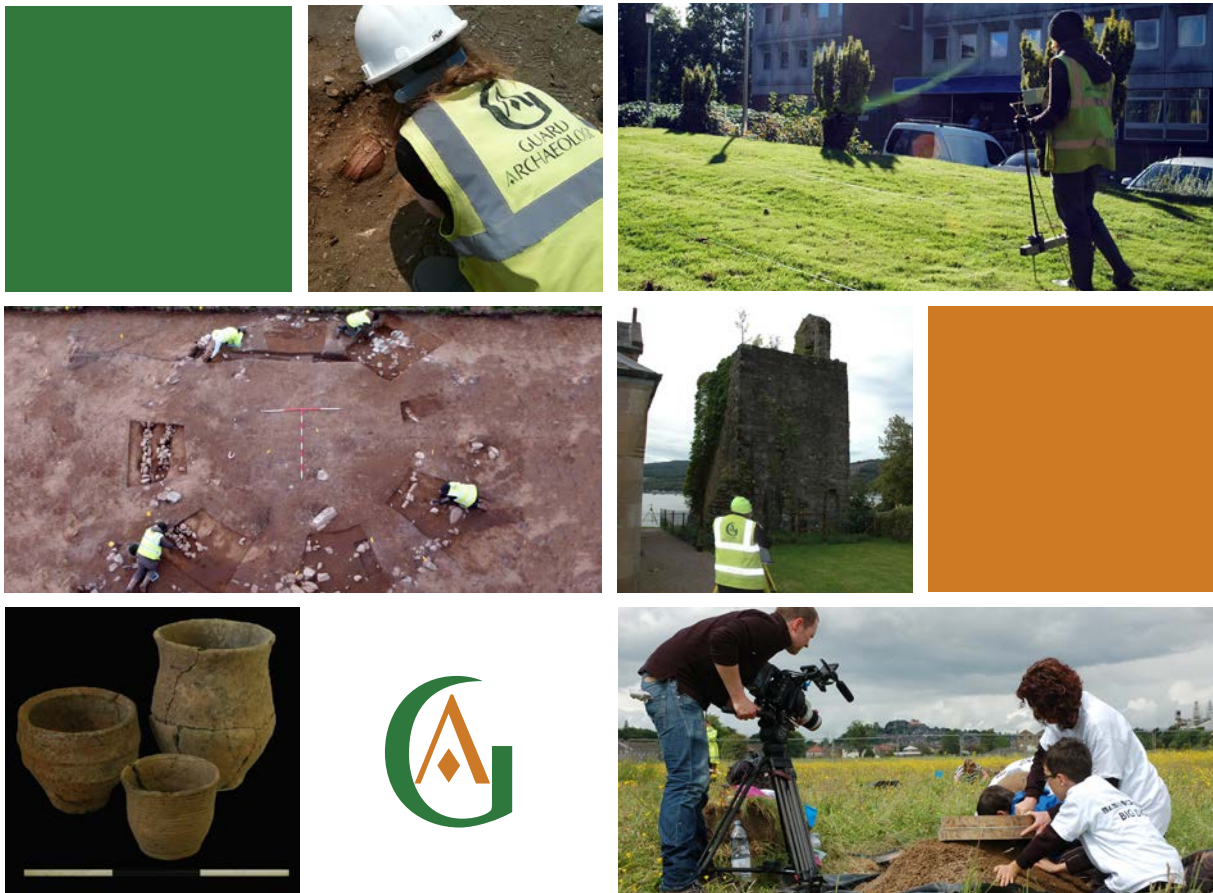


# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Nether Bracco Wind Turbine Archaeological Test-pit evaluation Data Structure Report Project 4014

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**Nether Bracco Wind Turbine  
Archaeological Test-pit evaluation  
Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** PDC plant

