

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick
Data Structure Report
Project 3735**

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Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Hope Homes

NGR: NS 4557 4170

Project Number: 3735

Report by: Maureen C Kilpatrick

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Bob Will

Approved by:



Date:

22/11/2013

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

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Hope Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during all ground breaking works associated with construction work at the steading, Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick, East Ayrshire. The watching brief for the ground-breaking works was undertaken on the 31st July-1st August 2013. No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the work programme although a stone spread, possibly clearance material or hard standing associated with the farm, was found at the proposed site of the septic tank.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Hope Homes on the redevelopment of a steading into a residential dwelling at Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick. The work was carried out to satisfy conditions of planning consent 12/0500/PP. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work on the 31st July – 1st August 2013.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies in Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick, East Ayrshire (centred on NGR NS 4557 4170). The development area is located to the immediate east of the present steading and to its south where associated drainage and a septic tank are being constructed.
- 3.2 The site is a sandstone steading associated with the present Dalmusternock Farm, whose main farm buildings lie to the immediate west of the present site. To its east is a steep bank leading towards the Fenwick Water, while to the north is a farm building and a small area of built-up waste ground. To its south is the front garden of the farmhouse which is fairly flat in topography, covered in grass with several fairly mature trees.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Quaternary Period Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, while the solid geology consists of Carboniferous Period Upper Limestone Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Society 1:50,000, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Dalmusternock Farmhouse (NMRS: NS44SE 47; WoSAS ID: 46785) is a B-Listed building (Historic Scotland No.12507) marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps (dated c. 1860) and on Roy's Military Map of Scotland dated c.1750. This old stone farmhouse is mostly recast in the nineteenth century. However, above the doorway are 3 inserted heraldic panels, one with the date 1617. The core of the present building may be seventeenth century and was at one time a dower house of the Mures of Rowallan. However, it may lie above an even earlier medieval foundation.
- 4.2 Few historic sites have been recorded within the immediate locale of the Farm although this may be the result of its location within an area of mostly agricultural ground resulting in little development. To the west of the site lies the M77 road where in 1995 archaeological monitoring work located an area of rig and furrow (WoSAS Pin 46813).

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.
- Preserve by record any archaeological features identified during the construction process.

Methodology

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

- All the main ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This included initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance and foundation trenches.
- The machine excavator was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of soil to ensure the subsoil was not disturbed and any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- Overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing to the standards prescribed in the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Planning Authority.

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

Results

7.1 The area to the immediate east of the steading where the foundations of the new house were being constructed was initially cleaned of vegetation to expose a mid-brown sand silt deposit 001 which contained modern detritus including stone and brick fragments. It ranged in depth between 300–600 mm. Six foundation trenches (1-6) were excavated three along the eastern wall of the steading and the other three positioned on the edge of the slope towards the water course. They ranged in size between 1.2–5 m in length, 2 - 2.4 m in width and a depth between 0.90 - 1.7 m. The topsoil 001 overlay a weathered sandstone bedrock deposit of 600 mm – 1.0 m in depth which fractured easily during machining. Below was found a firm sandstone bedrock (rock head) 003 (plate 1). A further linear foundation trench was excavated parallel to the steading and positioned 1.8 m from its eastern wall. It measured 19 m in length and 600 mm in width and ranged in depth between 300–600 mm. The overlying deposit of this trench was topsoil deposit 001 with an orange/brown sand gravel deposit with occasional cobbles 004 exposed below. This deposit was found in the southern half of the site only. No archaeological deposits or structures were found in this area (plate 2).

7.2 A linear service trench was also excavated from the south-west corner of the present steading building. It measured 26 m in length and 600 mm in width. It consisted of a topsoil deposit consisting of mid-brown silt 005. It measured 400 mm in depth and was located above natural light brown sand silt 007 which appeared very disturbed at several locations and contained several cobble sized stones. It was intercut with four service trenches, containing one salt ash ceramic drain, two plastic drains and one unused cable, which were positioned perpendicular to the trench. The septic tank which was positioned at the southern end of this trench and located on the front lawn of the farmhouse building and measured 2 x 3.5 m and was rectangular in shape. The topsoil was similar to 005 and measured 300 mm in depth. Below was found a spread of sub-rounded cobbles and boulders 006 which formed a fairly flat surface (plate 3). The spread appeared to be orientated NE/SW across the trench and measured 3 m in width and only one

stone course in depth. It was found above the natural brown silt deposit 007. Tree roots had infiltrated the natural subsoil and the stone spread. According to the farmhouse owners the tree had been cut down at least five years ago. In between the stones were found two sherds of modern glass and one small body sherd of late nineteenth century white earthenware with a sponge pattern ware (Bob Will pers comm).

- 7.3 A further service trench was excavated parallel to the western elevation of the steading at its north-west end and across the waste ground to its north. It measured 46 m in length, 600 mm in width and ranged in depth from 600 – 1 m in depth. Most of the overburden 008 removed was very disturbed containing initially a tar surface with a mid brown silt below containing a large amount of stone, brick, broken tile drains and other building detritus. It measured between 500 mm 800 mm in depth. Below was found a natural mid-brown silt clay deposit 009. No archaeological finds or features were observed (plate 4).



Plate 1: Foundation trench.



Plate 2: Linear foundation trench to east of steading.



Plate 3: Cobble and boulder spread at proposed septic tank site.



Plate 4: Drainage trench to west of steading.

Discussion

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief at Dalmusternock Farm encountered no finds or features of archaeological significance. The stone spread, of unknown use, at the septic tank location is

presumed to be of modern date due to the associated finds. During excavation work elsewhere on site a number of large cobbles and boulders were excavated from the natural subsoil deposits, which could suggest that the make-up of the stone spread is derived from locally sourced material. This could suggest that the stone spread is clearance material which was later flattened during the landscaping of the front garden area or that it could represent a possible hard standing associated with the farm buildings.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief work demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. 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 F. 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: guardarc1-164950) 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. The work programme revealed no feature or finds of archaeological significance and it is therefore recommended that no further work is undertaken although any final decisions on the requirement and scope of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Hope Homes for their assistance on site. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Jen Cochrane. The project was managed for GUARD by Bob Will and the report was edited by Ronan Toolis.

**Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick
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 1st August 2013)

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk (accessed 2nd August 2013)

West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments record. Available from <http://www.wosas.net/wosas> (accessed 30th July 2013)

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	East of steading	Mid brown sand silt, loose compaction with modern detritus. Depth 0.30-0.60m	Topsoil deposit
002	East of steading	Burnt orange/brown sandstone. Depth 0.6-1.0m	Weathered bedrock
003	East of steading	Burnt orange/brown sandstone bedrock	Sandstone bedrock
004	East of steading	Orange/brown sand gravel with occasional cobble inclusions.	Natural subsoil deposit
005	Service trench	Mid brown sand silt with clay stickiness. Depth 0.40m	Topsoil deposit
006	Septic Tank	Cobble and boulder spread	Possible stone clearance or hard standing
007	Septic Tank and service trench	Beige/brown silt deposit with tree root infiltration	Natural subsoil deposit
008	West of steading	Mid brown silt containing a large amount of modern detritus with tar on top	Modern overburden
009	West of steading	Mid brown silt clay	Natural subsoil deposit

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Septic tank	006	2	Glass	Glass sherds (modern)
2	Septic tank	006	1	Ceramic	Late 19th century sponge print ware sherd

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Septic tank	1	Cobble and boulder spread	1:20

Appendix E: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	East of steading	-	Removal of vegetation	N
2	East of steading	-	Removal of vegetation	N
3	East of steading	-	Area east of steading	N
4	East of steading	-	Area east of steading	N
5	East of steading	-	Removal of vegetation on slope	NW
6	East of steading	-	Stone from steading that has become dislodged	NE
7	East of steading	-	Stone from steading that has become dislodged	NE
8	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 1 section	NE
9	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 1 section	NE
10	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 2 section	NE
11	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 2 section	NE
12	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 3 section	NE
13	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 3 section	NE
14	East of steading	002, 003	Foundation trench 3 section	NE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
15	East of steading	-	Stripped of vegetation	S
16	East of steading	-	Stripped of vegetation	S
17	East of steading	-	Stripped of vegetation	S
18	East of steading	-	Stripped of vegetation	S
19	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 4 section	N
20	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 4 bedrock	W
21	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 5 section	N
22	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 5 section	N
23	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 5 section	N
24	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 6 section	NE
25	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 6 bedrock	NW
26	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 6 section	W
27	East of steading	001-004	Foundation trench 6 section	SW
28	East of steading	-	Shot of foundation trenches 1-6	N
29	East of steading	-	Shot of foundation trenches 1-6	N
30	East of steading	001, 006	Linear foundation trench	N
31	East of steading	001, 006	Linear foundation trench	N
32	East of steading	006	Close-up of bedrock	SW
33	East of steading	006	Close-up of bedrock	W
34	Service trench	-	Service trench across lawn	NE
35	Service trench	-	Service trench across lawn	NE
36	Septic tank	006	Stone spread	S
37	Septic tank	006	Stone spread	N
38	Septic tank	006, 007	Stone spread	S
39	Septic tank	006, 007	Stone spread	S
40	Septic tank	006, 007	Stone spread	N
41	Septic tank	006, 007	Stone spread	N
42	West of steading	008, 009	Drainage channel to west of steading	SW
43	West of steading	008	East section of drainage channel	E
44	-	-	Working shot at drainage channel	SW
45	-	-	Shot of steading	S
46	-	-	Shot of steading east side	S
47	-	-	Service trench from steading	NE
48	East of steading	-	Foundation trenches and Fenwick Water	NW
49	Service trench	-	Service trench at north of steading	SE
50	West of steading	008, 009	Drainage channel at steading	N
51	-	-	East of steading	NE
52	-	009	Drainage channel to north of steading	SW
53	-	009	Drainage channel to north of steading	SW
54	Septic tank	006, 007	Slot through stone spread	W
55	Septic tank	006, 007	Slot through stone spread	NE

Appendix F: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick
PROJECT CODE:	3735
PARISH:	Fenwick
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS44SE 47
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post-medieval farmhouse; B Listed Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 4557 4170
START DATE (this season)	31 st July 2013
END DATE (this season)	1 st August 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works associated with construction work at the steading of Dalmusternock Farm. No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the work programme although a stone spread, possibly modern clearance material or hard standing associated with the farm, was found at the proposed site of the septic tank.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hope Homes
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

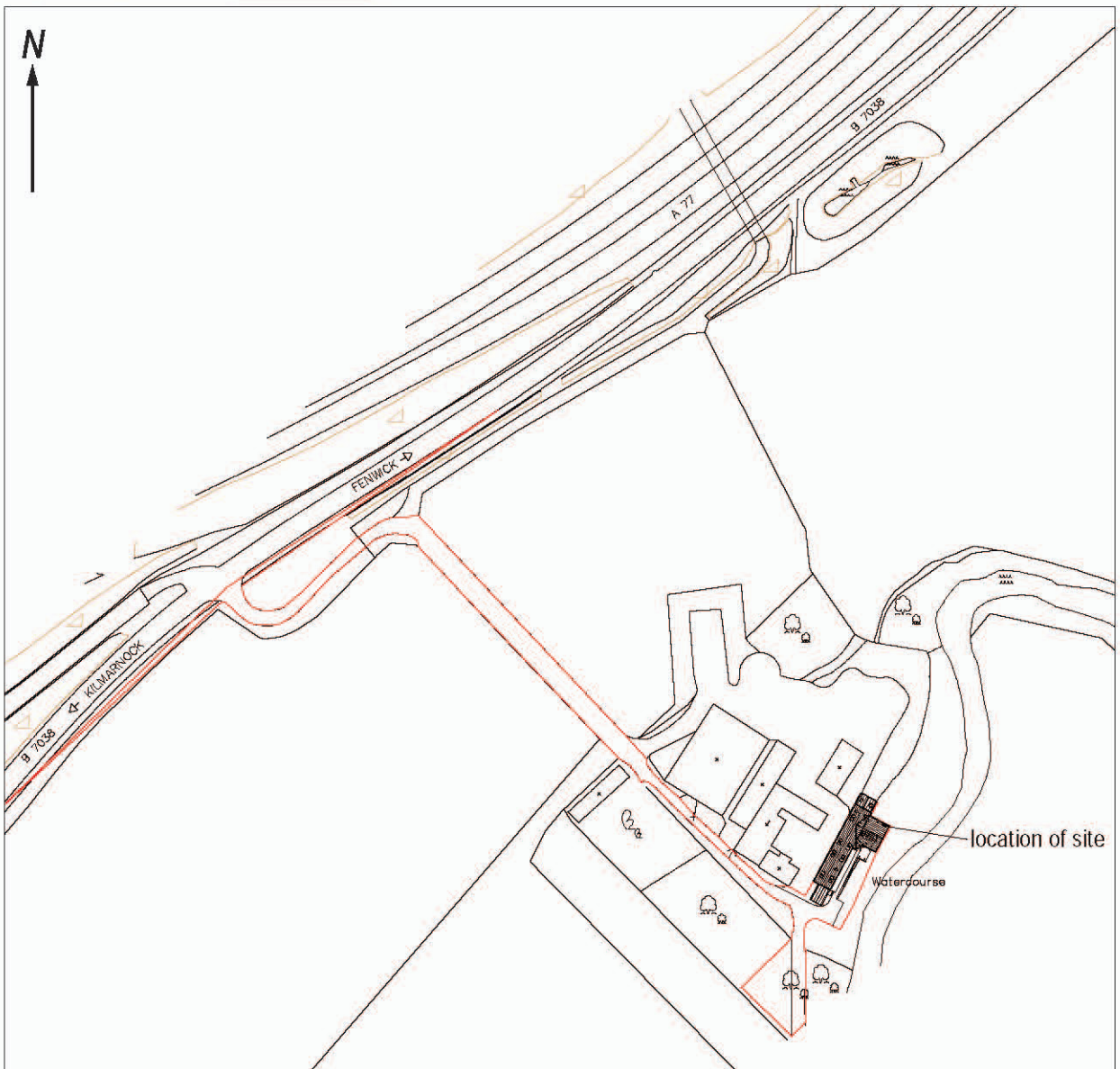
Appendix G: Method Statement

DALMUSTERNOCK FARM, FENWICK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3735



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Method Statement for an archaeological watching brief at Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick in East Ayrshire. This Method Statement has been prepared on behalf of Hope Homes in relation to Condition 1 of the Planning Consent (Ref: 12/0500/PP). The archaeological watching brief will cover all of the main ground breaking works associated with the project (eg topsoil clearance, foundation trenches etc).

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeological watching brief for the development at Dalmusternock Farm, Fenwick. An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground breaking work associated with the construction programme. The aim of the watching brief is 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*, further archaeological works may be required to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 In addition this Method Statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), the archaeological advisors to East Ayrshire Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Potential Impacts

- 2.3 The construction of the new house has the potential to damages or destroy unknown archaeological features within the site from the following activities:
- Ground disturbance from excavations for foundations, service trenches and drainage; and
 - Ground disturbance from the removal of topsoil.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is located to the immediate south-east of Dalmusternock Farm (centred NS 4557 4170), which lies to the south of the Glasgow road between Kilmarnock and Fenwick in East Ayrshire (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Dalmusternock Farmhouse (NMRS: NS44SE 47; WoSAS ID: 46785) is marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps (dated c. 1860) and on Roy's Military Map of Scotland dated c.1750. This old stone farmhouse is mostly recast in the nineteenth century. However, above the doorway are 3 inserted heraldic panels, one with the date 1617. The core of the present building may be seventeenth century and was at one time a dower house of the Mures of Rowallan. However, it may lie above an even earlier medieval foundation. There is therefore the potential for ground-breaking works associated with the development to encounter traces of any earlier settlement, should this have existed, on this site.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore 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;
- preserve by record any archaeological features identified during the construction process.

Watching Brief Methodology

6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:

- All the main ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance and foundation trenches.
- All machine excavators will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of soil to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- Overburden will be removed 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 archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
- All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context.
- Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on an appropriate excavation project design, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
- Should human remains be revealed, the local police, the client and the WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS, prior to submission to the local planning authority. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Mitigation Strategy for further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and publication, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;

- a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client, for distribution to the relevant bodies.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 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 final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Senior Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is Monday 29 July 2013. WoSAS will be given prior notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork and will be informed of the site mobile phone number in advance, so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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