



**Queensferry High School, South Queensferry:  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4765**

## Queensferry High School, South Queensferry: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** Morrison Construction


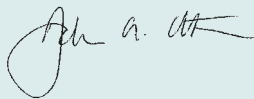
**NGR:** NT 13676 77884

**Project Number:** 4765

**Report by:** Dave McNicol

**Illustrations:** Jennifer Simonson

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

<b>DRAFT</b>  23/02/18	Warren Bailie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  23/02/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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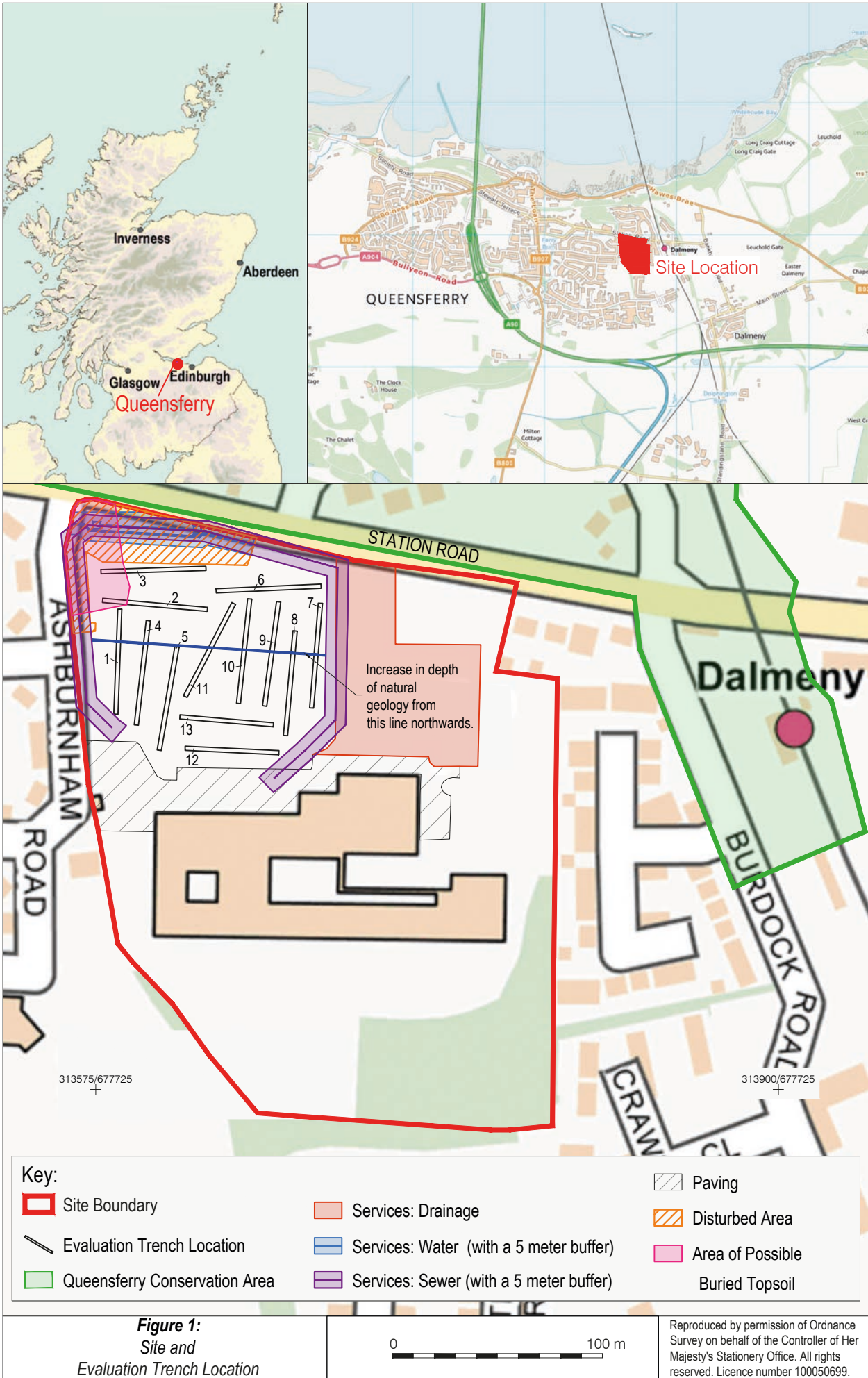
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Morrison Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation on an area proposed for the construction of a new secondary Queensferry High School and associated recreational facilities at South Queensferry. The proposed evaluation was to sample 10 % (1,300m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposed development area available for trenching (13,300m<sup>2</sup>). A total of 13 trenches, measuring on average 50 m in length, were excavated across the site. No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The evaluation showed that the area had been heavily landscaped during the construction of the current Queensferry High School and playing fields. Within the northern half of the site the natural geology had been truncated with a modern levelling layer placed on top to create the bank at the side of the football pitch, along with the southern half of the playing pitch. Within the southern half of the site, the area had been built up to create the level playing field, with the original stone field drains visible, along with a small area of possible buried topsoil within the northwest corner of the site. This suggests that the natural geology in the northern half of the site has not been disturbed and that were any archaeological remains to survive it would be within this area. Modern plastic and ceramic field drains were visible within all the trenches.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Morrison Construction on an area proposed for the construction of a new secondary Queensferry High School and associated recreational facilities at South Queensferry (Figure 1). The work was carried out between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2018 to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area as part of the mitigation works required by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS). The works represent Stage 1 as outlined in the WSI methodology.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development is located on the south-east side of South Queensferry, west of Dalmeny station and comprises Queensferry High School and a mix of playing fields, scrub and mature trees and car parking spaces (Figure 1). The Site is about 5.5 ha in size, however the available area for evaluation outwith services and buffer zones is 13,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The site is bounded to the north by Station Road, to the west by Ashburnham Road, by housing to the east, and a recreation centre and playing fields to the south.
- 3.2 The bedrock over the Site consists of Hopetoun Member - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Strathclyde Group Type. The superficial geological deposits are Devensian Till (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A heritage impact assessment carried out in 2017 at Queensferry High School, South Queensferry identified two cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area (Arabaolaza 2017). Both of these cultural heritage sites, Queensferry High School (CHS 1) and quarried scoops (CHS 16), date from the modern period and are outside the proposed evaluation area
- 4.2 The Site has largely been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century. As such, it has not been intensively occupied and, consequently, there is some potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains. There are known prehistoric and military remains related to the WWI and WWII within South Queensferry and south, west and east of the Site. Aerial photographs taken in 1950, clearly depict Forth Defences, Inner, Dalmeny Battery, Landward Defences (CHS 11) as a row of houses east of the development Site.
- 4.3 Prehistoric activity is known within the environs of the Site. Several cists with human remains were reportedly found 300 m north of the Site prior to 1855 during the construction of the railway (NRHE: NT17NW 25). Between 2010-2011 a Mesolithic occupation site was excavated at Echline Fields (NRHE: NT17NW 321), more than two kilometres west of the Site but on similar high ground setting to the development.



## Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives are therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological evaluation at the side and rear of the proposed extension to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for approval to CECAS on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

### Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (Code of Conduct 2014; Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation 2014) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised of the machine excavation of 13 trenches located at the north-west corner of the proposed development site. All trenches were machine excavated under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. Trenches were excavated using a back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket.
- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil.
- 6.4 A full record of the trenches was made using pro forma sheets and photographs. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.5 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.6 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, backfilling was undertaken daily. No specialist backfilling was undertaken.

## Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-D and Figure 1.
- 7.2 A total of 13 trenches were excavated across the site with no archaeological features uncovered. The majority of the trenches revealed a similar stratigraphy. The details on each trench are set out in Appendix B, with the stratigraphy of the site discussed in general here.
- 7.3 The topsoil across the site consisted of a firm brownish grey silty clay, on average 0.3 m thick. This sealed a layer of modern build-up, between 0.2 m and 1.2 m thick, consisting of a mottled grey and brown sandy clay. Except for Trenches 2 and 3 within the north-eastern corner of

the site, the natural geology was encountered directly below this modern build-up (Plate 1). This consisted of a compact brownish grey and orangey brown sandy clay with stone inclusions throughout.



*Plate 1: Trench 7. View from the south*



*Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 3. View from the south*

- 7.4 Within Trenches 2 and 3, a layer of possible buried topsoil, between 0.2 m and 0.35 m thick was encountered sealed by the modern build-up. This consisted of a fairly firm black silty clay which sealed the natural geology (Plate 2). Modern pottery was recovered but not retained from this layer.
- 7.5 No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation, with stone field drains recorded within the trenches to the north of site. Modern plastic and ceramic field drains were recorded in all of the trenches.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The present work programme uncovered no features of archaeological interest along with evidence of large scale landscaping. Prior to the construction of South Queensferry High School, the ground would have sloped down from the south to the north. Landscaping for the school built up the northern half of the site, while truncating the southern half, to create a flat area for the playing field below the carpark.
- 8.2 While no archaeological features were encountered within any of the trenches, it is possible that features survive within the northern half of the site where the ground has been built-up. However, within the southern half of the site, the natural geology has been truncated, and it is likely that any archaeological features within this area have been removed by the landscaping work.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work revealed no significant archaeological features within the proposed development area although it is possible that archaeological features survive beneath the modern build-up encountered on site. However, given the depth of the natural geology within this area it is unlikely that the proposed development would disturb any potential archaeological features. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is carried out on site, unless groundworks are 1 m or more below the current ground level in the northern half of the site. This being the case, a watching brief may be required on the deeper areas where ground work exceeds the afore mention depths. GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

- 9.2 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 Record of Historic Environment within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1–309727) 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 archaeological advisor to the CEC will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Morrison Construction for commissioning the work. Plant and operator were supplied by McMillan Plant. The evaluation was carried out by Dave McNicol. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The report was written by Dave McNicol with illustrations produced by Jennifer Simonson and desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.



**Queensferry High School, South Queensferry:  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

#### Online

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; last accessed 20<sup>th</sup> February 2018

### Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Area	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1		50	2	0.9	(001): 0.13m in depth, firm brownish grey clayey silt. Seals: (002): At S end of trench, 0.4m in depth, firm brownish grey clayey silt, fine gravel rich. At N end of trench, 0.4m to 0.8m in depth, firm, dark grey/brown sandy clay. Same as S end, but with less fine gravel.	(004): A firm light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Ground taken down to natural, then levelled for playing field. Multiple field drains, both plastic and gravel.
2		50	2	0.9	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.7m in depth on average, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions. Thin layer of pink sand/hardcore at bottom only at E end. More redeposited natural looking to the E. Seals: (003): 0.35m maximum depth, firm black sandy clay. Not uniform in thickness.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains in (002), stone field drains in (003).
3		50	2	1.4	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 1.2m maximum depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions. Seals: (003): 0.2m maximum depth, firm black sandy clay. Patchy to the E.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains in (002), stone field drains in (004).
4		50	2	1.5	(001): 0.3m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 1.2m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Concrete base in (002) - too large to remove, so left in situ. Clay field drains.
5		50	2	1.5	(001): 0.3m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 1.2m maximum depth, 0.3m on average. firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions. Deeper at S end up slope.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Slope on surface is sharper in natural geology - worked. Clay field drains.
6		50	2	1.2	(001): 0.3m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.9m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains in (002), stone field drains in (003).
7		50	2	1	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.3m to 0.75m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions. Thicker at N end.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains in (002), stone field drains in (004).

Tr No	Area	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
8		50	2	1	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.15m to 0.75m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions. Gradually gets deeper to the N.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic and stone field drains.
9		50	2	1	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.1m to 0.75m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains.
10		50	2	1	(001): 0.25m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.1m to 0.75m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains.
11		50	2	1	(001): 0.3m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.21m to 0.7m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic and stone field drains.
12		40	2	0.35	(001): 0.35m maximum depth, firm brownish grey silty clay.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic and stone field drains.
13		45	2		(001): 0.3m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay. Seals: (002): 0.2m maximum depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with stone and brick inclusions.	(004): A firm brownish grey sandy clay with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Plastic field drains.

### Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	TR 1-13	0.13m to 0.35m in depth, firm brownish grey silty clay.	Topsoil/turf
002	TR 1-13	0.1 to 1.2m in depth, firm greyish brown sandy clay with gravel, stone and brick inclusions.	Modern leveling/ build up layer
003	TR 2, TR 3	0.2 to 0.35m in depth, firm black silty clay with modern pot inclusions.	Possible sealed topsoil layer
004	TR 1-13	Firm brownish grey sandy clay, with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Natural

### Appendix D: List of Digital Images

Film No.	001		
Frame	Area	Subject	Taken from
1	-	ID shot	
2	TR 1	TR 1 representative section	WSW
3	TR 1	TR 1 representative section in sondage	WSW
4	TR 1	TR 1 post ex	NNW
5	TR 2	TR 2 representative section	S
6	TR 2	TR 2 post ex	E
7	TR 3	TR 3 representative section	SSE
8	TR 3	TR 3 post ex	ENE
9	TR 4	TR 4 representative section	W
10	TR 4	TR 4 post ex	N
11	TR 5	TR 5 representative section	W
12	TR 5	TR 5 post ex	N
13	TR 6	TR 6 representative section	S

Frame	Area	Subject	Taken from
14	TR 6	TR 6 post ex	E
15	TR 7	TR 7 representative section	W
16	TR 7	TR 7 post ex	N
17	TR 8	TR 8 representative section	W
18	TR 8	TR 8 post ex	S
19	TR 9	TR 9 representative section	E
20	TR 9	TR 9 post ex	N
21	TR 10	TR 10 representative section	E
22	TR 10	TR 10 post ex	N
23	TR 11	TR 10 representative section	SE
24	TR 11	TR 10 post ex	SW
25	TR 12	TR 12 representative section	S
26	TR 12	TR 12 post ex	E
27	TR 13	TR 13 representative section	S
28	TR 13	TR 13 post ex	E

## Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Queensferry High School
PROJECT CODE:	4765
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Dave McNicol
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:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 13676 77884
START DATE (this season)	12 <sup>th</sup> February 2018
END DATE (this season)	15 <sup>th</sup> February 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Morrison Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation on an area proposed for the construction of a new secondary Queensferry High School and associated recreational facilities at South Queensferry. The proposed evaluation was to sample 10 % (1,300m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposed development area available for trenching (13,300m<sup>2</sup>). A total of 13 trenches, measuring on average 50 m in length, were excavated across the site. No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The evaluation showed that the area had been heavily landscaped during the construction of the current Queensferry High School and playing fields. Within the northern half of the site the natural geology had been truncated with a modern levelling layer placed on top to create the bank at the side of the football pitch, along with the southern half of the playing pitch. Within the southern half of the site, the area had been built up to create the level playing field, with the original stone field drains visible, along with a small area of possible buried topsoil within the northeast corner of the site. This suggests that the natural geology in the northern half of the site has not been disturbed to the same extent as the southern half, and that were any archaeological remains to survive it would be within this area at a depth of 1m+ below current ground surface. Modern plastic and ceramic field drains were visible within all of the trenches.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Possible watching brief in specific areas
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Morrison Construction
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 NMRS

Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation

# QUEENSFERRY HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH QUEENSFERRY

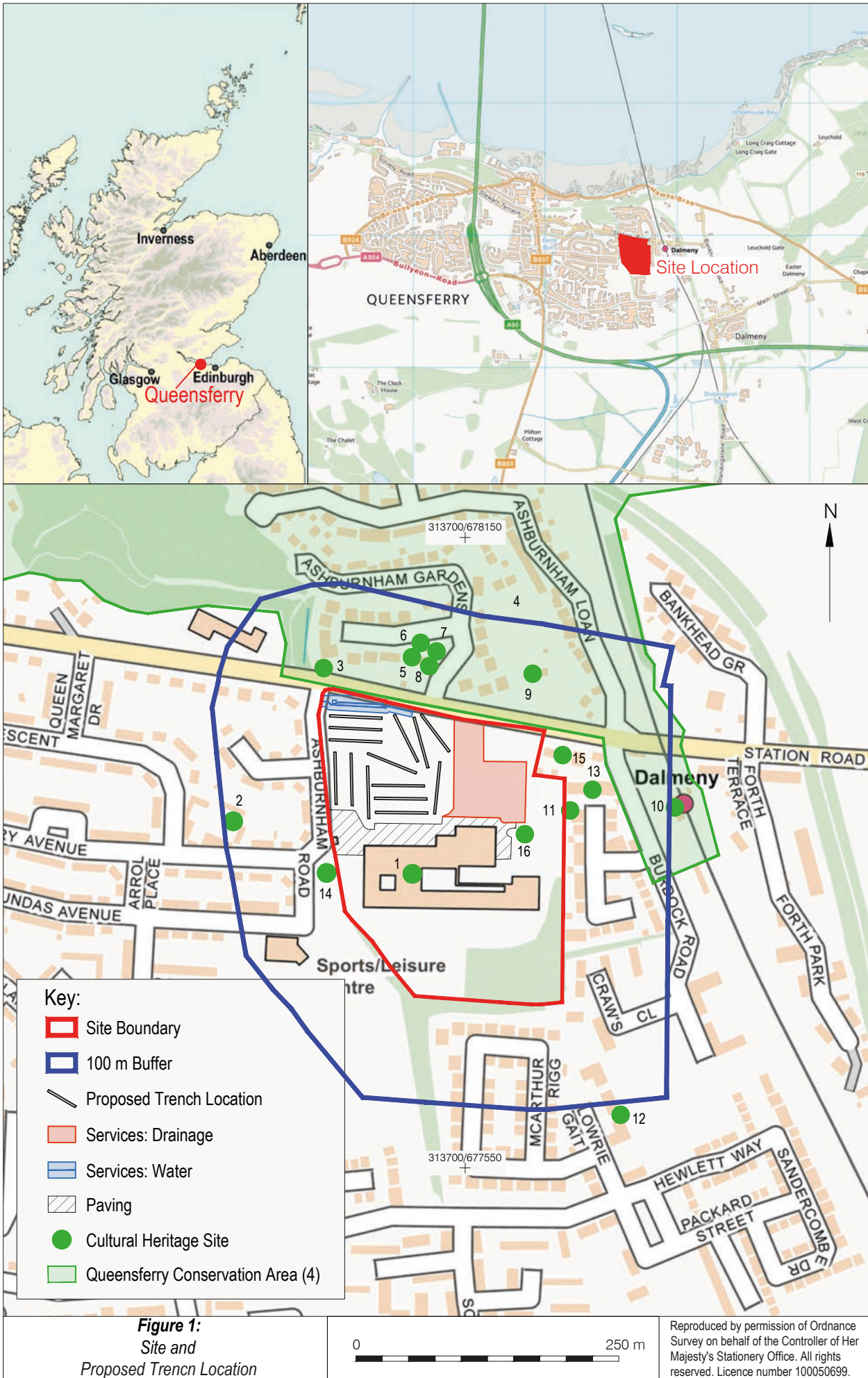
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4765







**Figure 1:**  
Site and  
Proposed Trench Location

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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at Queensferry High School in South Queensferry. This document will require to be agreed by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS hereafter) prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeological evaluation for the proposed construction of a new secondary Queensferry High school and associated recreational facilities at South Queensferry. These archaeological works will 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 may be required. Following consultation with CECAS, a 10% archaeological evaluation of the available area at the north-west corner of the development site will be undertaken (Figure 1).
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the 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, if required, will be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for the approval of CECAS 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 proposed development is located on the south-east side of South Queensferry, west of Dalmeny station and comprises Queensferry High School and a mix of playing fields, scrub and mature trees and car parking spaces (Figure 1). The Site is about 5.5 ha in size, however the available area for evaluation outwith services and buffer zones is 13,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The Site is bounded to the north by Station Road, to the west by Ashburnham Road, by housing to the east and a recreation centre and playing fields to the south.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A cultural heritage assessment carried out in 2017 at Queensferry High School, South Queensferry identified two cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area (Arabaolaza 2017). Both of these cultural heritage sites, Queensferry High School (**CHS 1**) and quarried scoops (**CHS 16**), date from the modern period and are outside the proposed evaluation area.
- 4.2 The Site has largely been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century. As such, it has not been intensively occupied and, consequently, there is some potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains. There are known prehistoric and military remains related to the WWI and WWII within South Queensferry and south, west and east of the Site. Aerial photographs taken in 1950, clearly depict Forth Defences, Inner, Dalmeny Battery, Landward Defences (**CHS 11**) as a row of houses east of the development Site.
- 4.3 Prehistoric activity is known within the environs of the Site. Several cists with human remains were reportedly found 300 m north of the Site prior to 1855 during the construction of the railway (NRHE: NT17NW 25). Between 2010-2011 a Mesolithic occupation site was excavated at Echline Fields (NRHE: NT17NW 321), more than two kilometres west of the Site but on similar high ground setting to the development.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives are therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological evaluation at the side and rear of the proposed extension to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for approval to CECAS on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Evaluation 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 Evaluation

6.2 The archaeological evaluation will comprise the machine excavation of 13 trenches located at the north-west corner of the proposed development site. All trenches, measuring 50 m in length by 2 m wide, amounting to 1300 m<sup>2</sup> in total, will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision (Figure 1). Trenches will be excavated using a back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.

6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

6.4 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 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.

6.5 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.

6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.



- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the evaluation, the local police, the clients and CECAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and CECAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and CECAS, with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the clients and CECAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.11 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, backfilling will be undertaken daily. No specialist backfilling is proposed.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client within two to four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to CECAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the evaluation. 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 evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda 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 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 excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
  - bibliography.

- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to CECAS.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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

- 8.1 The 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 Stage 1 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 Record of Historic Environment 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 planning Authority 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 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.
- 11.2 The City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) require that, after finds are allocated to them, that the finds bags and boxes are numbered in accordance with accession numbers issued by CEC.

## Personnel and Liaison

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



- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Dave McNicol
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
- Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson

12.2 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

13.1 The proposed start for the evaluation is the 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2018. CECAS 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 the evaluation will take four days to complete, including backfilling, with minimal findings.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

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

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