**NGR:** NS 83136 66429

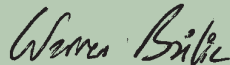
**Project Number:** 4014

**Report by:** Alan Hunter Blair

**Illustrations:** Fiona Jackson & Alan Hunter Blair

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

**Approved by:**



**Date:**

08/01/2015

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

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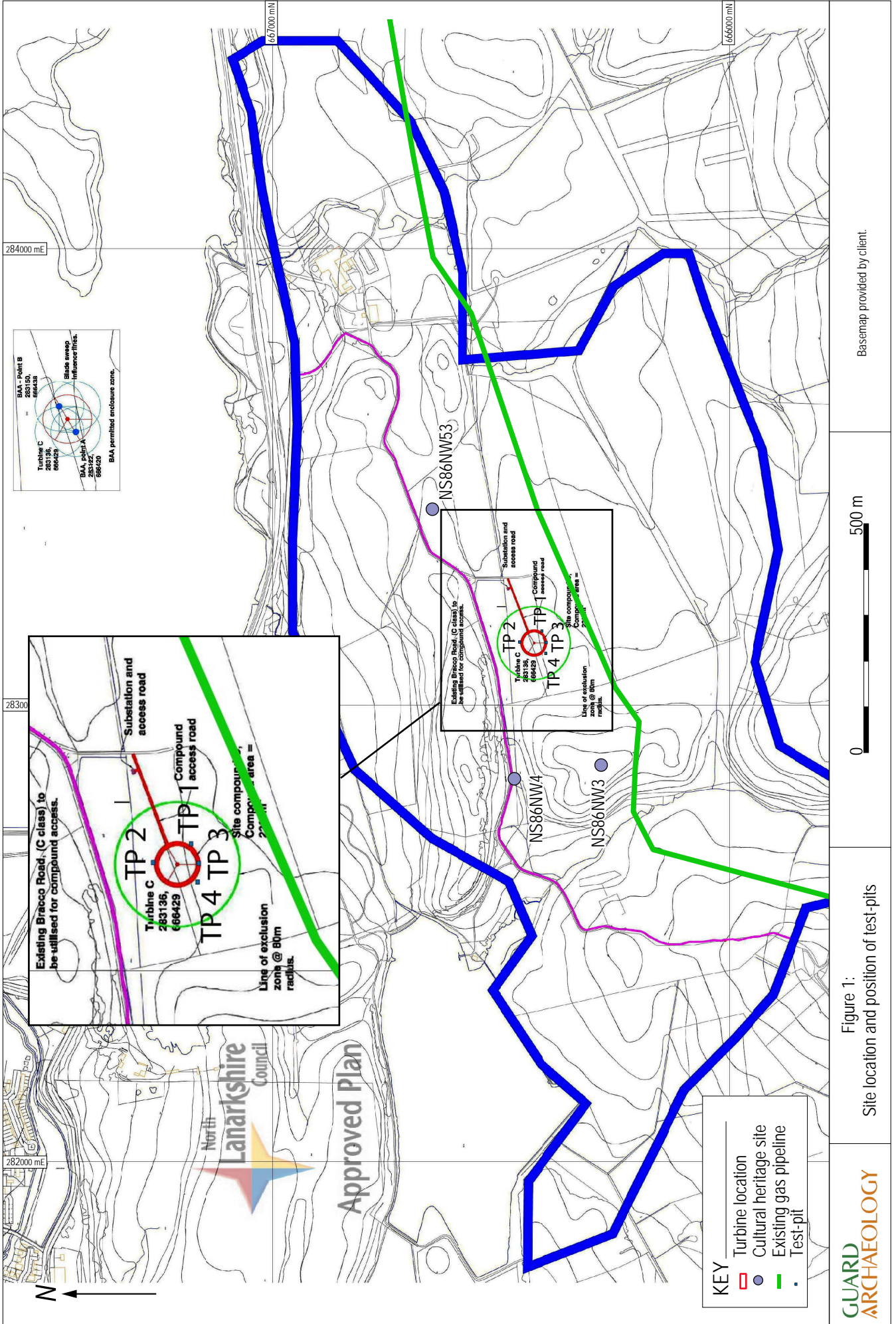
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## Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 In November 2014 GUARD Archaeology Ltd (GAL) were commissioned by PDC plant to excavate a series of four archaeological test-pits around the position of a concrete base for a wind turbine at Nether Bracco Farm, Caldercruix. The four test-pits measured 1 m<sup>2</sup> and were hand excavated through topsoil to natural subsoil. No archaeological features were encountered during the investigations.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological test-pit investigation of a wind turbine site at Nether Bracco Farm, near Caldercruix in North Lanarkshire. The work was carried out on 21 November 2014, to address a condition relating to Planning reference: 12/00277/FUL as stipulated by North Lanarkshire Council.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located 750 m south-west of Nether Bracco Farm (NGR: NS 83136 66429) (Figure 1) and is set within a natural hollow at approximately 228 m OD with the ground rising to 270 m OD to the south and up to 240 m and 254 m to the south-west and south-east respectively. The land drops to meet the edge of the Hillend Reservoir and the Airdrie Road 550 m to the north of the site at 195 m OD; the smaller Lily Loch lies 700 m west of the site. The land is currently improved pasture with a poorly drained area of deep peat to the north of the development. The reinstatement corridor of the gas pipeline installation crossing the site has a distinctly different, brighter colouration to the surrounding relatively undisturbed vegetation.



*Plate 1: General view of the site, from the west.*

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Consultation with Historic Scotland (March 2012) indicated that any adverse impact on the setting of the Drumfin deserted settlement to the west (Index no 9665) could be mitigated by reducing the size of the turbine and that there would be no significant impact on the setting of the Mid Bracco settlement to the south (Index no 9661).
- 4.2 The planning authority archaeologist for North Lanarkshire, Tom Rees stated (April 2012) that as the current application is a significant contraction on an earlier proposal for three turbines at this location, this represents a significant reduction in the potential for any impact on the setting of the Drumfin Deserted Settlement and Mid Bracco. In conclusion the planning authority archaeologist stated that, 'a single turbine will not have a significant impact on the setting of these monuments'.

- 4.3 There are three archaeological sites within 500 m of the turbine location. To the west the finding of a Roman coin hoard is noted (NS 86 NW.4) and to the east a ruined building and enclosures is noted (NS 86 NW 53), to the WSW a note of ploughed out cultivation furrows is made (NS86NW 3).
- 4.4 Previous investigations were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited ahead of the installation of the Bathgate to Newarthill Pipeline in 2003 (Kennedy and Somerville 2003) (West of Scotland Archaeology Service Event ID: 3380). The pipeline works extend ENE/WSW across the south side of the turbine location and the reinstatement corridor partially overlies the position of the new turbine location. During the watching brief for these ground-works some topsoil finds were attributed to the prehistoric period although there were no dateable features or finds. Other features encountered included rig and furrow and ceramic drains. No further work was recommended by WoSAS due to the general lack of finds.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features in the vicinity of the ground-works associated with the erection of the wind-turbine at Nether Bracco Farm;
  - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, were recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation using four 1 m<sup>2</sup> hand-excavated test-pits 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 the North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.
- 5.3 The scope of the archaeological works were:
- that if the archaeological evaluation encountered no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork would be required for this development.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of test-pit excavation.
- 6.2 A series of four 1 m<sup>2</sup> test-pits (1-4) were hand excavated at regular intervals around the circumference of the wind turbine base and associated ground-works.
- 6.3 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil.
- 6.4 All test pits 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 the deposits.
- 6.6 No significant archaeological remains were encountered within any of the proposed test-pits.

- 6.7 On completion of the recording of the evaluation test-pits the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by hand. No specialist backfilling was proposed.

## Results

These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller test-pit and context descriptions found in appendices A to D.

- 7.1 A total of four test-pits each measuring one metre square were hand excavated around the concrete base and area of hard standing associated with the Nether Bracco wind turbine (Figure 1). Test-pits 1, 3 and 4 were excavated along the east, south and west sides of the turbine respectively and were cut through topsoil 100, 300 and 400 which measured around 0.4 m thick and appeared to be mixed with natural clay. This contamination may result from reinstatement works associated with the recently laid Bathgate to Newarthill gas main along the southern edge of the site. Test-pits 3 and 4 were excavated to a natural clay horizon 301 and 401 while test-pit 1 was excavated to the top of a large natural boulder/ glacial erratic. Test-pit 2 was located along the north side of the turbine and was cut through a shallow topsoil/turf horizon 200 measuring 0.06 m thick and two peat horizons 201 0.28 m thick and 202 containing a higher proportion of organic material and measuring 0.34 m thick, the test-pit was abandoned at 0.7 m due to water ingress at the base of the trench.
- 7.2 No archaeological features were seen in any of the excavated trenches. An open ditch drain was visible to the north of the development site.



*Plate 2: Test-pit 1, from the east.*



*Plate 3: Test-pit 2, from the south.*



*Plate 4: Test-pit 3, from the west.*



*Plate 5: Test-pit 4, from the west.*

## Discussion

- 8.1 The archaeological test-pits did not reveal any evidence of archaeological deposits and has demonstrated that it is unlikely that significant archaeologically deposits survive within the

development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is likely to be required by North Lanarkshire Council.

- 8.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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.

## Conclusions

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-197688) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Murray Cook the archaeological advisor to North Lanarkshire Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Dale Dunbar of PDC plant for commissioning GUARD Archaeology Ltd. to conduct the evaluation and for his assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan, Fiona Jackson and Alan Hunter Blair. The project was managed for GUARD by Warren Bailie.



**Nether Bracco Wind Turbine  
Archaeological Test-pit evaluation  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Context List

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
100	Tr 1	Deposit: A moist, loose brown/orange silty clay with very occasional fragments of white quartz. Measured 0.2 m deep	Topsoil
101	Tr 1	Deposit: A large degrading sandstone boulder occupying the base of test-pit 1	Glacial erratic natural boulder
200	Tr 2	Deposit: A moist, soft dark brown silt with frequent roots. Measured 0.06 m deep.	Turf/topsoil horizon
201	Tr 2	Deposit: A very soft, moist dark orange/brown silt with moderate inclusions of thin root fibres. Measured 0.28 m deep	Upper peat horizon
202	Tr 2	Deposit: A very moist, loose dark brown silt with frequent thin root fibres and moderate inclusions of degraded tree roots. Measured 0.34 m deep continued below base of trench.	Lower peat horizon with more frequent organic material.
300	Tr 3	Deposit: A moist, firm orange/brown silty clay with occasional small quartz fragments and modern ceramic fragments. Measured 0.3 deep	Topsoil
301	Tr 3	Deposit: A moist, firm orange/grey clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Natural clay
400	Tr 4	Deposit: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown with orange mottling sandy clay. Occasional inclusions of sub-rounded and sub-angular degraded and oxidising stones 120 mm x 80 mm x 60 mm<. Measured 0.3 m deep	Topsoil
401	Tr 4	Deposit: A moist, firm orange with grey mottling clay. Moderate inclusions of oxidising degraded sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 60 mm x 40 mm x 35 mm <>.	Natural clay

### Appendix B: Sample List

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	TR 2	201	3L				X	Flotation
2	TR 2	202	3L				x	Flotation

### Appendix C: Trench Detail

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	1	1	0.4	100	101	N/A
2	1	1	0.7	200	N/A	Peat horizons 202 and 202
3	1	1	0.4	300	301	N/A
4	1	1	0.3	400	401	N/A

### Appendix D: Photo List

Shot No.	Description	Taken from
1	Registration	-
2	General view of the south side of the turbine base	E
3	General view of the north side of the turbine base	E
4	Test-pit 1 after turf removal	E
5	Test-pit 1 after turf removal	E
6	Test-pit 2 general view	E
7	Test-pit 2 after removal of turf horizon	S
8	Peat layer 202 in test-pit 2	S
9	South facing section through deposits in test-pit 2	S
10	Test-pit 1 showing large boulder at base of trench	E
11	Test-pit 1 showing large boulder at base of trench	E
12	View towards test-pit 1 from turbine base	W

Shot No.	Description	Taken from
13	View from test-pit 2 towards turbine base	N
14	General view of an open ditch drain to the north of the turbine base	E
15	General view of test-pit 4 after removal of turf horizon	W
16	General view of test-pit 3 after removal of turf horizon	E
17	Test-pit 4 post-excavation	W
18	Test-pit 4 west facing section	W
19	General view of site	SW
20	General view of site	W
21	Test-pit 3 post-excavation	W
22	Test-pit 3 post-excavation	N
29	View of turbine base from test-pit 3	SW

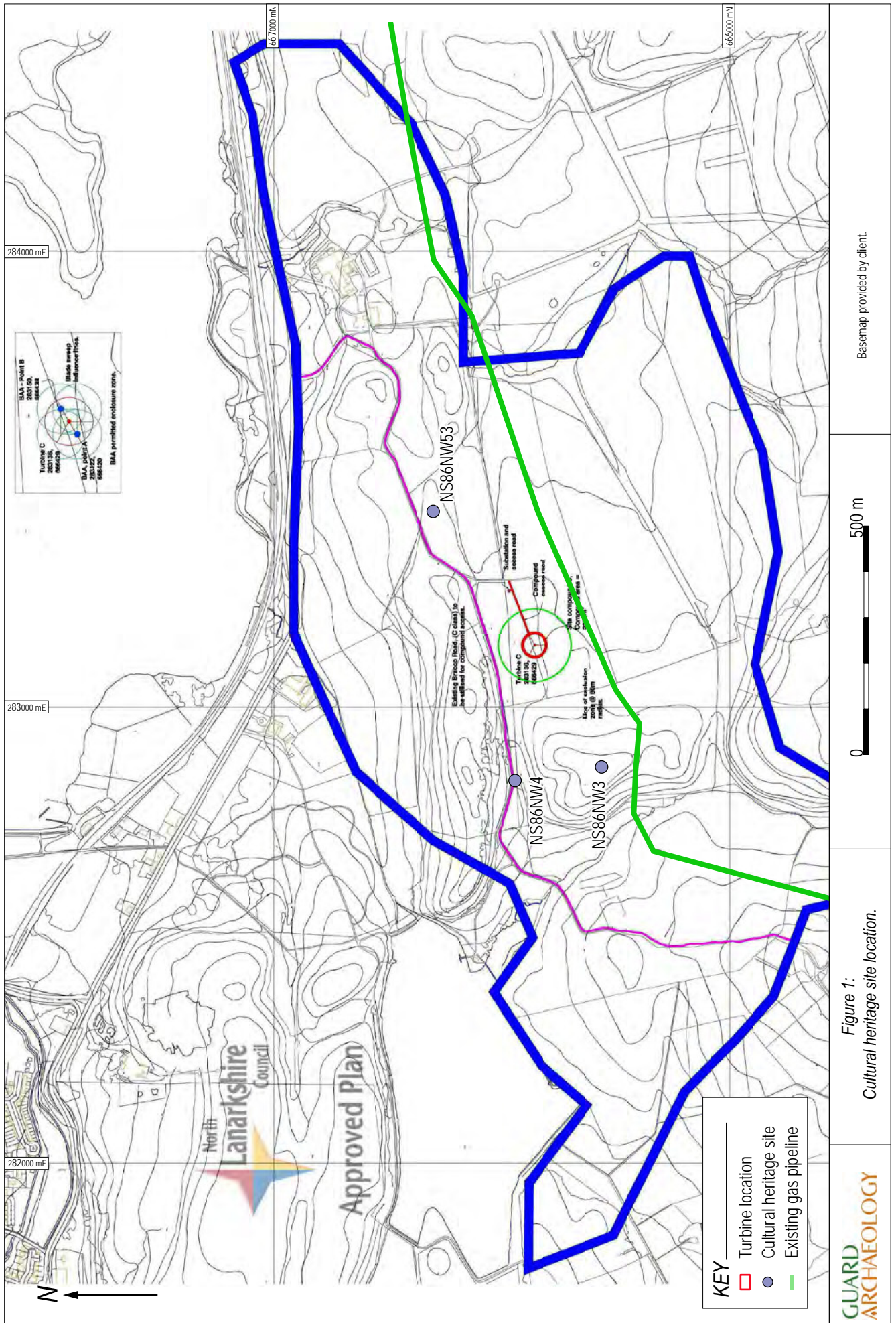
## Appendix E: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Nether Bracco Wind Turbine
PROJECT CODE:	4041
PARISH:	SHOTTS (MONKLANDS)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Trial pits
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 83136 66429
START DATE (this season)	21 <sup>st</sup> November 2014
END DATE (this season)	21 <sup>st</sup> November 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Ltd (GAL) were commissioned by PDC plant to hand excavate a series of four archaeological test-pits around the concrete base of a wind turbine. Four trenches measuring 1 m <sup>2</sup> were hand excavated through topsoil to natural subsoil levels. A deep layer of peat was recorded in the northern most trench, no archaeological features were encountered
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	PDC Plant
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

**Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation****NETHER BRACCO FARM, WIND TURBINE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4014



Basemap provided by client.

0 500 m

Figure 1:  
Cultural heritage site location.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation of the area proposed for the erection of a single wind turbine at Nether Bracco Farm, Caldercruix and will require to be approved by the North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the erection of a single wind turbine in lands at Nether Bracco Farm, Caldercruix (Planning reference: 12/00277/FUL) in accordance with the relevant archaeology condition of the outline planning consent. An archaeological evaluation 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 is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI 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 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 the North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located 750 m south-west of Nether Bracco Farm (NGR: NS 83136 66429) (Figure 1) and is set within a natural hollow at approximately 228 m OD with the ground rising to 270 m OD to the south and up to 240 m and 254 m to the south-west and south-east respectively. The land drops to meet the edge of the Hillend Reservoir and the Airdrie Road 550 m to the north of the site at 195 m OD; the smaller Lily Loch lies 700 m west of the site. The land is currently utilised for pasture with poorly drained areas on the periphery displaying cotton-grass as a predominant vegetation. The reinstatement corridor of the gas pipeline installation crossing the site has a distinctly different, brighter colouration to the surrounding relatively undisturbed vegetation.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Consultation with Historic Scotland (March 2012) indicated that any adverse impact on the setting of the Drumfin deserted settlement to the west (Index no 9665) could be mitigated by reducing the size of the turbine and that there would be no significant impact on the setting of the Mid Bracco settlement to the south (Index no 9661).
- 4.2 The planning authority archaeologist for North Lanarkshire, Tom Rees stated (April 2012) that as the current application is a significant contraction on an earlier proposal for three turbines at this location, this represents a significant reduction in the potential for any impact on the setting of the Drumfin Deserted Settlement and Mid Bracco. In conclusion the planning authority archaeologist stated that, 'a single turbine will not have a significant impact on the setting of these monuments'.
- 4.3 There are three archaeological sites within 500 m of the turbine location. To the west the finding of a Roman coin hoard is noted (NS 86 NW.4) and to the east a ruined building and enclosures is noted (NS 86 NW 53), to the WSW a note of ploughed out cultivation furrows is made (NS86NW 3).
- 4.4 Previous investigations were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited ahead of the installation of the Bathgate to Newarthill Pipeline in 2003 (Kennedy and Somerville 2003) (West of Scotland Archaeology Service Event ID: 3380). The pipeline works extend ENE/WSW across the south side of the turbine location and the reinstatement corridor partially overlies the position of the new turbine location. During the watching brief for these ground-works some topsoil finds were attributed to the prehistoric period although there were no dateable features or finds. Other features encountered

included rig and furrow and ceramic drains. No further work was recommended by WoSAS due to the general lack of finds.

## Site Visit

- 5.1 The site was visited on 28 October 2014. The client PDC plant have indicated that ground-works commenced on the week beginning 27 October, no further ground-works have taken place since the site visit of 28 October 2014 to date 11 November 2014.
- 5.2 The site is set in a natural hollow with ground rising in all directions away from the turbine location, with the exception of the north where the land slopes gently down to the nearby Glen. The gas pipeline corridor appears to partially overly the position of the new wind turbine location. To the south there are four large prominent antennae on the hillside with the northern rock-face of the Hillend quarry also visible to the north-west.
- 5.3 The access to the turbine utilises the existing farm track associated with the Nether Bracco Farm. A cable trench has been excavated with cable installed to the west of the turbine location. The base of the turbine has been excavated and measured 15 m in diameter at the base, expanding to 20 m at the ground surface and the concrete foundation lies approximately 2 m below ground surface. The turbine foundation is set into the natural geology consisting of mainly gravels. Overlying this and measuring between 0.3 m and 0.5 m thick was natural subsoil consisting of brownish grey clay. Above this was a layer of topsoil consisting of dark brown silty clay loam measuring up to 0.4 m thick. The topsoil layer thinned out towards the south where the pipeline corridor and any associated reinstatement has previously disturbed the area. There was no evidence for the disturbance of previously unknown archaeological deposits in any exposed sections associated with the turbine works. The spoil heaps in the environs of the site works were also inspected for the presence of material culture, no material was recovered.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
  - the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features in the vicinity of the ground-works associated with the erection of the wind-turbine at Nether Bracco Farm;
  - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 6.2 The objectives are therefore to:
  - Conduct an archaeological evaluation using four 1 m<sup>2</sup> hand-excavated test-pits 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 the North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.
- 6.3 The scope of the archaeological works will establish:
  - that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

## Fieldwork Methodology

### *Archaeological Evaluation*

- 7.1 A series of four 1 m<sup>2</sup> test-pits will be hand excavated at regular intervals around the circumference of the wind turbine base and associated ground-works.
- 7.2 The topsoil 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.
- 7.3 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 test pits will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 7.4 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site 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.
- 7.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 7.6 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 7.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and North Lanarkshire Council will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and North Lanarkshire Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 7.8 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the test-pits proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and North Lanarkshire Council, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features.
- 7.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client and the North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor 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).
- 7.10 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by hand. No specialist backfilling is proposed.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 8.1 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 North Lanarkshire Council. 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 deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 8.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 8.3 The report will include the following:



- executive summary;
  - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
  - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
  - Planning application 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.
- 8.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to North Lanarkshire Council.
- 8.5 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

- 9.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

## Publication

- 10.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

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

## Finds Disposal

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

- 13.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologists): TBC
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
  - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 13.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Mr 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

- 14.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork will be confirmed after this WSI document has been approved by North Lanarkshire Council. The North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Advisor 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 of the four test-pits will take one day to complete with minimal findings.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

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

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
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