



**Newbyres Medical Centre, Gorebridge, Midlothian  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4779**

## Newbyres Medical Centre, Gorebridge, Midlothian Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** West Hart Partnership Limited


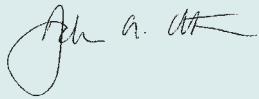
**NGR:** NT 34403 61530

**Project Number:** 4779

**Report by:** Nieves Ruiz-Nieto

**Illustrations:** Jennifer Simonson

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

<b>DRAFT</b>  30/10/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  22/10/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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## Contents

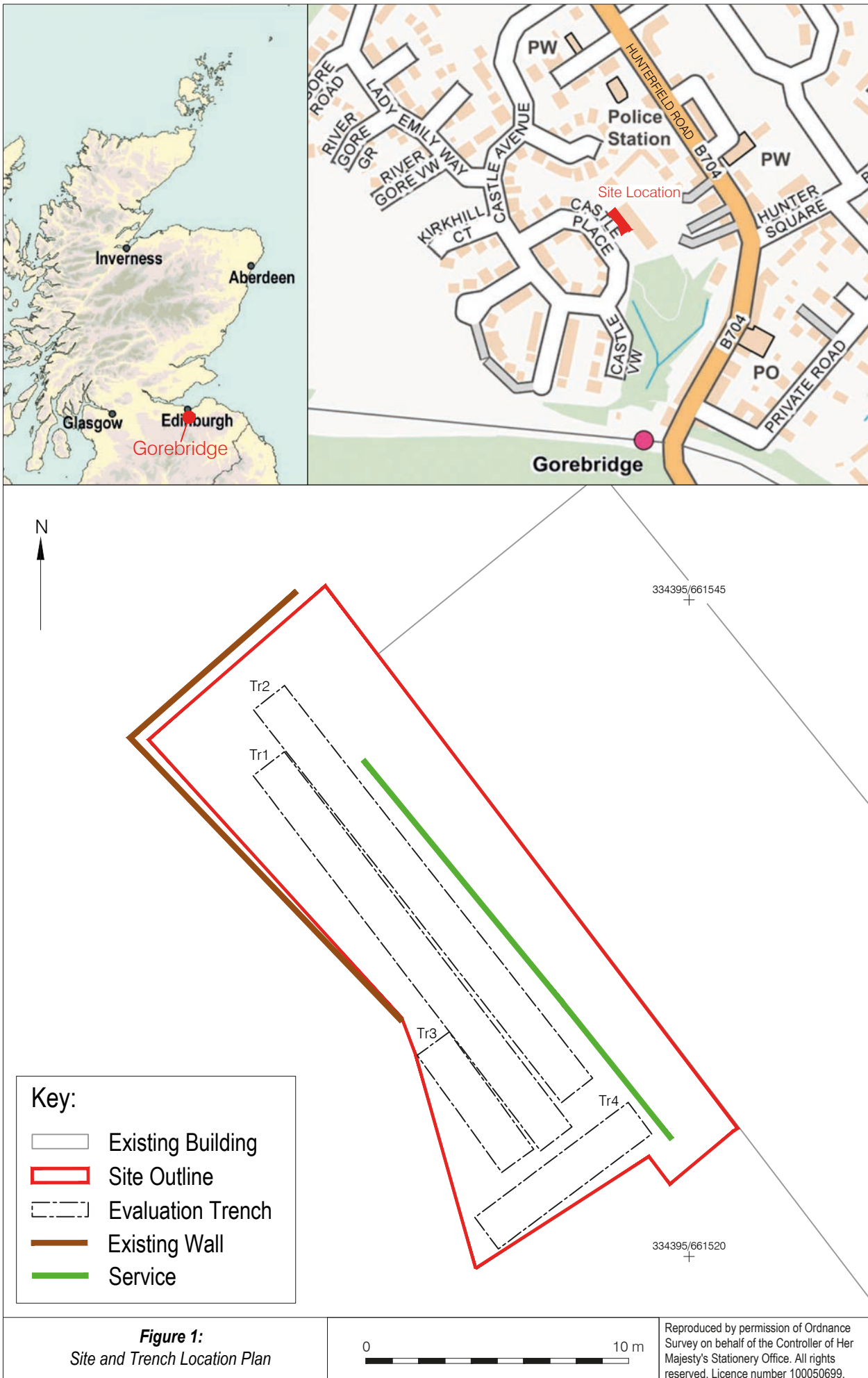
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims, Objectives and Scope	5
Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Recommendations	7
Acknowledgements	7
Appendices	9
Appendix A: Trench Details	9
Appendix B: List of Contexts	9
Appendix C: List of Photographs	9
Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry	10
Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation	11

