

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**18 High Street, Lanark
Data Structure Report
Project 3998**

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18 High Street, Lanark
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Ashia Siddique


NGR: NS 8820 4360

Project Number: 3998

Report by: Rowena Thomson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

Approved by:



Date:

07/11/2014

*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 A. Siddique to undertake an archaeological watching brief in relation to planning applications CL/14/0238 and CL/14/0245 during the groundbreaking works behind 18 High Street, Lanark. This work was undertaken on the 3rd October 2014 and revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Guard Archaeology Ltd., on behalf of A. Siddique on a site proposed for the demolition of an existing extension (Planning reference: CL/14/0245) and the construction of a new extension (Planning reference: CL/14/0238) at 18 High Street, Lanark. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were found. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work on the 3rd October 2014.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location is to the rear of 18 High Street, Lanark. Lanark lies 33km south-east of Glasgow and 45km south-west of Edinburgh. The town centre lies at 190m OD, approximately 500m from the east bank of the River Clyde.
- 3.2 The site is bounded on all sides by the town of Lanark.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Diamicton Till while the solid geology consists of Swanshaw Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated within the historic core of Lanark. Lanark was an early royal centre, and its castle, which may date to the early 12th century, would have been a collecting point for produce from the King's estates. It was a royal burgh by 1159, and was probably created as such by David I (1124-1153), though it could be attributed to Malcolm IV (1152-1159). It is likely that a settlement of craftsmen and traders would have developed near Lanark Castle, probably on the line of Castlegate and Broomgate, which initially formed one wide street. There is evidence in the town-plan to suggest that an earlier settlement in this area was incorporated into a later planned burgh which had a single market street, High Street/Bloomgate, with ports of gateways at either end to restrict access to the burgh and its market. There were also ports at the south end of Wellgate and about halfway down Castlegate, showing the likely extent of occupation in the medieval period.

- 4.2 Evidence for a settlement pre-dating the formal establishment of the burgh can be found in the irregularities in the plan of the burgage plots present on the south side of High Street, where the site is situated. While those on the north of High Street exhibit a fairly regular layout of narrow plots running backwards from the properties on the street frontage, the plots on the southern side exhibit a curved shape (Plate 1), indicating that they were laid out to respect the line of Wellgate to the west and south, which must have been in existence prior to the establishment of the formal



Plate 1: The wynd or close running between 18 and 20 High Street, facing towards Wellgate. The curved nature of the plots can clearly be seen in the background.

burgh. The medieval parish church lay 500m south-east of the burgh, but an early 13th century chapel dedicated to St Nicholas stood on the site the present parish church, near the site of the market cross and the town's tollbooth. The junction of High Street, Wellgate and Castlegate was the focal point of burgh life in the medieval and later periods.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The general aim of the watching brief was to identify any archaeological features encountered and record them fully. The specific objectives were:
- Establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area,
 - Determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered,
 - Fully excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.

Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all hand-excavated foundation trenches, service trenches and any other ground preparation works to include the removal of any existing foundations.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each foundation and service trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.
- 6.3 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. An assemblage of nineteenth century date was noted with one find of post-medieval date retained.
- 6.4 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil/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.
- 6.5 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.6 No significant archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief.

Results

- 7.1 No built remains pre-dating the newly demolished extension were uncovered during the watching brief. The deposits underlying these foundations was of probable nineteenth century date.
- 7.2 A total area of 25 square meters was stripped of brick paving to reveal several layers of levelling deposits and stone flags (Plates 2 and 3). During the course of the watching brief no features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.
- 7.3 An area in the centre of the development area was reported locally as previously being in use as a garden. This was borne out by the high organic content and disturbed nature of the nineteenth century garden soil encountered there. A single pottery sherd of post-medieval green-glazed, reduced ware was recovered from this area SF1.
- 7.4 A sandstone flagged path ran from High Street back towards Wellgate. This appears to have

been partially replaced or resurfaced by concrete (007) from halfway across the site towards High Street.

- 7.5 During the watching brief a background scatter of artefacts were noted from deposits across the development area, including nineteenth and twentieth century glass, ceramics and tile.



Plate 2: Removal of sandstone flagstone, showing later stone path (006) to the top and bricks (001) to right.



Plate 3: Post excavation shot of site, facing west. Natural boulder clay visible in sections of southern founds cut.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified brick and stone paving relating to the use of the site during the nineteenth century. Despite the proximity to the medieval centre of Lanark, only one sherd of pottery was uncovered that dated prior to the nineteenth century, a piece of post-medieval green glazed, reduced ware SF1. The lack of such artefacts may be due to the later disturbance, as evidenced by the two layers of hard paving, by brick (001) and sandstone flags (003) and use of part of the site as a garden. Underlying the stone flagstones was an organic rich deposit that was highly irregular in depth, being considerably deeper down-slope to the west. It is probable that this was the remains of a nineteenth century garden soil which was used in part as a levelling layer prior to the installation of the brick and sandstone paving. As this nineteenth century garden soil directly overlies a sterile natural boulder clay it appears as though this later activity has destroyed any remains from the medieval period where the new foundations were excavated.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work has shown that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area where these foundations were excavated. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required to the rear of No. 18 High Street, Lanark. Any future ground-works in the vicinity in relation to neighbouring properties are likely to require a watching brief.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Martin O'Hare of WoSAS, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-191825) 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 West of Scotland Archaeology Service archaeologist 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 A. Siddique for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**18 High Street, Lanark
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Archer, E (1994) 'St Nicholas Parish Church, Lanark (Lanark parish): church', Discovery Excav Scot

Cowan, W A (1867) History of Lanark and guide to the surrounding scenery, Lanark.

Irving and Murray, G V and A (1864) The upper ward of Lanarkshire described and delineated, 3v Glasgow.

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

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Uneven, gently sloping brick paving surface made of old unfrogged bricks. 0.08-0.1m deep. Finishes at line of old wall.	Brick paving, no earlier than Victorian.
002	Moderately compact dark grey silty midden-like deposit 0.05-0.15m (thinner at north-east, deeper at south-west). Nineteenth and twentieth century glass and ceramics.	Rubbish build up and levelling deposit above stone flagging (003) and below brick paving (001).
003	Very compact red sandstone flagstones c0.5x0.5x0.08m. More regular downslope to west, smaller stones (some yellow sandstone) to east, next to raised stone (007) and concrete (008) path.	Stone flagged surface - nineteenth century in date based on pottery found above (002) and below (004).
004	Moderately compact black silty, greasy, organic rich material. 0.03m at north-east, 0.19m at south-west. Contained some nineteenth century transfer print pottery.	Former garden soil, Rubbish build up and levelling deposit. Similar to (002)
005	Moderately compact orange clay with occasional cobbles	Natural boulder clay.
006	Very compact large sandstone flagstones forming a path between the back of the buildings, perpendicular to High Street. Each c.1x0.5x0.12m. Abuts (007) - a concrete path that runs out to High Street.	Path, age unknown but appears later than (001).
007	Very compact grey concrete path leading between numbers 18 and 20 onto High Street. Abuts (006) - a stone path. Stops at east of the removed old wall.	Path
008	Loose dark grey and yellow mottled greasy silt. Disturbed ground, included fragmented plastic.	Disturbed ground. According to a local knowledge, this central area used to be a garden.

Appendix C: List of finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Former garden	8	1	Ceramic	Green glazed- post-medieval reduced ware

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	001, 002	Pre-excavation of part cleared back court	E
3	-	-	Working shot - showing nearby buildings	E
4	-	-	Working shot - showing nearby buildings	N
5	-	001-003	Close-up - bricks, flags and build up deposits with 19th century finds	W
6	-	002, 003	Working shot- removal of flagstone	W
7	-	001	Stacked removed bricks	N
8	-	002-007	Working shot - west facing section of east found	W
9	-	002-006	Wall scar from previous extension or garden wall	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
10	-	001-005	South facing section of south found	S
11	-	001-005	Pre-excavation of central found	S
12	-	001-005	Pre-excavation of central found	SE
13	-	001-005, 008	Post - excavation	E
14	-	001-005, 008	Post - excavation	NE
15	-	001-005, 008	Post - excavation	SE

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	18 High Street, Lanark
PROJECT CODE:	3998
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	R. Thomson, W. Bailie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post-medieval green-glazed, reduced ware sherd
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 882 436
START DATE (this season)	3 rd October 2014
END DATE (this season)	3 rd October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by A. Siddique to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundbreaking works associated with the demolition of an existing extension and the erection of a new one behind 18 High Street, Lanark. This work was undertaken on the 3 rd October 2014 and revealed no features of archaeological significance. One sherd of post-medieval green-glazed, reduced ware was recovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	A. Siddique
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Street, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS (intended)

Appendix F: Method Statement

18 HIGH STREET, LANARK

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3998

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to the proposed hand-excavation of foundations and other ground preparation works for the demolition of an existing flat-roof extension (Planning Reference: CL/14/0245) and the construction of a replacement single storey extension (Planning Reference: CL/14/0238). This method statement was prepared in consultation with WoSAS.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological watching brief required for the ground-works associated with the development of the rear extension on 18 High Street, Lanark. The watching brief will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains, particularly those related to the early occupation of Lanark. 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 is likely to be required in consultation with WoSAS.
- 2.2 This method statement 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, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work.

Site Location

- 3.1 The watching brief location is to the rear of 18 High Street, Lanark, South Lanarkshire in the Central Belt in Scotland. Lanark lies 33 km south-east of Glasgow and 45 km south-west of Edinburgh and the town centre lies at 190 m OD, approximately 500 m from the east bank of the River Clyde.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated within the historic core of Lanark. Lanark was an early royal centre, and its castle, which may date to the early 12th century, would have been a collecting point for produce from the king's estates. It was a royal burgh by 1159, and was probably created as such by David I (1124-1153), though it could also be attributed to Malcolm IV (1153-1159). It is likely that a settlement of craftsmen and traders would have developed near Lanark Castle, probably on the line of Castlegate and Broomgate, which initially formed one wide street. There is evidence in the town-plan to suggest that an earlier settlement in this area was incorporated into a later planned burgh, which had a single market street, High Street/Bloomgate, with ports or gateways at either end to restrict access to the burgh and its market. There were also ports at the south end of Wellgate, and about halfway down Castlegate, showing the likely extent of occupation in the medieval period. Evidence for the existence of a settlement pre-dating the formal establishment of the burgh can be found in the irregularities in the plan of burgh plots present on the south side of High Street. While those on the northern side of the High Street exhibit a fairly regular layout of narrow plots running backwards from the properties on the street frontage, the plots on the southern side exhibit a curved shape, indicating that they were laid out to respect the line of Wellgate, which must have been in existence prior to the establishment of the formal burgh. The medieval parish church lay 500 metres southeast of the burgh, but an early 13th century chapel dedicated to St Nicholas stood on the site of the present parish church, near the site of the market cross and the town's tollbooth. The junction of High Street, Wellgate and Castlegate was the focal point of burgh life in the medieval and later periods.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify:
- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits, built remains or artefacts relating to the early occupation of Lanark;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the ground-works are recorded in accordance with IfA Standards.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground-breaking or ground level reduction work associated with the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of all hand-excavated foundation trenches, service trenches and any other ground preparation works to include the removal of any existing foundations.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each foundation and service trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 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 in order 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil/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.
- 6.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.8 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than limited excavation and recording, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a site specific methodology with an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

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 all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the 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 any additional methodologies issued for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - 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 A hard copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 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 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report. Should more significant material be found, publication of the findings in a journal or as a monograph may be required.

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(s) thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.
- 10.3 A copy of the archive contents will be included in the Data Structure Report which will be provided to WoSAS for inclusion in the planning file and HER archive in order that any relevant conditions can be discharged.

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: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Warren Bailie, 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 works will be Friday 3 October 2014. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological watching brief will take 1-2 days to complete.

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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