



## Wide Close, Lanark, Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 4183

## Wide Close, Lanark, Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** South Lanarkshire Council

**NGR:** NS 88145 43764

**Project Number:** 4183

**Report by:** Maureen C. Kilpatrick and Stuart Paterson

**Illustrations:** Diarmuid O Connor

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

<b>DRAFT</b>	Warren Bailie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>	John Atkinson Managing Director
08/02/16		18/02/16	

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

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
**52 Elderpark Workspace**  
**100 Elderpark Street**  
**Glasgow**  
**G51 3TR**

**Tel: 0141 445 8800**  
**Fax: 0141 445 3222**  
**email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**

## Contents

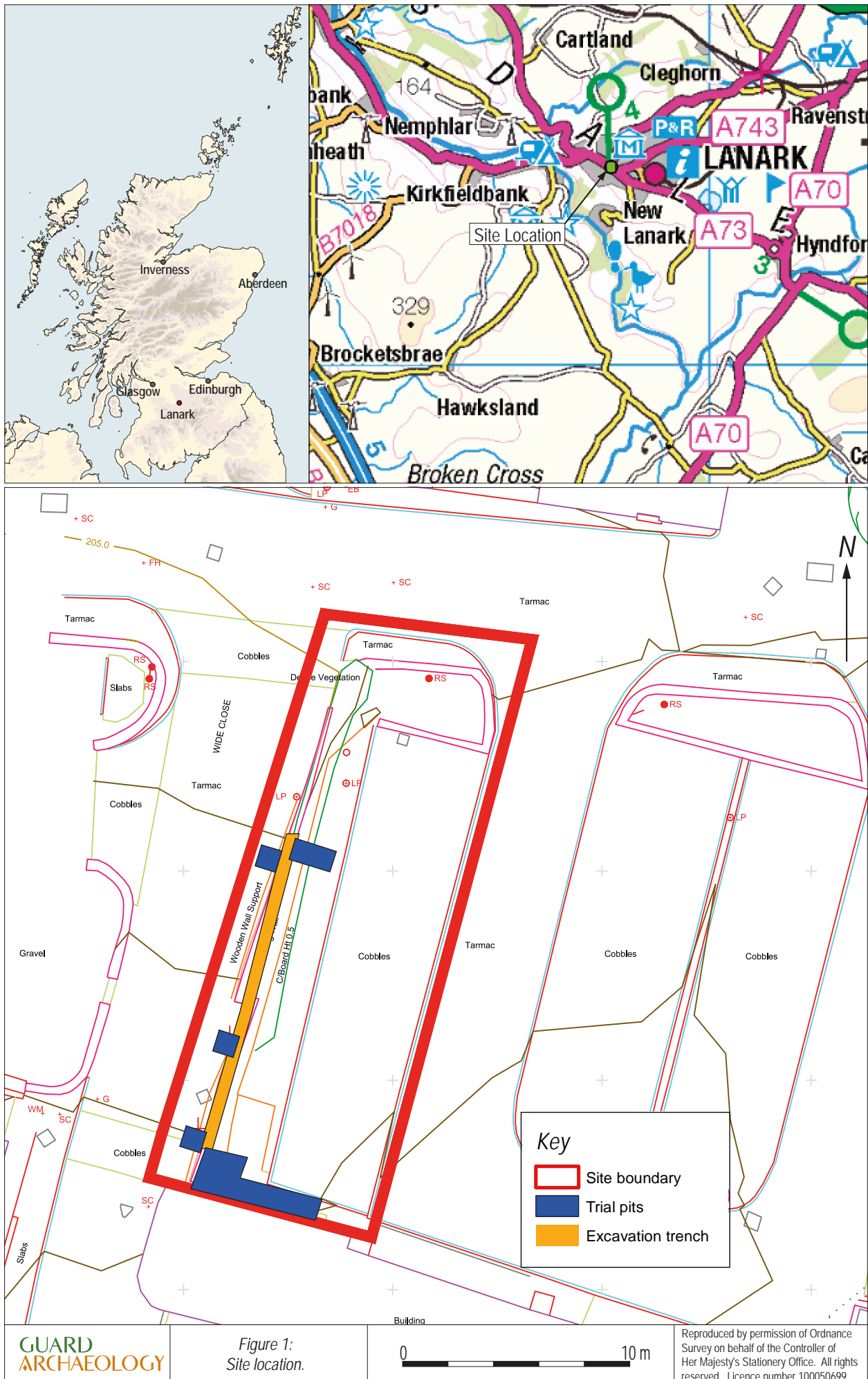
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims, Objectives and Scope	6
Watching Brief Methodology	6
Results	7
Discussion	9
Recommendations	9
Acknowledgements	9
Appendices	11
Appendix A: Bibliography	11
Appendix B: List of Contexts	11
Appendix C: List of Drawings	11
Appendix D: Trench Details	12
Appendix E: List of Photographs	15
Appendix F: Discovery & Excavation Scotland Report	19
Appendix G: Method Statement	20

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
-------------------------	---

## List of Plates

Plate 1: Shored wall	5
Plate 2: Trial Pit 1	7
Plate 3: Removal of overburden	8
Plate 4: Demolition material behind wall	8
Plate 5: Door slab	8
Plate 6: Possible oil tank	8
Plate 7: Subsoil depth below present ground level	8
Plate 8: Mill stone	8



## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by South Lanarkshire Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the works associated with the dismantling and replacement of an existing retaining wall and foundation in need of repair at Wide Close, Lanark (figure 1). This included the monitoring of preliminary site investigations located in front of and behind the existing wall (figure 1; plate 1). The preliminary investigative work was undertaken between 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and the remedial ground works between 26<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016. The work revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest with much of the excavated material comprising demolition debris from the North Vennel Tannery Building (NMRS No. NS84SE 128; WoSAS pin: 41179) which occupied the site prior to its demolition in the 1960's following a fire. Only one find of interest, a large mill stone, was found within the debris during the work programme.



Plate 1: Shored wall.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council on the ground works associated with the dismantling and repair of a wall and foundation at Wide Close, Lanark. The Method Statement (Bailie 2015) which sets out the methodology employed during the archaeological works was prepared in consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The watching brief location was at Wide Close (NGR NS 88145 43764), Lanark, South Lanarkshire in the Central Belt of Scotland. Lanark lies 33 km south-east of Glasgow and 45 km south-west of Edinburgh and the town centre lies at approximately 200 m AOD, approximately 500 m from the east bank of the River Clyde. The site at Wide Close is currently in use as a car park at approximately 207 m AOD, 80 m north off High Street, Lanark.
- 3.2 The site is linear in shape and is bounded by car park spaces to the east, Wide Close access pathway/road to the west, housing to the north and local amenities which front the High Street to the south. Topographically the ground is flat although appears to have been artificially built up in height in comparison to the surrounding ground level.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Swanshaw Sandstone formation (British Geological Survey 1:50,000, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated within the historic core of Lanark, north of High Street. 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 aims of the archaeological watching brief were 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 were recorded in accordance with CIfA Standards.

### 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on any site investigations prior to ground-works commencing;
- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground-breaking or ground level reduction work associated with the replacement of the retaining wall 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 comprised the monitoring of all site investigations and ground-works at the front and rear of the existing retaining wall and included the removal of the lower courses and the existing foundations of the wall where this fell below the current car park level; this provided an opportunity to record any surviving deposition layers retained by the wall.

6.2 The footprint of the excavation required to carry out the permanent works was 6 m back from the front of the wall along the full 26 m length for repair. The maximum retaining height of the wall was 2.5 m sloping down to path level. The excavation depth varied along the length of the wall from 3.2 m to 0.8 m.

6.3 The topsoil and/or overburden in each working area was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon/construction level or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

- 6.4 No significant archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief. All test pits and areas of ground works were accurately surveyed and located within the National Grid.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Significant small finds were three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. The fragmentary mill stone was photographed and details recorded.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 Conditions for the watching brief comprised predominantly wintry showers and high winds.

## Results

- 7.1 Five small site investigation pits were excavated prior to remedial works commencing. All contained building debris layers with pits 1 – 3 also containing service pipes and their associated backfills. No archaeological features or deposits were located in any of the pits although the foundations of several modern brick and stone walls were encountered. A possible stone-lined drain was also encountered in trial pit 1 (plate 2). Trial Pit 1 measured 1.66 m x 1.1 m x 0.68 m and contained a possible culvert or service trench running alongside the foundations of the retaining wall in a north/south direction. This feature had side walls constructed of rubble and a sandstone capstone 1005 measuring 200 mm thick. No bonding materials could be seen. Under the capstone was a 30 mm wooden plank covering a metal service cable. Trial pit 2 measured 3 m x 0.63 m x 0.84 m and contained the remains of an inspection hatch 2006 for a cast ceramic pipe measuring 250 mm in diameter. Trial Pit 3 measured 2 m x 0.95 m x 0.84 m and contained the foundations for the retaining wall 3008; a clay/rubble levelling layer 3004 with flat sandstone blocks 3009 underneath and a secondary, single skinned, sandstone wall with a sandy lime mortar bond 3007. Trial Pit 4 measured 2 m x 2 m x 1.85 m and contained the demolition material from the interior of the tannery building, including a single skinned brick wall with bricks stamped 'COLTNESS'. This brick was manufactured at a brickworks based in Carluke which operated from the late nineteenth century through to the 1960s ([www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk](http://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk)). Trial Pit 5 measured 4.5 m x 2.5 m x 0.9 m containing the remains of a singled skinned brick wall with a 20 mm thick concrete render on its north face.
- 7.2 Ground breaking during the main phase of work revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest. The site appeared to be dominated by layers of demolition debris (plates 3 and 4) containing remnants of the demolished Tannery building 001. The thickness of this deposit ranged between 2.9 m at the southern end of the site and 0.8 m at the northern end where it was not fully exposed due to the required construction level being shallower. The area included modern brick and concrete foundations for internal walls, sandstone walling, burnt timbers and concrete flooring. At the southern end and along the retaining wall was found a large rectangular door slab (plate 5) probably representing an earlier doorway which was later walled up. The lowest foundation stones of the wall were large in size and measured 0.7 m x 0.5 m with a depth of 0.11 m.
- 7.3 Also found during excavation work were two large voids within the rubble. The void closest to the southern extent of the wall is the possible remains of an oil tank (plate 6), whilst the void closest to the walls northern extent is constructed of brick with concrete capping although its purpose is unknown. However, it is more than likely associated with the Tannery which previously occupied the site.



Plate 2: Trial Pit 1.





*Plate 3: Removal of overburden.*



*Plate 4: Demolition material behind wall.*



*Plate 5: Door slab.*



*Plate 6: Possible oil tank.*

- 7.4 Located immediately below the demolition rubble was light brown/pink silty clay subsoil 002 (plate 7). This was encountered in most of the trench except the last 8 m from the north due to the required construction level depth being shallower at this end and the subsoil not exposed.



*Plate 7: Subsoil depth below present ground level.*



*Plate 8: Mill stone.*

- 7.5 During excavation work a large mill stone (plate 8) which measured 1.9 m x 1.9 m x 0.15 m was encountered within the building debris deposits. It appeared to be broken in several areas and its outer circumference was irregular in shape. The internal eye hole was roughly rectangular with a rebate edge and measured 0.2 m x 0.22 m. The eye had been covered with a square of slate which had then been cemented over suggesting the mill stone had been re-used for an unknown function.



## Discussion

- 8.1 No features of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the watching brief. Much of the material encountered related to the demolition of the Tannery building and modern service deposits. A large mill stone was retrieved from demolition material although appears to have been re-used due to the blocking of its internal eye. It is unknown where this mill stone originally derived as there are no recorded mills within the immediate locale of the Tannery, the nearest being the B-Listed Mouse Mill (HES LB13064) located 1.5 km to the WNW. However, its large size would have made transportation over a long distance demanding and its source remains unknown.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 No significant archaeological features were encountered during ground breaking works and it is recommended that no further work be required during the construction programme. However, final decisions on the requirement and scope of any future archaeological work rest with the 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 D. 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: guardarc1-241387) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Historic Environment Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain in the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Greg Cook of South Lanarkshire Council and W & A Gilbert for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid OConnor. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**Wide Close, Lanark, Archaeological  
Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey Geology Maps <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>

National Monuments Record for Scotland, <https://canmore.org.uk/site/186304/lanark-north-vennel-tannery>

Historic Environment Scotland (<http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:DESIGNATION::::DES:LB13064>)

West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments record. [http://www.wosas.net/wosas\\_site.php?id=41179](http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=41179)

<http://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/coltness-mayfield/>

### Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Demolition debris within grey/brown clay silt matrix. Length 26 m, width 1.8 m - 3 m, depth 0.8 m - 2.9 m	Demolition debris from Tannery
002	-	Beige/pink silt clay subsoil with inclusions of sub-rounded cobbles and pebbles	Subsoil

### Appendix C: List of Drawings

Drawing No	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
1	TP 1	Day Book	N-facing section	1:10
2	TP 1	Day Book	Overlay plan of trial pit to 0.45 m depth	1:20
3	TP 1	Day Book	Overlay plan of trial pit to 0.45 m depth	1:20
4	TP 2	Day Book	N-facing section	1:10
5	TP 2	Day Book	Plan to depth of 0.45 m	1:20
6	TP 2	Day Book	Plan from 0.45 m	1:20
7	TP 3	Day Book	S-facing section	1:10
8	TP 3	Day Book	Plan to depth of 0.45 m	1:10
9	TP 3	Day Book	Plan from 0.45 m	1:10
10	TP 5	Day Book	Plan of trial pit	1:20



## Appendix D: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden (001)	Intermediate layer 1	Intermediate layer 2	Intermediate layer 3	Intermediate layer 4	Intermediate layer 5	Intermediate layer 6	Intermediate layer 7	Intermediate layer 8	Intermediate Layer 9
1	1.1	1.66	0.68	Tarmac; 0.14m thick extending across area. Black in colour of solid (indurated) compaction	See 001	1002; loose; dark brown with a dark grayish hue; silt clay composition with root and rubble inclusions. Measurements 0.50m (w) x 0.21m (d) extends across test pit (one). Hand excavated. (1002) is backfill debris from when street lighting was placed.	1003- Sand; yellow/light brown in colour or loose compaction. Extends north to south along the direction of the road. 0.16m in depth. Sand is covering the plastic pipe protecting the cable for the street lighting.	(1004)- Firm compaction; mid brown orange colour; sandy clay with rubble inclusions; 1.30m x 1.10m x 0.55m thick as excavated. (1004) is a possible clay make up or levelling layer with at least 2 metal service pipes contained within it.	(1005) is a sandstone block; 0.50m in width by 0.20m thick. Exact length is unknown as it extends under the southern edge of the test pit. No bonding material could be seen. (1005) is a capstone either for culvert or a service trench which rests on stone/rubble sides (1006). Underneath (1005) was a 0.03m thick wooden plank covering a metal cable implying that is a service trench or a culvert that was later reused as a service trench.	(1006) is a stone/rubble deposit that constructs the sides of a possible culvert/service trench for (1005) to rest on. Typical measurement for the rubble is 0.10m (l) x 0.08m (w) by 0.05m thick. No bonding detected between rubble or between (1006) and (1005).	-	-	-
2	0.63	3	0.84	Tarmac; 0.10m thick extending across area. Black in colour of solid (indurated) compaction	See 001	similar to (1002); silty clay soil	2003- same as (1003)	(2004)- is a rubble and clay layer; similar to (1004); Brown and orange in colour; 2.50m wide as excavated by 0.55m thick as excavated. Layer (2004) has various services in it including a yellow gas pipe; a ceramic drainage pipe and a metal encased cable.	n/a (2005) number not used.	(2006) is a smoothed faced shaped stone block covering the top of an inspection pit for a ceramic pipe. Exact measurements could not be determined as (2006) lies below stone block (2007).	(2007)- is a sandstone block and rubble deposit at the base of the foundation of the retaining wall. Sandstone block measures 0.57m (l) x 0.27m (w) x 0.20m (d)	-	-

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden (001)	Intermediate layer 1	Intermediate layer 2	Intermediate layer 3	Intermediate layer 4	Intermediate layer 5	Intermediate layer 6	Intermediate layer 7	intermediate layer 8	Intermediate Layer 9
3	0.95	2	0.84	Tarmac; 0.14m thick extending across area. Black in colour of solid (indurated) compaction; In test pit 3 tarmac was mixed with concrete as the ground was disturbed when the wooden shoring went up to support the wall.	See 001	(3002)- a loose layer of silt clay with rubble inclusions; mid brown/ dark gray in colour. 1.40m (l) by 0.26m thick) and extends across test pit. Most likely is a levelling or make up layer for the tarmacing (001) of the road above.	(3003)- same as (1003)	(3004) is a layer of firm compaction and orange with a light brownish hue in colour. (3004) has sandstone rubble inclusions and extends across the width of the trench. In section (3004) extends 1.15m in length but this may be longer as the western side of the section has disturbance most likely from the laying of services; x 0.30m thick as excavated. (3004) is possibly a make up layer to support the construction of the wall (3008)	(3005) is a deposit of tarmac and rubble disturbance most likely from when the services were laid in the ground. Loose compaction; black in colour, (3005) is above (3006) and is subtly differentiated from (3006) by being less silty. (3005) measures 0.36m (l) x 0.34m (d) as excavated.	(3006) similar to (3005) but more silty. (3006) is beneath (3005) and above (3007). Measurements 0.40m x 0.30m as excavated.	(3007) is the remains of a sandstone wall with a sandy lime mortar bond. As exposed wall is 0.60m (l) x 0.14m (w) x 0.30m thick. Once course of rubble was removed during excavation. (3007) may potentially have a second skin to the west where rubble and clay were found. This could not be determined as it would have been extending under the side of the test pit into the centre of the road. (3007) is located 1.20m to the west of the existing retaining wall foundation (3008)	(3008) - is a sandstone block forming part of the foundation of the retaining wall. (3008) is stepped out from the wall at a distance of 0.20m. (3008) measures 0.40m (w) x 0.20m thick as excavated. (3008) is above (3004) and below (3002)	(3009) - is a flat sandstone slab extending under the eastern face of the test pit (under the retaining wall). (3009) is located 0.23m underneath foundations stone (3008). Measurements are 0.05m thick x 0.20m wide x 0.23m (length) as excavated.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden (001)	Intermediate layer 1	intermediate layer 2	intermediate layer 3	intermediate layer 4	intermediate layer 5	intermediate layer 6	intermediate layer 7	intermediate layer 8	Intermediate Layer 9
4	2	2	1.85	-	(4001)- Topsoil; covers area across wall. (2m x 2m x 0.50m thick)	(4002) is an orange/brown clay layer measuring 2m x 2m x 0.50m as excavated. (4002) covers appears to be below the retaining wall and may be similar to (3004). Stone was seen at the base of the 1.85m pit but whether it was natural or the remains of a surface could not be determined.	(4003) – the remains a black demolition deposit of tarmac and clinker. Measurements 0.40m thick x 0.50 wide. (4003) is below (4001) and above (4006).	(4004)- a deposit of root disturbance and silt most likely left over in a cavity caused by the demolition of the building and (4006). (4004) measures 0.50m (d) x 0.42m wide as excavated.	(4005) is a demolition deposit immediately beneath the topsoil (4001) and is visible in the northern face of the test pit. Measurements 2m x 0.50m as excavated.	(4006) is the remains of a 4 course single skinned brick structure with a sandy lime mortar. Mesurments 0.14m (width) x 0.40m depth. Above (4006) is topsoil (4001) and below (4006) is clay layer (4002)	-	-	-
5	4.5	2.5	0.9	-	(5001)- topsoil; same as (4001)	(5002)- demolition material used as backfill for the construction of the modern car park. The demolition material covers the entire area of the test pit (2m x 4.5m x 0.90m depth) and does not provide a solid surface. Material is light brown/ yellow in colour and has a sandy silt composition.	(5003) is the remains of a single skinned red brick wall running in an east/west direction. The north face of the wall has a 0.02m thick concrete render while on the south face the brick is painted but not rendered. Wall as exposed measures 1.50m in length x 00.12 m thick. The exact depth could not be determined.	(5004) is the remains of the wall at the southern edge of the trench. The wall appears to be of stone construction and measures 3m in length as excavated. The exact dimensions could not be determined.	-	-	-	-	-



## Appendix E: List of Photographs

Film No. 001				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot (film 1)	-
2	-	-	Shot of retaining wall	W
3	-	-	Shot of retaining wall from North (Greenside Lane)	N
4	-	-	Shot of retaining wall	S
5	-	-	Detail of masonry beside site of test pit 3/test pit 5	W
6	-	-	vegetation at top of wall from woodpecker car park	E
7	TP 1	-	Ground breaking of test pit 1	W
8	TP 1	-	Ground breaking of test pit 1	W
9	TP 1	-	Ground breaking of test pit 1	W
10	TP 1	-	Detail of brickwork in retaining wall	W
11	TP 1	-	Detail of stone in brickwork	W
12	TP 1	-	Shot of stone in test pit 1	W
13	TP 1	-	Shot of stone in test pit 1	W
14	TP 1	1005	Shot of wooden plank under (1005)	N
15	TP 1	1005	Shot of wooden plank under (1005)	N
16	TP 1	1006	Shot of rubble under wall (1006)	W
17	TP 1	1006	Shot of rubble under wall (1006)	W
18	TP 1	1006	Shot of rubble under wall (1006)	N
19	TP 1	1006	Shot of rubble under wall (1006)	N
20	TP 1	1005	shot of one of the stones in (1005)	-
21	TP 2	-	Ground breaking of test pit 2	N
22	TP 2	-	Shot of Test pit 2	W
23	TP 2	-	Shot of Test pit 2	S
24	TP 2	-	Shot of Test pit 2	N
25	TP 3	-	Ground breaking of test pit 3	W
26	TP 1	1005	Shot of 1005	W
27	-	-	General shot of site	N
28	TP 1	-	General shot of test pit 1	W
29	TP 1	-	General shot of test pit 1	W
30	TP 1	-	Shot of test pit one showing depth	W
31	TP 1	1006	Shot of 1006	W
32	TP 2	-	General shot of test pit 2	W
33	TP 2	-	General shot of test pit 2 showing depth	N
34	TP 3	3008	Shot of 3008	W
35	TP 3	3008	Shot of 3008	W
36	TP 3	3008/ 3004	Shot of 3008	W
37	TP 3	3008/ 3004	Shot of 3008	W
38	TP 3	3008/ 3004	Shot of test pit 3	W
39	TP 3	-	General shot of test pit 3	S
40	TP 3	-	General shot of test pit 3	N
41	TP 3	3007	top of foundations for 3007	S
42	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
43	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
44	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
45	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	S
46	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	S
47	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	S
48	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	S
49	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	W
50	TP 2	2006	shot of 2006	W
51	TP 2	-	Shot of cast pipe	W
52	TP2	-	Shot of cast pipe	W
53	TP 2	-	Shot of cast pipe	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
54	TP 2	-	Shot of cast pipe	S
55	TP 1	1005	shot of beam under 1005	W
56	TP 1	1005	shot of beam under 1005	S
57	TP 1	1005	shot of beam under 1005	N
58	TP 2	-	General shot of test pit 2	W
59	TP 3	-	SHOT OF 3007	E
60	TP 3	-	SHOT OF 3007	N
61	TP 3	-	shot of 3008 / 3004	W
62	TP 2	-	General shot of test pit 2	W
63	TP 1	-	General shot of test pit 1	W
64	-	-	GENERAL SHOT OF SITE	N
<b>Film No. 2</b>				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT (Film 2)	-
2	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
3	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
4	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
5	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
6	-	-	SHORING AGAINST WALL	-
7	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
8	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
9	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
10	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
11	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	E
12	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	W
13	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	NW
14	TP 3	3007	SHOT OF 3007	NW
15	TP 3	3009	SHOT OF STONE 3009	W
16	TP 3	3009	SHOT OF 3009	W
17	TP 3	3009	SHOT OF 3009	W
18	TP 3	3009	SHOT OF 3009	W
19	TP 4	-	GROUND BREAKING OF TEST PIT 4	SE
20	TP 4	-	GROUND BREAKING OF TEST PIT 4	SE
21	TP 4	-	TOP OF BRICK WALL/ DEMOLITION	N
22	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 4	SE
23	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 4	SE
24	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 4	S
25	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 4	SE
26	TP 4	4006	SHOT OF WALL IN N-FACING SECTION	N
27	TP 4	-	EAST FACING SHOT (RETAINING WALL)	E
28	TP 4	-	EAST FACING SHOT (RETAINING WALL)	E
29	TP 4	4006	SHOT OF 4006	N
30	TP4	-	GENERAL SHOT NORTH FACING SECTION	N
31	TP4	-	GENERAL SHOT EAST FACING SECTION (retaining wall)	E
32	TP4	4002	SHOT OF CLAY (4002) AND PIPE IN EAST SECTION	E
33	TP4	4002	SHOT OF 4002	E
34	TP4	-	SHOT OF SOUTH FACING SECTION	S
35	TP4	-	North facing section	N
36	TP4	-	EAST FACING SHOT (RETAINING WALL)	E
<b>Film No. 3</b>				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT (Film 3)	-
2	TP 5	-	SHOT OF CAVITIES IN TEST PIT 5	E
3	TP 5	5002	SHOT OF 5002	N
4	TP 5	5002	SHOT OF 5002	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
5	TP 5	5002	SHOT OF 5002	SE
6	TP 5	5002	SHOT OF 5002	SE
7	TP 5	-	SHOT OF 5002	SE
8	TP 5	-	SHOT OF 5002	SE
9	TP 5	5003	SHOT OF BRICK WALL 5003	E
10	TP 5	5003	SHOT OF BRICK WALL 5003	S
11	TP 5	5003	SHOT OF BRICK WALL 5003	N
12	TP5	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
13	TP 5	-	SHOT OF RUBBLE IN RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
14	TP 5	5003	SHOT OF 5003	E
15	TP 5	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 5	E
16	TP 5	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 5	E
17	TP 4	-	SHOT OF TEST PIT 4 (BASE OF PIT)	N
18	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT NORTH FACING SECTION	N
19	TP 4	-	GENERAL SHOT NORTH FACING SECTION	N
20	TP 4	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
21	TP 4	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
22	TP 4	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
23	TP 4	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
24	TP 4	-	SHOT OF RETAINING WALL (EAST FACING)	E
25	TP 5	-	SHOT OF CORNER OF TEST PIT 5	N
26	TP 5	5004	SHOT OF 5004	N
27	TP 5	5004	SHOT OF 5004	E
28	TP 5	-	GENERAL SHOT OF TEST PIT 5	E
29	TP 5	5004	SHOT OF 5004	N
Film No. 4				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
16	-	-	ID Shot	
17	-	-	Shot of wall	N
18	-	-	Shot of wall	N
19	-	-	Removed vegetation	NE
20	-	-	General shot of site	N
21	-	-	General shot of Wide Close	NE
22	-	-	Pre-exc of wall at N-end	N
23	-	-	Brick wall to rear of stone wall	N
24	-	-	Stone cross wall (central area of site)	S
25	-	-	Brick wall	N
26	-	-	Brick wall	N
27	-	-	Deposits to rear of stone wall	NE
28	-	-	Working shot	NE
29	-	-	Working shot	NE
30	-	-	Deposits abutting wall	NE
31	-	-	Deposits abutting wall	NE
32	-	-	Rear of stone wall	NE
33	-	-	Partially demolished stone wall	NE
34	-	-	Demolition debris S-end of site	NE
35	-	-	Demolition debris S-end of site	NE
36	-	-	Demolition debris S-end of site	NE
37	-	-	Wall with burnt wood (S-end of site)	NE
38	-	-	Brick wall at 9m (S-end of site)	NE
39	-	-	Brick wall at 9m (S-end of site)	NE
40	-	-	Brick wall at 9m (S-end of site)	NE
41	-	-	Partially excavated S-end	NE
42	-	-	Demolished wall	NE
43	-	-	Demolished wall	NE



Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
44	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
45	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
46	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
47	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
48	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	W
49	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
50	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
51	-	-	Wall at S-end (external)	SW
52	-	-	Demolished wall	SW
53	-	-	N-end of wall post height reduction	S
54	-	-	Working shot	NE
55	-	-	Foundation of wall	NE
56	-	-	Foundation of wall	NE
57	-	-	Close-up of wall foundation	NE
58	-	-	Possible door threshold	SW
59	-	-	Possible door threshold	NW
60	-	-	Wall foundation at S-end	SW
61	-	-	Wall foundation at S-end	NE
62	-	-	Brick foundation and modern flooring (N-end)	NE
63	-	-	Brick foundation and modern flooring (N-end)	NE
64	-	-	Millstone	-
65	-	-	Millstone	-
66	-	-	Millstone	-
67	-	-	Millstone	-
68	-	-	Millstone	-
69	-	-	Millstone	-
70	-	-	Millstone	-
71	-	-	Millstone	-
72	-	-	Millstone	-
73	-	-	Millstone	-
74	-	-	Door slab (S-end of wall)	NE
75	-	-	Door slab (S-end of wall)	NE
76	-	-	Rear view of broken mill stone (concrete screed removed)	-
77	-	-	Rear view of broken mill stone (concrete screed removed)	-
78	-	-	Rear view of broken mill stone (concrete screed removed)	-
79	-	-	Floor (internal) of building (S-end)	NE
80	-	-	Floor (internal) of building (S-end)	NE
81	-	-	Depth of overburden (S-end)	W
82	-	-	Shot of stripped ground	SW
83	-	-	Shot of stripped ground	SW
84	-	-	Shot of stripped ground	SW
85	-	-	Shot of stripped ground	NE
86	-	-	Shot of stripped ground	NE
87	-	-	Working shot - pecking out of concrete/brick foundations	N
88	-	-	Post-removal of foundations with rubble below (N-end)	N
89	-	-	Post-removal of concrete floor with rubble below (N-end)	N
90	-	-	Stone wall (S-end)	SW
91	-	-	Working shot - wall footings	SW
92	-	-	Wall foundation stone	-
93	-	-	Modern void in trench (S-end) ?oil tank	SW
94	-	-	Subsoil (S-end)	SW
95	-	-	Working shot - Brick wall and manhole	SW
96	-	-	Working shot - Brick wall and manhole	SW
97	-	-	Depth excavated (S-end)	E
98	-	-	Depth excavated (S-end)	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
99	-	-	Depth excavated (S-end)	SW
100	-	-	Depth excavated (S-end)	SW
101	-	-	Central area - working shot	SW
102	-	-	Central area - working shot	SW
103	-	-	NE-facing section (central area)	NE
104	-	-	Step-up in N-end	SW
105	-	-	Void at N-end	SW
106	-	-	Void at N-end	NW
107	-	-	Void at N-end	SW
108	-	-	Void at N-end	NW
109	-	-	Wide Close general shot	N
110	-	-	Wide Close general shot	N
111	-	-	Wide Close general shot	N
112	-	-	Plaque on Wide Close	-
113	-	-	Plaque on Wide Close	-
114	-	-	Wide Close general shot	SW
115	-	-	Working shot - N-end	SW
116	-	-	Pumping water - S-end	NW
117	-	-	Possible oil tank (S-end)	NW
118	-	-	Possible oil tank (S-end)	NW
119	-	-	Post-excavation of N-end	SW
120	-	-	NE-facing section (N-end)	SW
121	-	-	General shot of trench	NW
122	-	-	General shot of trench	NW

## Appendix F: Discovery & Excavation Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Wide Close, Lanark
PROJECT CODE:	4183
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick and Stuart Paterson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS84SE 128
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Industrial Tannery
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	--
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 88145 43764
START DATE (this season)	14 <sup>th</sup> September 2015
END DATE (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the works associated with the dismantling and replacement of an existing retaining wall and foundation in need of repair at Wide Close, Lanark. This included the monitoring of preliminary site investigations located in front of and behind the existing wall. The work revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest with much of the excavated material comprising demolition debris from the North Vennel Tannery Building (NMRS No. NS84SE 128; WoSAS pin: 41179) which occupied the site prior to its demolition in the 1960's following a fire. Only one find, a large mill stone, was found during the work programme.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	South Lanarkshire Council
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 G: Method Statement****WIDE CLOSE, LANARK****WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT****PROJECT 4183**

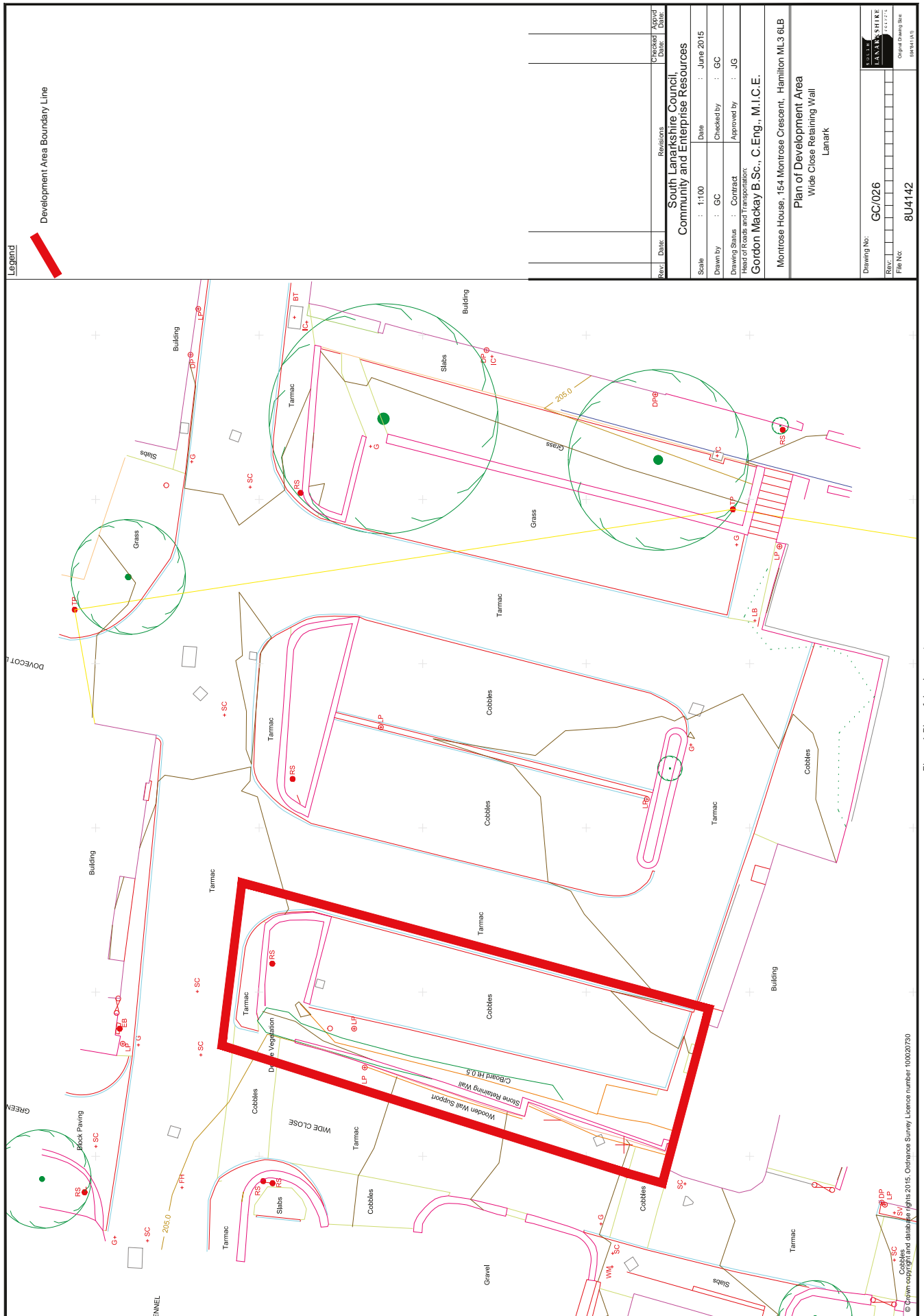


Figure 1-Plan of development area

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to the works associated with the dismantling and replacement of an existing retaining wall and foundation in need of repair at Wide Close, Lanark (Figure 1). This is to include the monitoring of preliminary trial pits and boreholes located in front of and behind the existing wall (Figure 2). 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 dismantling and replacement of an existing retaining wall at Wide Close, 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 at Wide Close (NGR NS 88145 43764), 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 approximately 200 m AOD, approximately 500 m from the east bank of the River Clyde. The site at Wide Close is currently in use as a car park at approximately 207 m AOD, 80 m north off High Street, Lanark.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated within the historic core of Lanark, north of High Street. 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 burgage 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 ClfA Standards.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct a watching brief on any trial pits and borehole investigations prior to ground-works commencing;
  - Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground-breaking or ground level reduction work associated with the replacement of the retaining wall 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 trial pits, bore-holes and ground-works to take place at the front and rear of the existing retaining wall, to include the removal of the lower courses and the existing foundations of the wall where this falls below the current car park level; this will provide an opportunity to record any surviving deposition layers retained by the wall.
- 6.2 The footprint of the excavation required to carry out the permanent works will be 6 m back from the front of the wall along the full 26 m length for repair. The maximum retaining height of the wall is 2.5 m sloping down to path level. The excavation depth will vary along the length of the wall from 3.5 m to 0.8 m.
- 6.3 The topsoil and/or overburden in each working area 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.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated 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.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil/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.

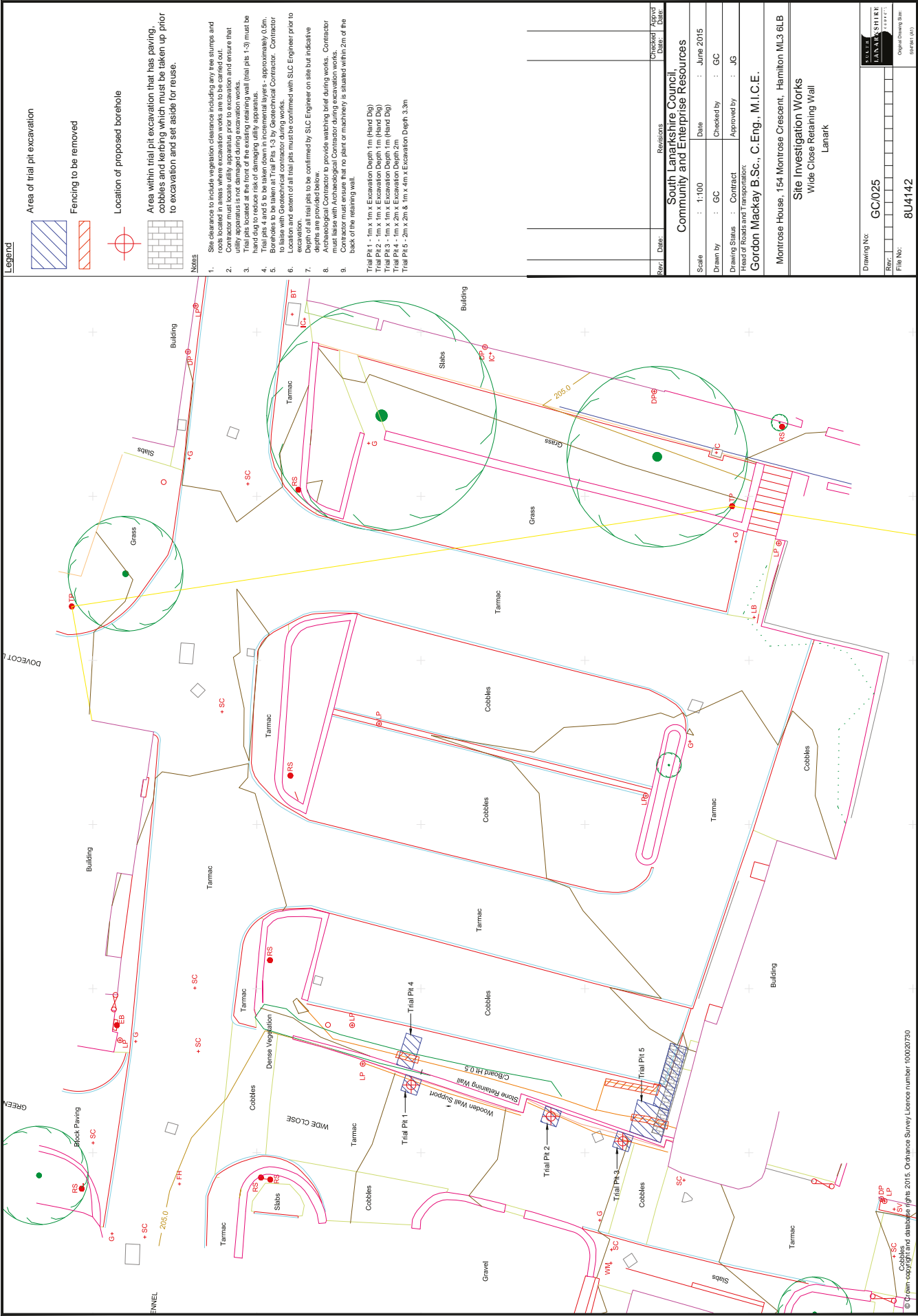


Figure 2 Indicative trial trench and borehole locations

- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 is to be confirmed although the initial testing works are scheduled for early August. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The watching brief will be wholly dependant on the client's program of works.

## 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 Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME). 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.



**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
**52 Elderpark Workspace**  
**100 Elderpark Street**  
**Glasgow**  
**G51 3TR**

**Tel: 0141 445 8800**  
**Fax: 0141 445 3222**  
**email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**