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site and Trench location plan	4
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## List of Plates

Plate 1: Gen view pre-excavation of the archaeological monitored topsoil strip area	6
Plate 2: Gen view post- excavation of the archaeological monitored topsoil strip area	6
Plate 3: Trench 1. Post-excavation plan view taken from the south	7
Plate 4: Trench 3. Post-excavation section view taken from the east	7



## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by West Hart Partnership Limited to undertake an archaeological monitored topsoil strip required to address the archaeological condition on an area proposed for an extension to the existing Newbyres Medical Centre, 15A Hunterfield Road, Gorebridge, Midlothian (Planning Ref: 17/00349/DPP). Due to access restrictions and services it was only feasible to open 50% of the overall development area using a series of four trenches (Figure 1), the council archaeologist was consulted on this approach during the works. The work was undertaken the 18<sup>th</sup> of October and revealed no features of archaeological significance within the areas tested on the site.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological monitored topsoil strip undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of West Hart Partnership Limited on a site proposed for the extension to the existing Newbyres Medical Centre, 15A Hunterfield Road, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Due to access restrictions and services, 50% of the 150 m<sup>2</sup> of trenching was undertaken, spread over 4 individual trenches arranged evenly across the site. The trenches measured 18 m, 19 m, 7.3 m and 5.5 m in length and all measured 1.5 m wide.
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014). An OASIS entry has also been produced (Reference: guardarc1-299424).

## Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located roughly at the centre of Gorebridge, Midlothian at NGR NT 34403 61530. The development area is bounded by Hunterfield road to its east, housing at its north and west and landscaped gardens and paths to its south. It is currently in use as landscaped garden surrounding Newbyres medical centre.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Although no archaeologically significant sites lie within the proposed development boundary, the Newbyres Castle Schedule Monument (SM: 5652) lies less than 100 m south of the Site. The monument consists of the fragmentary remains of Newbyres Castle, an L-plan castle of 16th century date, and its surrounding barmkin wall. The ruin of the castle is situated on a triangular piece of ground sharply defined on the east and west sides by the steep valleys of two streams. Only the foundations remain of a tower which originally had three storeys beneath the wallhead and an attic storey within the parapet.
- 4.2 Several category C listed buildings, part of the Gorebridge Conservation area, are also noted east of the proposed development site along Hunterfield road. The closest to the site is 19th century Newbyres Reading Room or 13 Hunterfield Road (LB: 45158).
- 4.3 The development site is depicted as arable land to the north of Newbyres Castle on Roy's Map of 1752-55.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological monitored topsoil stripping were:
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed area, and
  - To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the monitored topsoil stripping and excavation are recorded to an appropriate level.

## 5.2 The objectives were therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological monitored topsoil stripping and investigation of the required area to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS on behalf of Midlothian Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

### 6.1 All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- Code of conduct (2014);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

### Archaeological monitored topsoil stripping by four evaluation trenches

#### 6.2 The evaluation trenches across the development area comprised of 4 trenches, the first one measuring 18 m long and 1.5 m wide, the second one measuring 19 m long and 1.5 m wide, the third one measuring 7.3 m long and 1.5 m wide and the last one measuring 5.5 m long and 1.5 m wide, amounting to approximately 75 in total, 50% of the 150 m<sup>2</sup> total development area (Figure 1).

#### 6.3 All machine excavation of trenches was supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator was fitted with a c 1.5 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

#### 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil.

#### 6.5 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed, nor the backfilling of trenches was supervised by the on-site archaeologist.



Plate 1: Gen view pre-excavation of the archaeological monitored topsoil strip area



Plate 2: Gen view post-excavation of the archaeological monitored topsoil strip area

## Results

### 7.1 Due to access restrictions and services, a total of 50 % of the 150 m<sup>2</sup> development area was stripped during the investigations (Figure 1). A total of four trenches were stripped of topsoil 001 to reveal and intermediate layer of friable mid grey brown clayey silt 003 with occasional

root inclusions, wood fragments, gravel and brick fragments throughout. Over the majority of the area topsoil and intermediate deposit combined measured 0.30 m to 0.65 m thick. During the course of the archaeological monitored topsoil stripping no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Full details on the contexts, trenches and photographs for the investigations are available in Appendices A to C.



*Plate 3: Trench 1. Post-excavation plan view taken from the south*



*Plate 4: Trench 3. Post-excavation section view taken from the east*

- 7.2 During the archaeological monitored topsoil stripping a background scatter of artefacts were noted from topsoil deposits across the area, including fragments of modern china, none of which was retained.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The archaeological monitored topsoil stripping identified no features of archaeological significance relating to the Newbyres Castle Scheduled Monument or the use of the site during the sixteenth century.
- 8.2 The make up layer 003 below topsoil contained modern materials such as brick fragment, wood and gravels. This layer was most likely reflective of a construction/levelling layer for this locale. The modern material, including china as well as plastics and other waste material suggests that some of the lighter and more mobile material from the construction layer has become mixed with the topsoil, through bioturbation and/or through the reworking of the soil for landscaping.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The archaeological monitored topsoil stripping work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist in the areas tested within the development area. As a consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with the East Lothian Archaeology Service; final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank West Hart Partnership Limited and Martin Duffy for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Scott MacMillan Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD by Warren Bailie.

**Newbyres Medical Centre,  
Gorebridge, Midlothian  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
01	18	1.5	0.65	(001): 0.65m in depth. Friable compaction. Mid-grey brown clayey slit. Frequent grass roots, occasional small stones, occasional rooftop tiles and bricks. Topsoil. Deeper in S end of trench (0.40m - 0.65m).	(002): Depth not revealed. Firm compaction. Mid-orange/grey silty clay. Frequent stones. Subsoil.	No archaeology.
02	19	1.5	0.6	(001): 0.45m in depth. Same as TR01 (001). Deeper in S. end (0.30m - 0.45m)	(002): Same as TR01 (002)	No archaeology. Ceramic drain - 7m from N
03	7.3	1.5	0.4	(001): 0.30m in depth. Same as TR01 (001). Deeper in S end (0.20m - 0.30m).	(002): Same as TR01 (002)	No archaeology.
04	5.5	1.5	1	(001): 0.40m in depth. Same as TR01 (001). (003): 0.50m in depth. Friable compaction. Mid-brown grey clayey slit, with wood planks, bricks and occasional gravel inclusions.	(002): Same as TR01 (002)	No archaeology.

### Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Mid-grey brown clayey slit. Friable compaction, frequent grass roots, occasional small stones. 0.65m max depth; extent not fully revealed. No contamination. Not truncated. Machine excavated in dry conditions	Topsoil.
002	-	Mid-orange/grey silty clay. Firm texture; frequent stone inclusions. Depth/thickness/extent not revealed. No contamination. Not truncated. Machine excavated in dry conditions.	Subsoil.
003	-	Mid-brown grey clayey silt. Friable texture, with wood planks, bricks and gravel inclusions. 0.50m max depth, extent not revealed. No contamination. Not truncated. Machine excavated in dry conditions.	Made ground.

### Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1		001	ID SHOT	
2		001	General view pre-strip area	SE
3		001	General view pre-strip area	SE
4		001	General view pre-strip area	S
5		001	General view pre-strip area	SW
6		001	General view pre-strip area	NE
7		001	General shot - vegetation removed	NE
8		001	General shot - vegetation removed	NE
9		001	General shot - vegetation removed	NE
10		001	General shot - vegetation removed	NE
11	TR01	001	Pre-ex of TR01	SE
12	TR01	001, 002	E-facing section	E
13	TR01	002	Post-ex shot	S
14	TR02	001	Post-ex shot	S
15	TR02	001, 002	W-facing section	W
16	TR02	002	Post-ex shot	S
17	TR03	001	Post-ex shot	S
18	TR03	001, 002	E-facing section	E
19	TR03	002	Post-ex shot	S
20	TR04	001	Post-ex shot	E
21	TR04	001, 002	S-facing section	S
22	TR04	002	Post-ex shot	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
23		001	Trenches backfilled	S
24		001	Trenches backfilled	SE
25		001	Trenches backfilled	NE
26			General view post stripped area	SE

## Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Newbyres Medical Centre, Gorebridge, Midlothian
PROJECT CODE:	4779
PARISH:	Borthwick
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Nieves Ruiz-Nieto
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	n/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 34403 61530
START DATE (this season)	18 <sup>st</sup> October 2017
END DATE (this season)	18 <sup>th</sup> October 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by West Hart Partnership Limited to undertake an archaeological monitored topsoil strip required to address the archaeological condition on an area proposed for the extension to the existing Newbyres Medical Centre, 15A Hunterfield Road, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Due to access restrictions and services the original scope of work was changed; as a result 50% of the area was investigated using four trenches. This work was undertaken on the 18th of October 2017 and revealed no features of archaeological significance within the areas tested on the site, although an intermediate layer of make up material containing modern construction materials and domestic refuse was observed between the topsoil and subsoil.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	West Hart Partnership Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	none
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NRHE

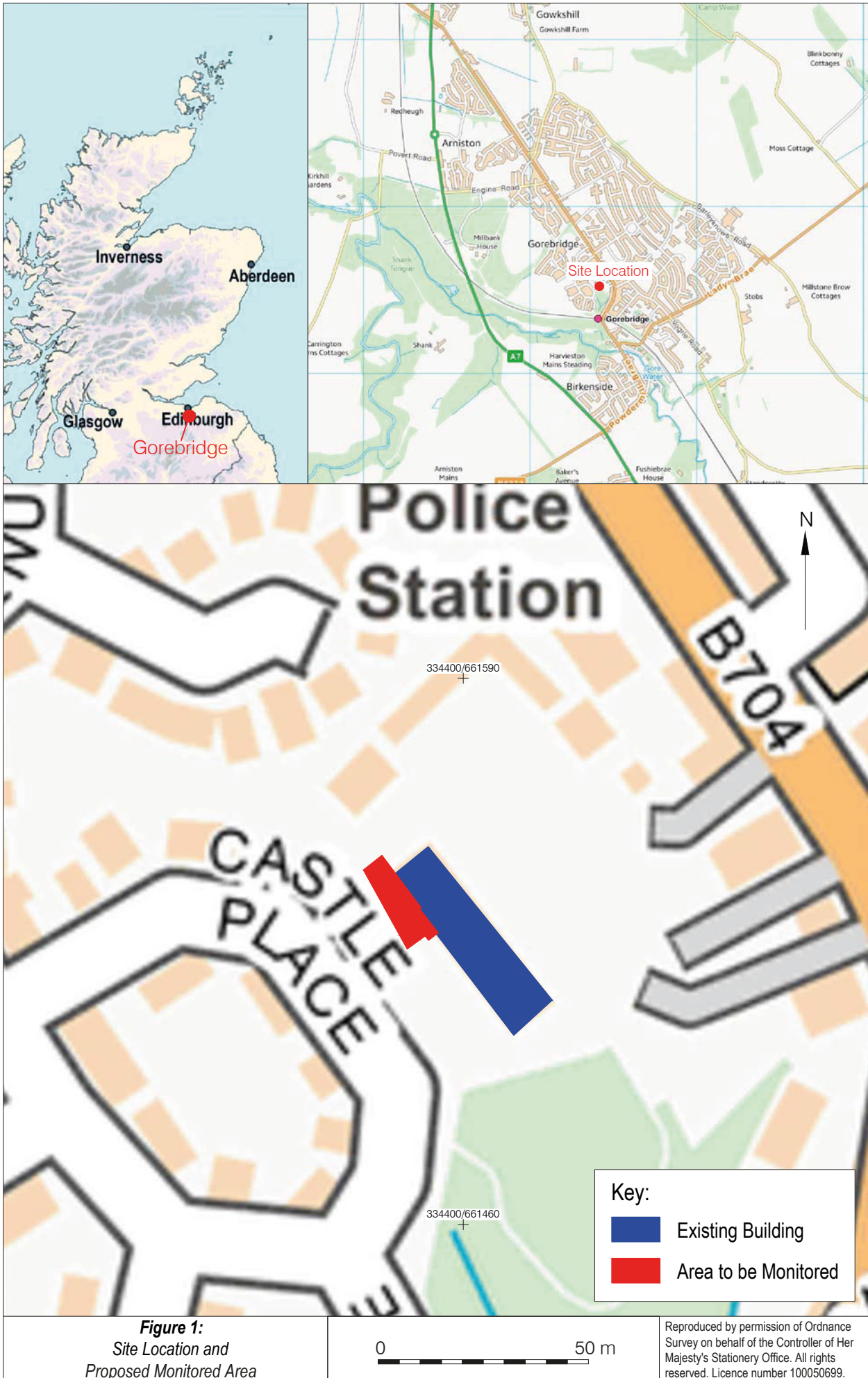
**Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# NEWBYRES MEDICAL CENTRE, GOREBRIDGE, MIDLOTHIAN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4779





**Figure 1:**  
Site Location and  
Proposed Monitored Area

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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological mitigation works required to address the archaeological condition on an area proposed for the extension to medical centre at Newbyres Medical Centre, 15A Hunterfield Road, Gorebridge, Midlothian (Figure 1) (Planning Ref: 17/00349/DPP). This document will require to be agreed by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), the archaeological advisers to Midlothian Council, 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 (Planning Ref: 17/00349/DPP) in support of the extension of the medical centre in accordance with the relevant archaeology guidance specified by ELCAS on behalf of Midlothian Council. Following consultation with ELCAS, archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping across the 150 m<sup>2</sup> extension area will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains if surviving.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed construction. 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, if required, will be specified in addenda to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of ELCAS 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 is located roughly at the centre of Gorebridge, Midlothian at NGR NT 34403 61530. The development area is bounded by Hunterfield road to its east, housing at its north and west and landscaped gardens and paths to its south. It is currently in use as landscaped garden surrounding Newbyres medical centre.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Although no archaeologically significant sites lie within the proposed development boundary, the Newbyres Castle Schedule Monument (SM: 5652) lies less than 100 m south of the Site. The monument consists of the fragmentary remains of Newbyres Castle, an L-plan castle of 16th century date, and its surrounding barmkin wall. The ruin of the castle is situated on a triangular piece of ground sharply defined on the east and west sides by the steep valleys of two streams. Only the foundations remain of a tower which originally had three storeys beneath the wallhead and an attic storey within the parapet.
- 4.2 Several category C listed buildings, part of the Gorebridge Conservation area, are also noted east of the proposed development site along Hunterfield road. The closest to the site is 19<sup>th</sup> century Newbyres Reading Room or 13 Hunterfield Road (LB: 45158).
- 4.3 The development site is depicted as arable land to the north of Newbyres Castle on Roy's Map of 1752-55.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological monitored topsoil stripping are:
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed area, and

- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the monitored topsoil stripping and excavation are recorded to an appropriate level.

#### 5.2 The objectives are therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological monitored topsoil stripping and investigation of the required area to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS on behalf of Midlothian Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
- *Code of conduct* (2014);
  - *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014);
  - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

## Archaeological Monitored Topsoil Stripping

- 7.1 The whole extension area of 150 m<sup>2</sup> will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision (Figure 1). This area will be excavated using a back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist, who will act as supervisor and banksman.
- 7.2 The topsoil or overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. The exposed area will then be cleaned to identify any archaeological features by another archaeologist working behind the site stripping archaeologist. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 7.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated 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.
- 7.4 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 7.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the clients 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.

- 7.8 ELCAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 7.9 On completion of the monitored topsoil stripping and excavation, the area's reinstatement will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist reinstatement is proposed.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 8.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological monitored topsoil stripping and any excavation will be submitted to the client within two to 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 fieldwork. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to monitored topsoil stripping, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 8.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda to this WSI for further archaeological post-excavation work, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 8.3 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 reference 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 Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
  - bibliography.
- 8.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to ELCAS.
- 8.5 The DSR is to be submitted to the client within 2 to 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 8.6 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

- 9.1 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

- 10.1 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

- 11.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of Historic Environment within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 11.2 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

- 12.1 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 January 2016. 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 until a decision has been made by the panel.

## Personnel and Liaison

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



## Monitoring

- 14.1 The proposed start for the archaeological fieldwork is scheduled to be completed before 11<sup>th</sup> October 2017. ELCAS usually require 14 days notice of the commencement of fieldwork but have indicated that this WSI can be agreed within a shorter timeframe on this occasion. ELCAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is estimated that as a minimum, the monitored topsoil stripping and excavation will take 2 days to complete, including reinstatement, with minimal findings.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 15.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 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.

## Sources Consulted

<http://maps.nls.uk/>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

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