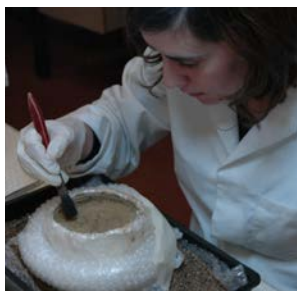


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**17 Friar's Lane, Lanark
Data Structure Report
Project 3458**

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17 Friar's Lane, Lanark
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Mr and Mrs K Graham

NGR: NS 8792 4353

Project Number: 3458

Report by: Maureen C Kilpatrick

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Dr John Atkinson

Approved by:



Date:

09/07/2012

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

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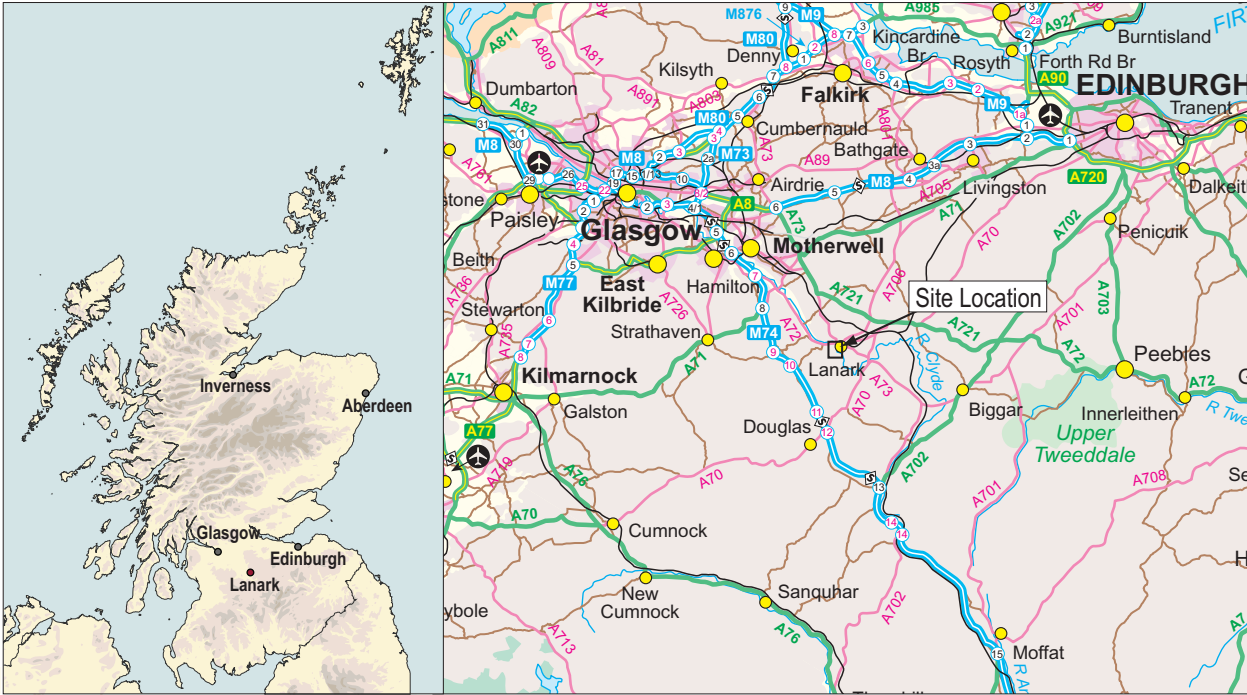


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr and Mrs K Graham to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works for the construction of a garage and house extension at 17 Friar's Lane, Lanark, South Lanarkshire. The watching brief for the ground-breaking works associated with the house extension was undertaken on the 3 and 7 February 2012 and revealed the sandstone foundation of the previous house which was partly demolished in the 1960's. The watching brief during the garage ground breaking works was carried out on the 21 and 22 June 2012 and encountered no archaeological features or finds. It is likely that the construction of the previous building had entirely truncated earlier ground deposits from the development area, that may have once held archaeological remains relating to the medieval occupation of this part of Lanark, thus rendering this specific plot archaeological sterile.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Mr and Mrs K Graham on a site proposed for the construction of a garage and house extension at 17 Friar's Lane, Lanark. The work was carried out to satisfy conditions of planning consent CL/11/0329. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work on the 3 - 7 February 2012 and 21 - 22 June 2012.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies in Lanark, South Lanarkshire (centred on NGR NS 8792 4353). The development area is located to the immediate rear of the present house and at its northern side, and covers approximately 1,212 m². It sits at 187.6 m AOD.
- 3.2 The site is bounded by residential housing and associated gardens to the north and south, Friars Lane road to the west and the back courts of Broomgate to the east. It currently consists of a residential house built in the 1960s and its associated garden (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian till - Diamicton, while the solid geology consists of Swanshaw Sandstone formation - Sandstone (British Geological Society 1:50,000, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development lies within the historic settlement of Lanark. A royal burgh since AD 1140, Lanark is rich in archaeological remains and elements of the present street pattern originate from the medieval origins of the town. The site of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Lanark Castle is located to the south of the development on a natural hill (SAM 2612; NMRS NS84SE 13.00) and is thought to have been a royal fortress dating back to David I (AD 1124-53). Excavations on the castle site have uncovered 12th and 13th century dated pottery fragments although an archaeological evaluation in 2004 (Will 2004) at 107 Castlegate revealed no features of archaeological interest. No upstanding remains exist today and the Castle site is now a bowling green. To the immediate south of the area under development several pits were uncovered that contained 14th century pottery, an Edward I long cross penny and pottery wasters (WoSAS pin 10226), while a further evaluation at 74 Broomgate (WoSAS pin 12667) uncovered a pit containing fragments of 14th century pottery and a cut shortcross halfpenny of Henry III. Slightly further to the north in Broomgate further investigations uncovered cultivation soils and medieval pottery fragments (WoSAS pin 10259), while to the north is the site of a Franciscan Friary which was granted by Robert I in the 14th century (WoSAS 10209).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objective of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
- Establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works;

- Determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- Excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.

Methodology

6.1 The methodology employed during the watching brief adhered to that outlined in the previously agreed Method Statement (Appendix F) and consisted of the following:

- All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, who was to be assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of the archaeological project manager.
- The number of archaeologists required during the works was dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously.
- Any plant used was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and that any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- Overburden was removed by hand in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were to be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were to be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Any significant archaeological features encountered were to be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they were to be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they were deemed to be important discoveries, they were to be fully excavated. Recording was to include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
- Suitable down time, up to a maximum of two hours per significant small feature, was to be provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
- Should more substantial remains be encountered, downtime was to be provided in excess of two hours per feature. This was agreed with the client and Planning Authority archaeologists prior to proceeding.
- In the event that particularly significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and Planning Authority Archaeologists were to be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy could be agreed to deal with them.
- All archaeological finds were to be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice was to bulk recover all artefacts by context which are recovered from the overburden or from 19th century or later layers or deposits. Should finds be encountered that are securely stratified from earlier occupation phases they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting.
- All excavated feature fills and horizons were to be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
- A representative section was recorded for each section of trench denoting depth of overburden, 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.

- 6.2 Conditions for the watching brief were variable with dry weather interspersed with intermittent rain showers.

Results

- 7.1 Two discrete areas were machine excavated, totalling 68 m², the results of which are set out in Appendices B - D, Figure 1 and Plates 1-4.

House Extension Foundation

- 7.2 The foundation trench was L-shaped and abutted the rear of the present house. It measured in total 9.14 metres in length and 700 mm in width. Prior to stripping a patio was present on site. The upper deposit consisted of a mid-brown silt sand (001) measuring 100 mm in depth and represents the foundation layer of the modern patio. Immediately below this a linear sandstone foundation wall (003) with mortar bonding was located in the north-south foundation trench (plate 1). One course was truncated for the insertion of two cast-iron pipes. This probably represents the foundation of the previous house which occupied the site until its demolition in the 1960's. The wall measured 700 mm in width and was in alignment with the known foundation of the previous house. Excavation of the east-west foundation trench revealed a modern brick wall (007) with only two courses surviving above a relatively shallow mid-brown silt sand deposit (002) consisting of demolition debris including brick and stone fragments. Below this deposit was a beige/brown clay sand with inclusions of coal fragments (004) which measured 220 mm in depth and is presumed to be natural in origin. Below this was a natural beige/brown sand clay deposit (005; plate 2). The brick foundation of the present house (006) was also noted at the southern side.



Plate 1: Foundation wall of previous house demolished in the 1960's.



Plate 2: Deposits in east-west trench at house extension.

Garage Foundation

- 7.3 The garage foundation trench was rectangular in shape and measured 9 metres in length and 5.6 m in width (plate 3). It was orientated north-west/south-east with the north-western foundation wall only partly excavated at either side as this was the garage door location. The first deposit encountered was a grey concrete layer (008) 60 mm in depth. Below this was located a pebble hardcore deposit (009) which measured 80 mm in depth. Below these two deposits was found a dark brown coarse sand clay with a depth of 180 mm. It contained a few modern pot and glass fragments and represents made ground probably related to the garage which previously occupied this part of the site. Below this was found a mid-brown clay sand (011) which contained coal fragments, sandstone debris and brick and measured 190 mm in depth. This is probably demolition debris related to the previous house which was demolished in the 1960's. Below this was found the natural sand clay layer (005; plate 4).



Plate 3: Garage trench location.



Plate 4: Excavation of garage foundation trench at garden boundary wall.

- 7.4 During the watching brief very few artefacts were recovered, comprising solely modern finds such as pottery and glass which were located within the demolition deposits 002 and 011 and were not retained.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified upper deposits relating to the recent use of the site as a patio and garage area and demolition deposits relating to the house that had previously stood on this site. No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered during the work programme and the underlying natural subsoil was sterile of human activity. This would indicate that the construction of the previous building had entirely truncated previous ground deposits that may have once held archaeological remains relating to the medieval occupation of this part of Lanark, thus rendering this plot archaeologically sterile.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief work demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area, probably due to truncation of the ground by previous modern construction. In consequence, it is advised that no further archaeological work is likely to be required by the local planning authority. GUARD Archaeology would stress, however, that final decisions on the need for and scope of any future archaeological work rest with the local planning authority.
- 9.2 A summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Record for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-129256) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain in the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Mr and Mrs K Graham for their kindness and assistance on site and John for excavating the foundation trenches. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Jen Cochrane. The project was managed for GUARD by John Atkinson and the report was edited by Ronan Toolis.

17 Friar's Lane, Lanark

Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology Maps <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (accessed 2nd February 2012)

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk

West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments record. Available from <http://www.wosas.net/wosas> (Accessed 2/1/12)

MacLellan K and Will, R 2004 107 Castlegate, Lanark, Unpublished Data Structure Report, GUARD 1779

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Extension	Mid brown coarse silt sand (depth 0.1m)	Foundation deposit for modern patio
002	Extension	Mid brown silt sand with loose with inclusions of building debris (brick and stone fragments several with cement bonding) (depth 0.22m)	Oberburden of building debris associated with demolition of previous house
003	Extension	Linear sandstone wall with mortar bonding measuring 0.70m in width. Two coarses present and cut by two cast iron pipes	Foundation wall of previous house (demolished 1962)
004	Extension	Beige/brown clay sand with very occasional inclusions of small coal fragments (depth 0.22m)	Probable natural sand deposit found below demolition debris overburden (002) and sandstone wall (003)
005	Extension/Garage	Moderately compacted beige/brown sand clay (0.1-0.11m exposed)	Natural deposit below (004)
006	Extension	Brick foundation for modern house (depth 0.10m, width 0.42m)	Foundation for present house
007	Extension	Brick wall abutting modern house	Brick walling separating housing plots
008	Garage	Grey concrete (depth 0.06m)	Floor of garage
009	Garage	Loose pebble hardcore (depth 0.08m)	Hardcore deposit below concrete
010	Garage	Dark brown, coarse clay/sand with inclusions of coal fragments, brick and sandstone fragments. Also contains modern pot and glass (depth 0.13m)	Made-ground deposit
011	Garage	Mid-brown clay sand with inclusion of coal fragments, sandstone debris and wood (depth 0.19m)	Demolition debris from villa house

Appendix C: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Extension	1	Foundation wall for previous house (003)	1:20
2	Garage	2	West-facing foundation trench of garage	1:10

Appendix D: List of Photographs

File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	Extension	-	Pre-excavation of extension area	NE
2	Extension	-	Pre-excavation of extension area	SE
3	Extension	001, 002	Hand and machine dug foundation trench	SW
4	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
5	Extension	003	Existing wall and sandstone foundation	SE
6	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	S
7	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	S
8	Extension	-	Mini-digger	E
9	Extension	001, 007	Area at brick wall	NE
10	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	S
11	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	S
12	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	S
13	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation wall of previous house	NW
14	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation and present house	S
15	Extension	-	Upstanding remains of previous house	S
16	Extension	-	Present house and sandstone foundation	S
17	Extension	003	External wall and sandstone foundation	N
18	Extension	003	External wall and sandstone foundation	N
19	Extension	003	External wall and sandstone foundation	N
20	Extension	-	Brick and stone walls	N
21	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation	N
22	Extension	003	Close-up of sandstone foundation of previous house	W
23	Extension	003	Close-up of sandstone foundation of previous house	W
24	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation of previous house	S
25	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation of previous house	S
26	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation of previous house	N
27	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation of previous house	N
28	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation and gap for cast iron pipes	W
29	Extension	003	Sandstone foundation and gap for cast iron pipes	W
30	Extension	-	Working shot	N
31	Extension	002, 004, 006	Partition brick wall and deposits below	S
32	Extension	002, 004, 006	Partition brick wall and deposits below	S
33	Extension	002, 004, 006	Partition brick wall and deposits below	S
34	Extension	002-004, 006	Foundation wall of previous house	N
35	Extension	003, 005	Foundation wall of previous house	E
36	Extension	003, 005	Foundation wall of previous house	E
37	Extension	003, 005	Foundation wall of previous house	W
38	Extension	003, 005	Foundation wall of previous house	E
39	Extension	005, 007	Foundation of present house	W
40	Extension	001-007	Foundation trench abutting modern house	E
41	Extension	001-007	Foundation trench abutting modern house	E
42	Extension	-	Working shot	E
43	Extension	-	Working shot	SW
44	Extension	-	Working shot	NE

File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	Garage	-	Proposed garage area	NW
2	Garage	008, 009, 011	Excavating foundation trench – working shot	N
3	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	South facing section of foundation trench	S
4	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	South facing section of foundation trench	S
5	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	South facing foundation trench	S
6	Garage	008, 009, 011	Southern trench with water	E
7	Garage		Working shot	E
8	Garage	009, 011, 005	Eastern facing section	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
9	Garage	009, 011, 005	Eastern facing section	E
10	Garage	005	Eastern trench post-excavation	S
11	Garage	005	Northern trench post-excavation	E
12	Garage	009, 011, 005	South facing section	S
13	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	Brick and concrete pad at north-west corner	E
14	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	Post-excavation of northern trench	E
15	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	Western end	S
16	Garage	008, 009, 011, 005	Western end	S
17	Garage	005	Post-excavation of garage footings	S
18	Garage	005	Post-excavation of garage footings	S
19	Garage	005	Post-excavation of garage footings	S

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	17 Friar's Lane, Lanark
PROJECT CODE:	3458
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Event
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 8792 4353
START DATE (this season)	3 rd February 2012
END DATE (this season)	22 nd June 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works for the construction of a garage and house extension at 17 Friar's Lane, Lanark, South Lanarkshire. The work at the house extension revealed the sandstone foundation of the previous house which was partly demolished in the 1960's, while the garage ground breaking works revealed no archaeological features or finds. It thus appears that construction of the previous building had entirely truncated earlier ground deposits that may have once held archaeological remains relating to the medieval occupation of this part of Lanark, thus rendering this specific plot archaeological sterile.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr and Mrs K Graham
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 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: Method Statement

17 FRIAR'S LANE, LANARK

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3458

Contents

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17 FRIAR'S LANE, LANARK

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT
PROJECT 3458

by

John A Atkinson

Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out GUARD Archaeology's watching brief methodology. The watching brief strategy includes monitoring of all overburden removal, hand dug and machine dug trenches undertaken during ground breaking works associated with work at 17 Friar's Lane, Lanark (Planning Reference: CL/11/0329) and hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered.
- 1.2 On completion of all excavation works a report to data structures level and an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing (if required) will be submitted for agreement with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologists. The PERD will also outline arrangements for final publication of the project should this prove necessary.

Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works;
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.

Methodology

- 3.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:
 - All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager.
 - The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously.
 - Any plant used will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
 - Overburden will be removed by hand in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
 - Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries, they will be fully excavated. Recording will include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs.
 - Suitable down time, up to a maximum of two hours per significant small feature, will be provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
 - Should more substantial remains be encountered, downtime may be required in excess of two hours per feature. This will be agreed with the client and Planning Authority archaeologists prior to proceeding.

- In the event that particularly significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and Planning Authority archaeologists will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy can be agreed to deal with them.
 - All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which are recovered from the overburden or from 19th century or later layers or deposits. Should finds be encountered that are securely stratified from earlier occupation phases they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting.
 - All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
 - A representative section will be recorded for each section of trench denoting depth of overburden, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 3.2 On completion of the watching brief phase of work, a report suitable for submission to the Planning Authority and the National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) will be produced. This report will be accompanied by the post-excavation research design and costing in order to bring the results forward for analysis and publication should this be required.

Products

- 4.1 The products of a programme of work can be:
- a preliminary data structure report, after completion of all fieldwork suitable for submission to the client, Planning Authority SMR, the NMRS and the local Sites and Monuments Record;
 - a brief summary of results of the fieldwork will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* ;
 - a brief summary of results of the fieldwork will also be added to the OASIS online database;
 - Post-excavation and publication of the results of the watching brief within an academic journal, should this be necessary;
 - Preparation and disposal of the site archive and finds.

Archive Arrangements

- 5.1 Once all fieldwork is completed, all materials from the programme of work will be prepared to the appropriate archive standard. GUARD Archaeology will undertake to deposit the resultant archive to the NMRS on completion of the report for publication.
- 5.2 All finds will be reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and GUARD Archaeology will undertake to ensure their safe deposition within the designated museum at the appropriate time.

Timetable

- 6.1 The initial phase of fieldwork is proposed to commence on Friday 3 February 2012 with a secondary phase occurring in May 2012. A data structures report will be produced within 4 weeks of completion of all fieldwork.
- 6.2 In the event that post-excavation work is required a PERD will be produced within 3 months of WoSAS's agreement to the DSR, and any final publication will be completed within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Staffing

- 7.1 The watching brief will be conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick, one of GUARD Archaeology's experienced Project Officers. A CV for this individual can be provided on request.

Health and Safety and Insurance

- 8.1 All archaeological working practices will be subject to a risk assessment prior to commencement of the work where likely health and safety issues associated with the site can be highlighted.
- 8.2 GUARD adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects. GUARD also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

Monitoring Procedures

- 9.1 All work on site will be internally monitored by John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director.

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