

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**St Mary's Hall, Biggar
Data Structure Report
Project 4291**

www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

St Mary's Hall, Biggar Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Biggar Kirk

NGR: NT 04069 37855

Project Number: 4291

Report by: Beth Spence

Illustrations: Diarmuid O Connor

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 16/02/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 16/02/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

*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



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Contents

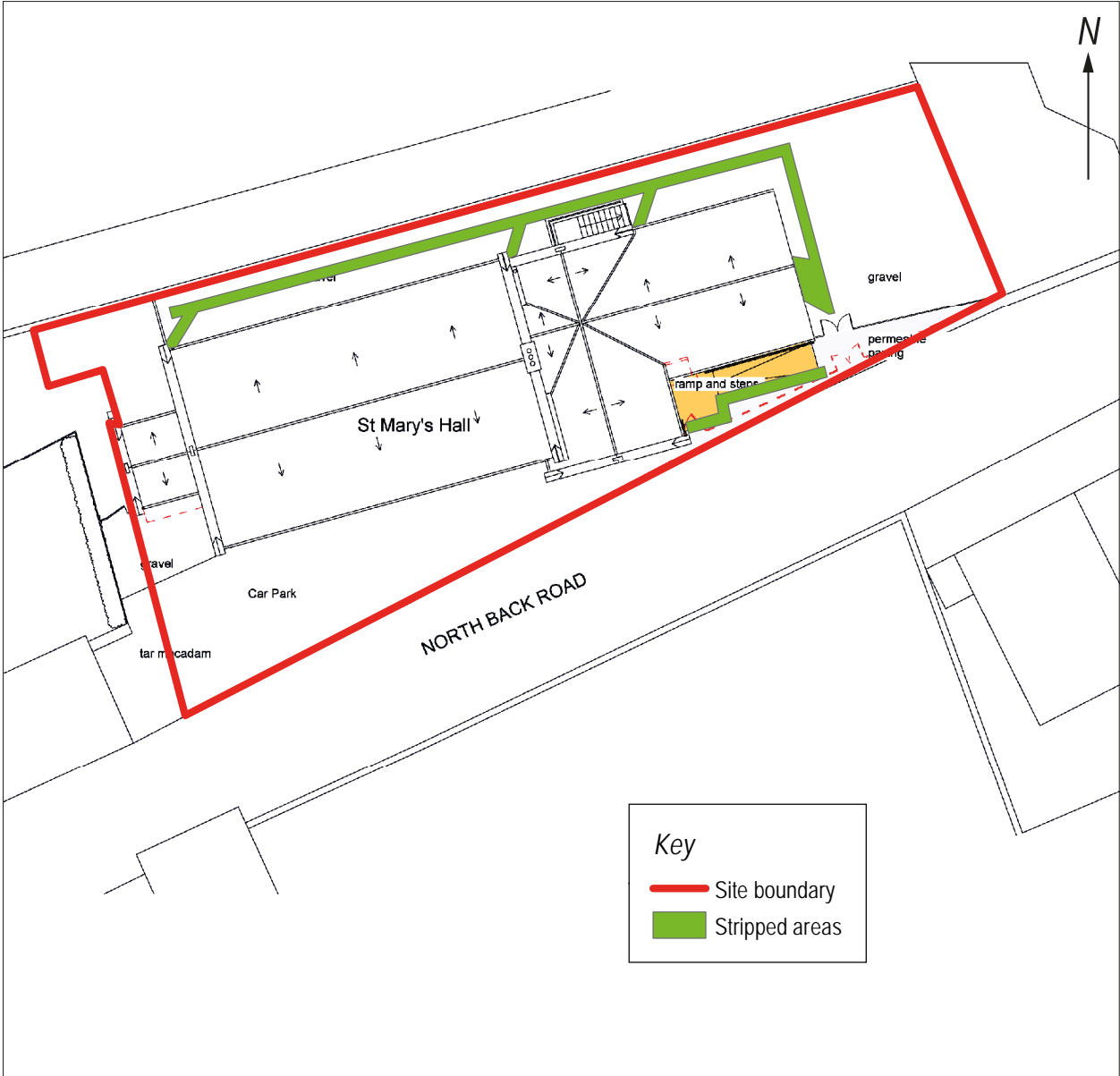
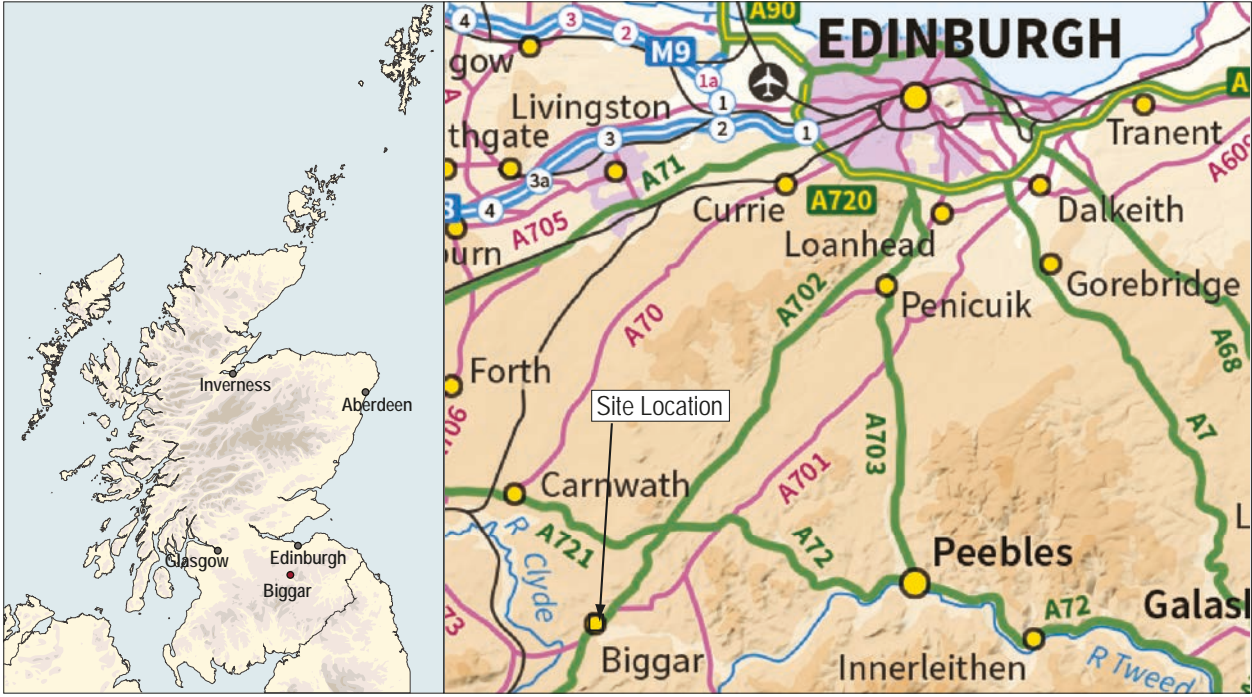
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	5
Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Recommendations	8
Acknowledgements	8
Appendices	10
Appendix A: References	10
Appendix B: List of Contexts	10
Appendix C: List of Digital Images	10
Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry	12
Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation	13

List of Figures

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

List of Plates

Plate 1: Northern drainage trench, from the east	6
Plate 2: Southern foundations, from the west	6
Plate 3: St Mary's Hall from and adjacent gravestones, from the north-east	7
Plate 4: Retaining wall at the churchyard, showing depth of St Mary's Hall site	7
Plate 5: Biggar Kirk, from the south-east	7
Plate 6: Gravestone at the edge of the Church and Hall boundary; earliest date is 1866	7



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Michael Nisbet on behalf of Biggar Kirk to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for drainage and a retaining wall foundation associated with the renovation and construction of a ramp at St Mary's Hall, Biggar. This work was undertaken between 4th to 5th February 2016 and revealed no features of archaeological interest.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief at St. Mary's Hall, Biggar undertaken by Guard Archaeology Ltd. (Figure 1) (OASIS ref: guardarc1-242696). During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were revealed. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work between 4th to 5th February 2016.
- 2.2 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation;
- *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2014)*
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)*
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)*

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies within the town of Biggar, South Lanarkshire. The development area covers approximately 157 m² and sits at around 220 m AOD.
- 3.2 The site is enveloped by properties to the west and east with the St Mary's Church or Biggar Kirk and churchyard bordering the development boundary to the north.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Glaciofluvial gravel sands and silts, while the bedrock is of Biggar Volcanic Formation Basaltic Lava and Andesitic Lava (British Geological Survey; Geology of Britain Viewer).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 St Mary's Hall (Canmore ID: 199068) is situated within the historic Burgh of Biggar (WoSAS Pin 11762) and the Biggar Conservation area. The historic town of Biggar, and particularly the burgh and conservation area, is rich in sites of archaeological, historical and architectural significance. Of particular note, and immediately north of the development area is the A Listed St Mary's Church or Biggar Kirk (LB 22257) and Churchyard (Site Nos. NT03NW9.00 Church, NT03NW9.01 Burial Ground and NT03NW9.02 Gates and Gate Piers). Biggar church is mentioned in 12th century charters. The present parish church, dedicated to St Nicholas is cruciform in plan, was erected in 1545 by Malcolm, Lord Fleming and was endowed as a collegiate church. There are also two scheduled monuments located to the south-west of the development area; Gillespie Motte (SM2643) 120 m from the development (NGR NT 03962 37756) and Biggar Gasworks (SM 90322) 200 m from the development (NGR NT 0407 3786).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:
- conduct an archaeological watching brief on any and all ground disturbance works associated with the modifications to St Mary's Hall;

- record the stratigraphy and any archaeological features encountered during the works;
- submit a report to data structure level, on completion of the works, for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 6.1 In the first instance contextual photographs were taken from all available aspects of each of the areas proposed for ground works.
- 6.2 All ground-breaking works were by a machine equipped with a smooth edged bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required formation level.
- 6.3 Where necessary a representative section was recorded denoting depth of overburden deposits, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged using pro-forma recording sheets with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.4 All work was conducted to comply with WoSAS standard conditions for archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.5 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (Code of Conduct 2014; Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation 2014) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

- 7.1 A total area of around 18 m² was stripped of topsoil to reveal various overburden deposits and a sterile subsoil (Figure 1). Within the northern and eastern drainage trenches the upper deposits consisted of a modern gravel surface 001 to the west and asphalt 004 to the east (Plate 1). Gravel 001 sat above a grey black mixed silt with sand, ash and dross material which was 0.1 m in depth, while asphalt 004 mostly sat above a mixed grey brown silt 005 with frequent bricks and cement bonding fragments which may have been the remains of a former yard pre-dating the asphalt or else simply collapse material. Sterile sandy clay subsoil 002 with occasional small pebbles and black mineral flecks was revealed across most of the area directly below the upper recent deposits, with no evidence of former topsoil present. The excavated depth for the drainage was between 0.45 m and 0.65 m, and frequent former services such as copper piping and ceramic drains were present towards the east, truncating the subsoil below.



Plate 1: Northern drainage trench, from the east.



Plate 2: Southern foundations, from the west.

- 7.2 The exception to this was within the southern trench for the retaining wall foundations (Plate 2). Here asphalt 004 sat above a mixed grey brown silt 006 which contained frequent slate, stone and cement fragments. This was likely disturbed redeposited material from the construction of the extension to the existing hall and was later twentieth century in date. Subsoil was not reached within this trench, at a depth of 0.4 m.



Plate 3: St Mary's Hall from and adjacent gravestones, from the north-east.



Plate 4: Retaining wall at the churchyard, showing depth of St Mary's Hall site.

- 7.3 A likely explanation for the lack of any indication of a former topsoil or upper deposits may be due to the fact that the hall itself sits at a depth of around 2.1 m below the adjacent churchyard to the north, bounded by a retaining wall running the length of the property along this side (Plate 4). The church itself does sit on a raised knoll, however clearly a certain amount of cutting must have occurred to create the flat ground on which the adjacent hall is located and it is likely that this may have removed any archaeological remains which predate the hall. The construction processes involved in the building of the hall are likely to have caused significant disturbance to the areas observed given their proximity to the building footprint. The hall has a basement level which must have required substantial excavation, with this depth likely reaching at least 5 m below the current level of the adjacent churchyard. This indicates that the subsoil level observed has likely already been substantially truncated.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified no features of archaeological significance, possibly aided by the fact that substantial subsoil truncation has likely already occurred during the construction of the hall itself and its associated services and extension.



Plate 5: Biggar Kirk, from the south-east.



Plate 6: Gravestone at the edge of the Church and Hall boundary; earliest date is 1866.

- 8.2 Although the current Biggar Church dates to the mid sixteenth century (Plate 5), the grave stones at this side of the churchyard adjacent to the site of the hall date to the mid nineteenth century (Plate 6). The St Mary's Hall was not constructed until very late in the nineteenth century or the early twentieth century, being present on the Ordnance Survey 1911 25 inch edition, but not on the 1897 edition, meaning that these existing marked burials within the churchyard took place prior to construction of the hall and any associated ground disturbances. However the churchyard boundary is present on the earliest 1864 Ordnance Survey map of the area as similar, if not slightly to the north of the existing boundary, suggesting that it is unlikely that any Later Historic burials or other features directly associated with the church were likely disturbed during this. The layout on this earlier map suggests that the land was still in use on the site of the later St Mary's Hall and along the length of the existing North Back Road as long thin cultivated or pasture strips. These strip likely reflect the earlier Medieval burgh plots of the town suggesting that the church grounds have not ever extended this far. Any remains related to the layout of these plots has likely been destroyed during the construction and extension of the Hall.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in relation to this development.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Michael Nisbet for his assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by J & J McCann Holdings. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid O Connor. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. Fieldwork was directed by Beth Spence. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**St Mary's Hall, Biggar
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Appendices

Appendix A: References

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1864, Six-inch first edition, 1843-1882, Lanarkshire; Sheet XXXIV

Ordnance Survey, 1897, 25 inch and later editions, 1892-1949, Lanarkshire; Sheet 034.09

Ordnance Survey, 1911, 25 inch and later editions, 1892-1949, Lanarkshire; Sheet 034.09

Other Sources

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, last accessed 5th February 2016

Historic Environment Scotland, Canmore database; <http://canmore.org.uk/>, last accessed 15th February 2016

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	North drainage	Loose to moderately compacted dark grey gravel above a blue plastic membrane. With frequent modern plastic and glass inclusions. 0.15 m - 0.2 m in depth.	Upper modern gravel surface.
002	North/east drainage	Very compact light orange beige sandy clay with few inclusions, some small pebbles and dark mineral flecks.	Subsoil - appears likely to have been truncated, possibly quite severely as area sits 2.1 m below the level of the churchyard ground level. Likely also disturbed at the surface when the existing gravel was laid, and truncated by services in places.
003	North drainage	Very compact dark grey-black silt, crushed dross and material with small stones and ashy flecks, 8 mm - 0.1 m in depth.	Modern material laid below plastic sheeting of gravel surface, likely late 20th century date.
004	North/east drainage	Black asphalt surface, 0.1 m - 0.15 m in depth.	Surface asphalt to the east of the area.
005	North/east drainage	Very compact mixed grey brown silt and brick material with some fragments of cement mortar, up to 0.2 m in depth.	Deposit below asphalt surfacing 004. In places bricks appear arranged and could be the remains of a former surface, or could just be tumble/clearance material.
006	South foundations	Moderately to very compacted mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent slate fragments, some concrete bonding fragments, stones etc. At least 0.4 m in depth, although not based.	Deposit of mixed disturbed material, probably redeposited during construction of extension.

Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Pre ex of area	SE
3	-	-	Church from hall yard	SE
4	-	-	Pre ex of north area	E
5	-	-	Pre ex of east area	NW
6	-	-	Pre ex of south area	E
7	-	-	South facing wall elevation	S
8	-	-	South facing wall elevation showing churchyard level	S
9	-	-	Drainage slot in north wall	S
10	-	-	Drainage slot in north wall	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
11	-	-	Starting drainage trench	SW
12	-	001, 003	South facing section	S
13	-	-	South facing section	S
14	-	-	North trench, west end	E
15	-	-	West end	E
16	-	-	Working shot	W
17	-	-	Second drainage offshoot	SW
18	-	-	Church from north side	S
19	-	-	Cable in north trench	SW
20	-	001, 003	North facing section	N
21	-	-	General of trench next to steps	SW
22	-	-	Drain grill at asphalt	W
23	-	-	Post ex west section of north trench	E
24	-	-	Biggar Kirk	SE
25	-	-	Gravestone against Hall boundary	N
26	-	-	Gravestone against Hall boundary	N
27	-	-	Stairs to basement	NW
28	-	-	General of trench area	NW
29	-	-	Hall from churchyard	NE
30	-	005	Brick and rubble	NE
31	-	004, 005	South facing section	S
32	-	-	Post ex north drainage	E
33	-	-	Post ex north drainage	E
34	-	-	Eastern return	N
35	-	-	Working shot	N
36	-	-	North drainage	E
37	-	-	East facing section	E
38	-	-	Working shot at services	N
39	-	-	East drainage	N
40	-	-	Services at east drainage	S
41	-	-	Working shot - south foundations	W
42	-	004, 006	South facing section	S
43	-	-	Post ex south foundations	E
44	-	-	Post ex south foundations	E
45	-	-	Post ex east drainage	N
46	-	-	Post ex east drainage	S
47	-	-	Post ex south foundations	W

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	St Mary's Hall, Biggar
PROJECT CODE:	4291
PARISH:	Biggar
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 0406 3785
START DATE (this season)	4th February 2016
END DATE (this season)	5th February 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Michael Nisbet to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork for drainage and a retaining wall foundation associated with the renovation and construction of a ramp at St Mary's Hall, Biggar. This work was undertaken between 4 th to 5 th February 2016 and revealed no features of archaeological interest, with much disturbance likely having been caused by the construction of the hall itself along its with associated services and extension.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Biggar Kirk
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Beth.spence@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS intended OASIS ref: guardarc1-242696

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation

ST MARY'S HALL, BIGGAR

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4291

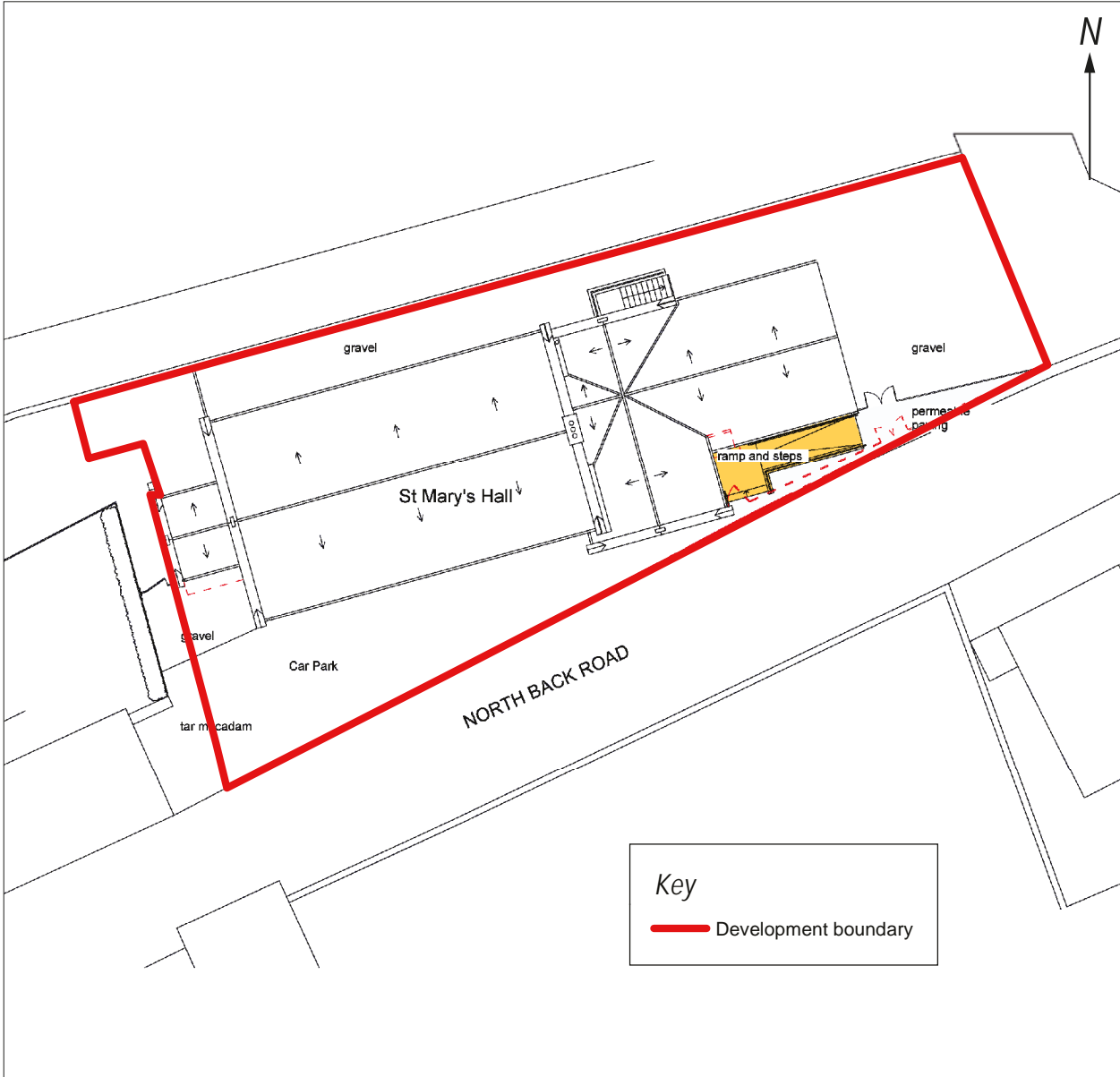
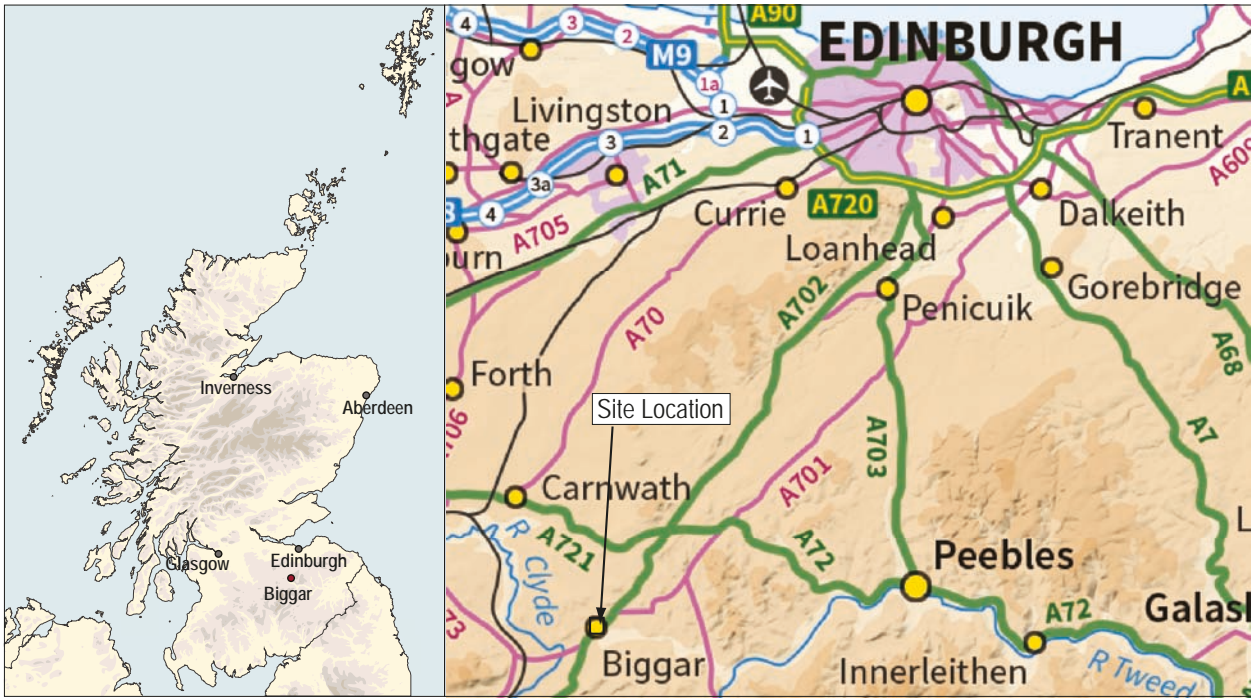


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological watching brief on (Planning application: CL/15/0357) the new entrance plat to the existing entrance; new entrance ramp and steps; drainage re-alignment between the building and retaining wall to the north, and at the east gable. This WSI will require to be submitted and approved in writing by South Lanarkshire Council Planning Department in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of the archaeological works.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Project Design sets out the methodology for the watching brief required for the proposed ground works associated with the proposed modification to the exterior of St Mary's Hall, Biggar.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed ground works and is prepared in accordance with the conditions of the Planning Reference: CL/15/0357. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further addendums. These addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer

Site Location

- 3.1 The site of St Mary's Hall is located in Biggar, South Lanarkshire at NGR NT 04069 37855 on the north side of North Back Road. The site is enveloped by properties to the west and east with the St Mary's Church and churchyard bordering the development boundary to the north.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 St Mary's Hall (Canmore ID: 199068) is situated within the historic Burgh of Biggar (WoSAS Pin 11762) and the Biggar Conservation area. The historic town of Biggar, and particularly the burgh and conservation area, is rich in sites of archaeological, historical and architectural significance. Of particular note, and immediately north of the development area is the A Listed St Mary's Church or Biggar Kirk (LB 22257) and Churchyard (Site Nos. NT03NW9.00 Church, NT03NW9.01 Burial Ground and NT03NW9.02 Gates and Gate Piers). Biggar church is mentioned in 12th century charters. The present parish church, dedicated to St Nicholas is cruciform in plan, was erected in 1545 by Malcolm, Lord Fleming and was endowed as a collegiate church. There are also two scheduled monuments located to the south-west of the development area; Gillespie Motte (SM2643) 120 m from the development (NGR NT 03962 37756) and Biggar Gasworks (SM 90322) 200 m from the development (NGR NT 0407 3786).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - conduct an archaeological watching brief on any and all ground disturbance works associated with the modifications to St Mary's Hall;;
 - record the stratigraphy and any archaeological features encountered during the works;
 - submit a report to data structure level, on completion of the works, for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 6.1 In the first instance contextual photographs will be taken from all available aspects of each of the areas proposed for ground works.
- 6.2 All ground-breaking works will be by a machine equipped with a smooth edged bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required formation level.
- 6.3 Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing. Sufficient down-time will be permitted for the archaeologist to inspect any potential archaeological remains during the watching brief.
- 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 hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence
- 6.6 Where necessary 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.
- 6.7 In the event that human remains are encountered during the works, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.
- 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).
- 6.9 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.10 All work will be conducted to comply with WoSAS standard conditions for archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.11 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (Code of Conduct 2014; Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation 2014) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological works will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of the 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 lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts, if any, recovered.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.4 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 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 Limited.

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 work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

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

Finds Disposal

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

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Iraia Arabaolaza
 - Project Assistant (on-site Archaeologist): John-James Atkinson
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology 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

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works will be mid- January 2016. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the duration of the watching brief will be two to three non-consecutive days.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology 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 Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:DESIGNATIONS>

<http://www.wosas.net/search.php>

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



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk