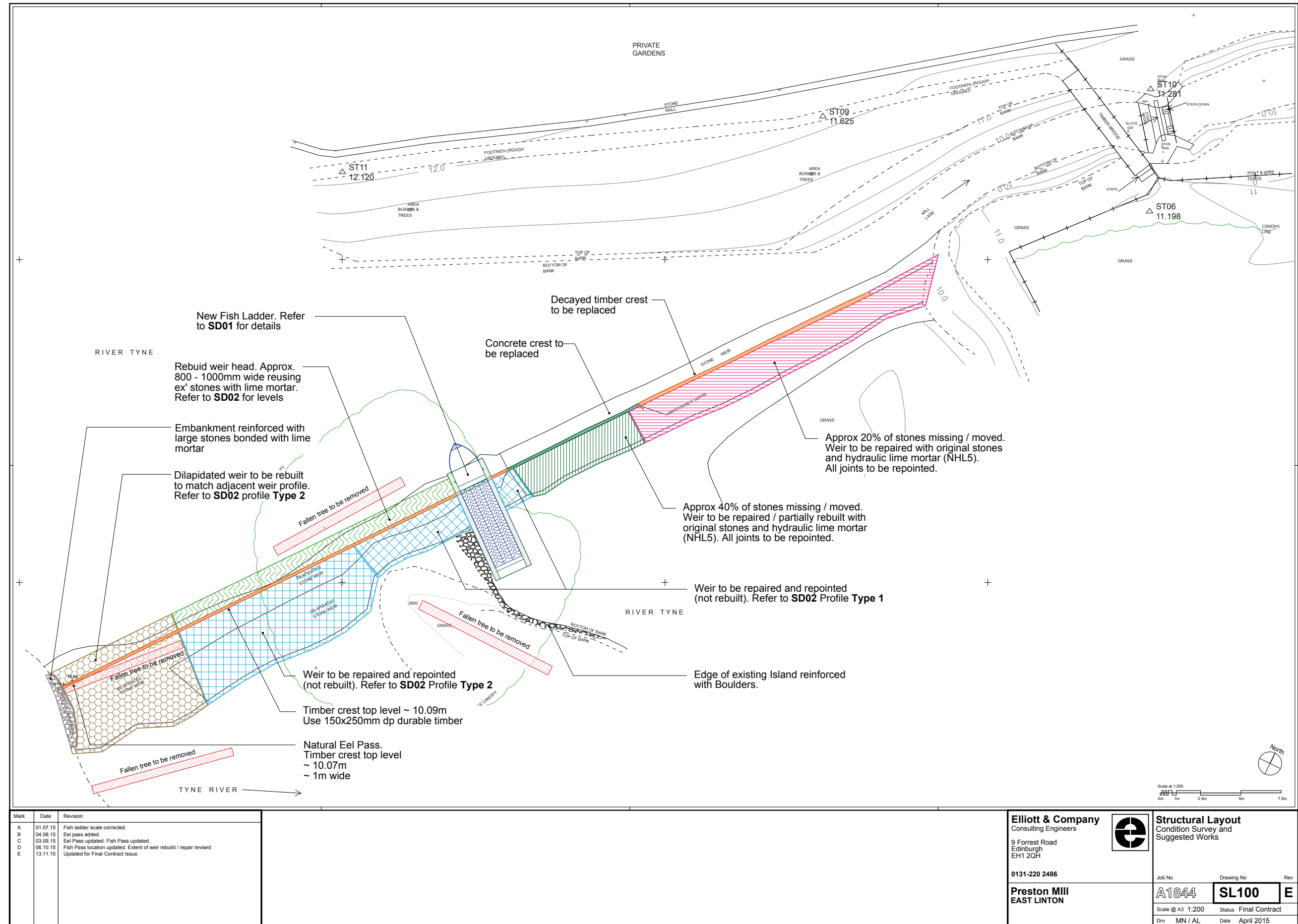
Section 2: Appendices

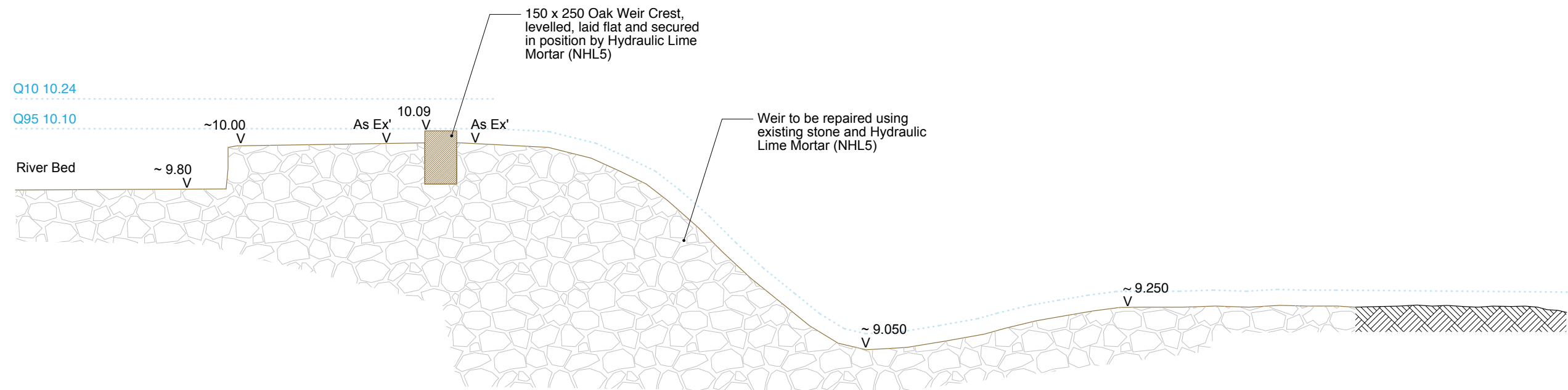


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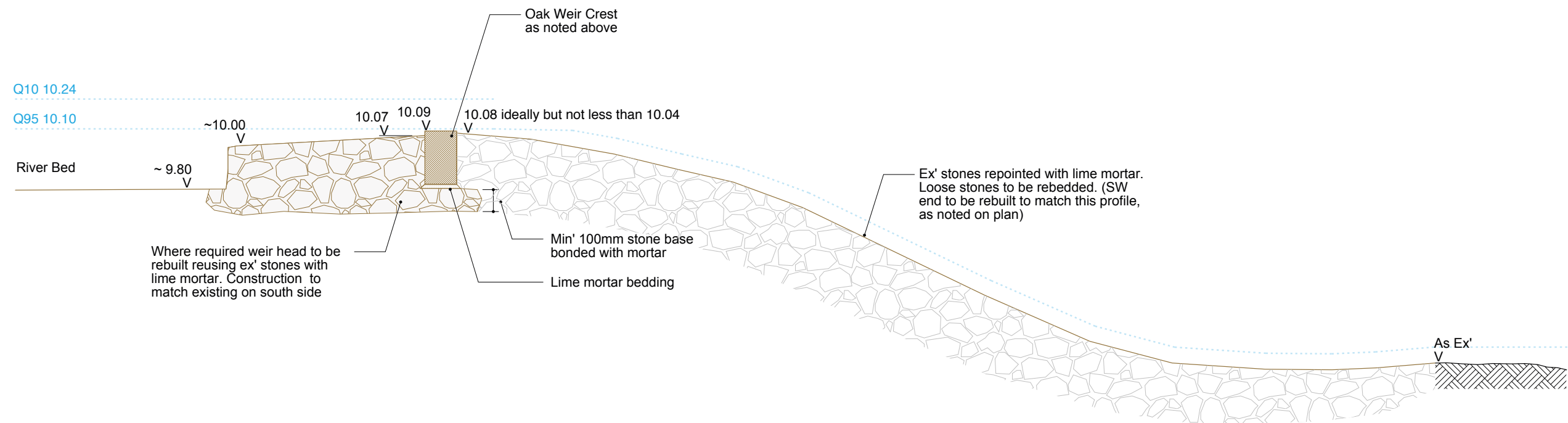
Appendices

Appendix A: Structural Engineer's Plans





Typical Section showing Weir Rebuild / Repair - Profile Type 1

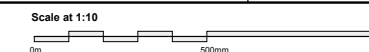


Typical Section showing Weir Rebuild / Repair - Profile Type 2

Mark	Date	Revision
A	06/10/15	Levels and weir crest dimensions revised. Profile Type 2 added.

NOTES

1. To be read in conjunction with all Architects / Engineers and other relevant drawings.
2. The Contractor shall design, install and maintain all necessary temporary work, and programme the works accordingly.



Elliott & Company
Consulting Engineers

9 Forrest Road
Edinburgh
EH1 2QH

0131-220 2486

Preston Mill
EAST LINTON



Structural Details
Typical Weir Rebuild Section

Job No Drawing No Rev

A1844 SD02 A

Scale @ A1 1:10 A3 1:20 Status Final Contract
Dm MN / JD Date April 2015

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Weir	Structure: Weir aligned NE-SW, built from whinstone and a conglomerate stone. Large medium and small stones, stone size: 600 mm x 480 mm x 290 mm, laid on end to form the crest, a flat top measuring 3.6 m wide x circa 60 m long although the NW facing edge of the weir is badly eroded and only 1.4 m of the top of the weir was above water. The weir was built to a height of 1.04 m. From the top of the weir the spillway sloped down to the SE this measured 2 m wide and was built in the same fashion as the top of the weir. Running along the top of the SE edge and set into the top of the weir a series of degraded wooden beams 002 were visible. These had been replaced with concrete blocks 003 in places. A single timber beam 007 was visible abutting the E side of one of the timbers at the top of the weir and sloping down to the SE within the fabric of the spillway. It is unclear what if any material bonded the stone construction of the original weir but roughcast concrete 004 and cement pointing 005 and concrete 006 were visible forming discrete repairs to the surface fabric of the weir. Around the centre of the weir a large section of the weir had been breached and much of the stone fabric washed away, it is unclear whether this area once contained a sluice gate.	Miller's weir designed to direct water to the lade supplying Preston Mill
002	Weir	Structure: Timber beams set on edge, aligned NE-SW and set into the top of the weir along the SE edge where the top of the weir meets the spillway of the weir. Beams measured 89 mm wide and were only recorded in plan, visible over a distance 7.1 m the NE end of the weir was obscured by vegetation. Where the timber beams had rotted away they had been replaced by concrete blocks 003. A single timber beam 007 was visible abutting the E side of one of the timbers at the top of the weir and sloping down to the SE within the fabric of the spillway.	Timber beams possibly forming part of a timber frame around which the stone weir was built.
003	Weir	Structure: Roughcast concrete blocks set on edge and found replacing sections of timber beams 002 towards the centre of the weir. Measured 0.91 m long x 0.22 m in height x 0.14 m wide	Repair to fabric of weir
004	Weir	Deposit: A grey roughcast concrete screed found consolidating part of the top of the weir and the top of part of the spillway. Measured 9 m long x up to 1.4 m wide x 0.09 m deep	Repair to fabric of weir
005	Weir	Deposit: A pale grey cement found pointing an area of stones on top of the weir to the N of roughcast concrete screed 004. Measured 12.5 m long x up to 1.4 m wide.	Repair to fabric of weir
006	Weir	Deposit: Roughcast concrete replacing a section of wooden beam 002. Measured 2.93 m long (visible) x up to 0.35 m wide x 0.22 m deep	Repair to fabric of weir
007	Weir	A timber beam visible abutting the E side of one of the timber beams 002 at the top of the weir and sloping down to the SE within the fabric of the spillway. Visible over a distance of 0.8 m but continued below an area of roughcast concrete 004, measured 0.075 m wide	Timber beams diagonally bracing timber beams 002. Possibly forming part of a timber frame around which the stone weir was built. Alternatively but less likely, part of a timber weir pre-dating the existing stone structure.

Appendix C: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
001	Weir	1-3	Plan of weir 001- north-east	1:20

Appendix D: List of Photographs

File 1

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	Weir	General view of weir 001 during construction of temporary access road	NE
3	Weir	General view of breached area of weir 001 towards the central part of weir	NE
4	Weir	General view showing construction of weir 001	NE
5	Weir	General view showing construction of weir 001	ESE
6	Weir	Wooden beams 002 and concrete block replacements 003 along the E edge of weir	NE
7	Weir	Detail abraded wooden beam 002	NE
8	Weir	Detail concrete block 003 and concrete repair 004	NE
9	Weir	Detail cement pointing 005 on top of weir	NE
10	Weir	General view of top of weir where stones have been displaced	SE
11	Weir	General view of spillway where stones have been displaced	NE
12	Weir	General view of breached central part of weir	NE
13	Weir	General view of NE end of weir and mill lade	SW
14	Weir	Wooden beam 002 and later concrete blocks 003	NE
15	Weir	General view of top of weir	NE
16	Weir	General view showing depth of concrete blocks 003 replacing wooden beams 002	SE
17	Weir	Course of stones below branch indicate original width of weir	NE
18	Weir	General view of slipway	SE
19	Weir	Breached section of weir prior to removal of fallen tree trunk	SE
20	Weir	Detail showing slipway construction and roughcast concrete pointing 004	SE
21	Weir	General view not of kingfisher but weir during vegetation strip	ENE

File 2

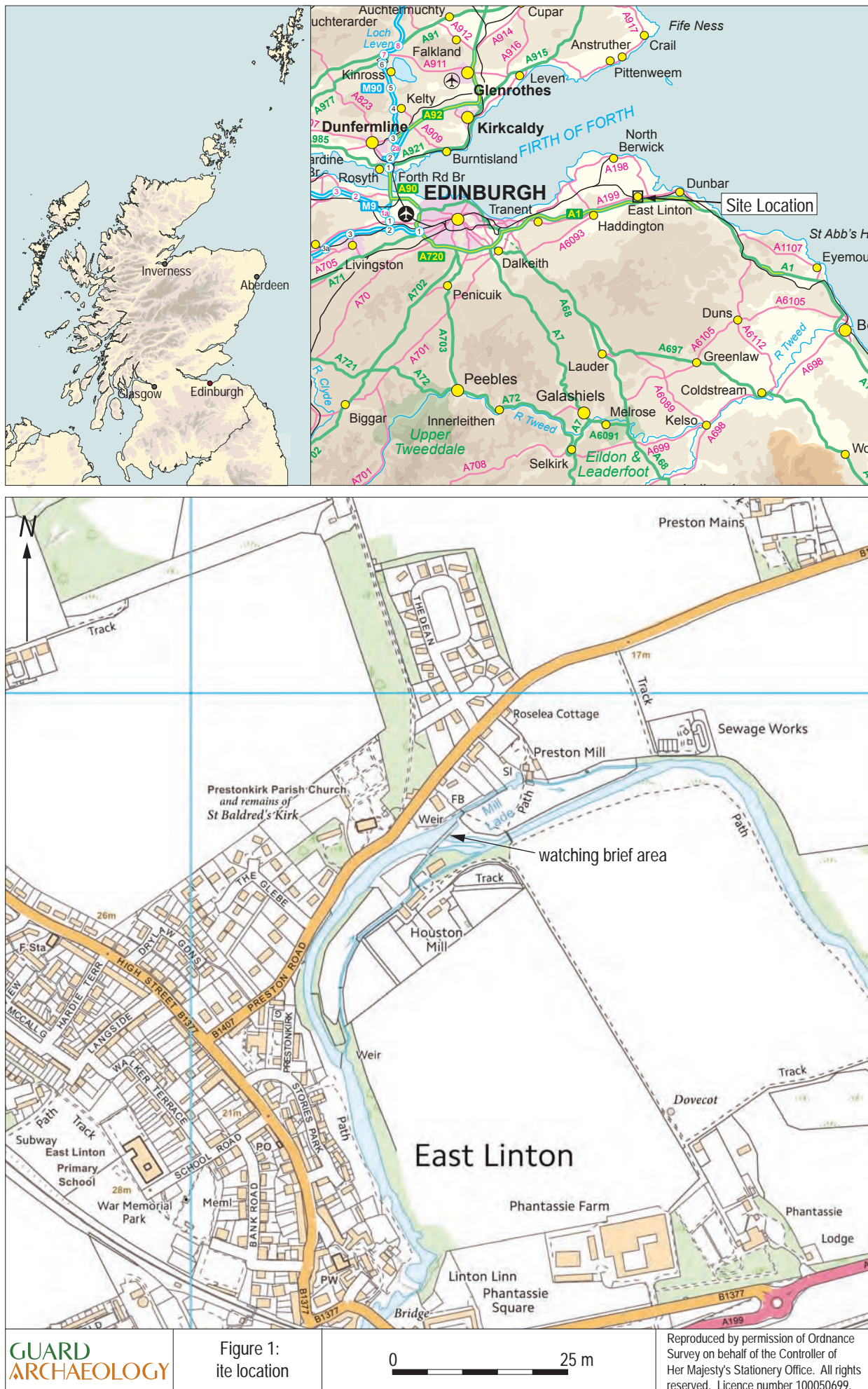
Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	Weir	General view of timber beams 002 on top of weir and diagonal bracing beam 007 set into spillway	SE

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Preston Mill Historic building watching brief
PROJECT CODE:	4193
PARISH:	Prestonkirk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	---
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Corn Mill C17th
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	---
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 59365 77803
START DATE (this season)	19 th August 2015
END DATE (this season)	21 st August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	---
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>GUARD Archaeology Ltd (GAL) were commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland to undertake a building recording watching brief during the consolidation and restoration of the stone built weir associated with Preston Mill. The Miller's Weir is aligned NE-SW and built from whinstone and a conglomerate stone. Large medium and small stones laid on end formed the crest of the weir, a flat top measuring 3.6 m wide x circa 60 m long although the NW facing edge of the weir is badly eroded and only 1.4 m of the top of the weir was above water. The weir was built to a height of 1.04 m. From the crest of the weir the spillway sloped down to the SE this measured 2 m wide and was built in the same fashion as the crest of the weir. Running along the top of the SE edge and set into the top of the weir a series of degraded wooden beams were visible. These had been replaced with concrete blocks in places. A single timber beam was visible abutting the E side of one of the timbers at the top of the weir and sloping down to the SE within the fabric of the spillway. It is unclear what if any material bonded the stone construction of the original weir but roughcast concrete and cement pointing were visible forming discrete repairs to the surface fabric of the weir. Around the centre of the weir a large section of the weir had been breached and much of the stone fabric washed away, it is unclear whether this area once contained a sluice gate. The south-east section of the weir was of a different construction with a broader slipway with a less steep slope. This section was built with much larger stones and boulders and does not appear to have been repaired with concrete or cement in the past.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The National Trust for Scotland
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 F: Written Scheme of Investigation

**PRESTON MILL, EAST LINTON:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING
CONSOLIDATION OF WEIR
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
PROJECT 4193**



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the method statement for the archaeological works associated with the proposed consolidation and restoration of the stone built weir associated with Preston Mill at East Linton in East Lothian.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the scope and methodology for the archaeological mitigation works for the proposed consolidation and restoration of the weir at Preston Mill in East Linton. A programme of archaeological work consisting of a building recording watching brief will be undertaken to record the existing structure of the weir in advance of restoration work. The work will be funded by the client, the National Trust for Scotland.

Site Location

- 3.1 Preston Mill lies on the eastern outskirts of the village of East Linton in East Lothian (NGR NT 5948 7787) and is situated on the north bank of a small island created by the mill lade and the River Tyne. Houses border the site to the north and west with fields to the south and east.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Grain is known to have been milled at Preston Mill since the twelfth century but the present complex of buildings dates to the seventeenth century and was refurbished in 1760. The mill is an A listed building (reference 14531) and consists of a plain rectangular building of mortared masonry with a pan-tiled roof. The mill is driven by an undershot wheel that drives two sets of grinding stones. To the north of the mill and joined to it by an overhead wooden foot bridge is a corn kiln. It is a circular building with a conical pan-tiled roof and has an outside stone stairway leading to the upper storey. The kiln building is supported by buttresses and several small out-buildings are attached to its perimeter. To the east of the kiln is a rectangular L-shaped outbuilding with a pan-tiled roof. The mill is located on a bend in the River Tyne and the mill lade comes off the river to the west where there is a stone built weir across the river. The lade runs in to a small mill pond located next to the mill with the tail race running from the mill to the east to re-join the river.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological work is:
- to record the structure and extent of the weir in its present condition prior to consolidation and restoration work;
 - to ensure that elements relating to the original construction of the weir are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological building recording survey during consolidation and restoration work to the existing weir;
 - Submit a report to data structure level on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Methodology

- 6.1 The GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the weir and associated lade etc and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 Modern debris and vegetation will be removed from the weir.

- 6.3 Any archaeological and structural features relating to the weir will be cleaned by hand and mapped by the Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 All potential archaeological features or concealed elements of earlier weir or lade structures encountered will be investigated and recorded by the on-site Archaeologist.
- 6.5 In the event that groups of significant features or complex remains are revealed, further archaeological staff may be deployed in order to assist in the recording of these features.
- 6.6 A full record of all features or structures 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 accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. 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 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of overburden or infill, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the infill matrix. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.9 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. 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.
- 6.10 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service for their comment. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological survey. 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, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological 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;
 - 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;
 - bibliography
- 7.4 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client and sent to the archaeological adviser for agreement.
- 7.5 The hard copy report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

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, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

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

Personnel and Liaison

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

- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan

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

Timetable

- 13.1 The programme for the building recording is scheduled to commence on Wednesday 19 August 2015 and this phase of work is estimated to last for four days. The second phased of the works is also expected to take four days to complete. On completion of all works a report to data structure level will be completed within two - four weeks.
- 13.2 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Monitoring

- 14.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is Wednesday 19 August 2015. The East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will be given notice of the site phone no. prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Health & Safety and Insurance

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

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

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



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk