

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Philipshill Road TRS, East Kilbride  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4458**

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**Philipshill Road TRS, East Kilbride**  
**Archaeological Watching Brief**  
**Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** Advance Group UK Limited


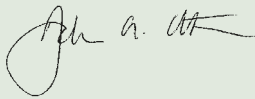
**NGR:** NS 60351 55502

**Project Number:** 4458

**Report by:** Dave McNicol

**Illustrations:** Diarmuid O Connor

**Project Manager:** Kevin Mooney

<b>DRAFT</b>  04/07/16	Kevin Mooney Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  04/07/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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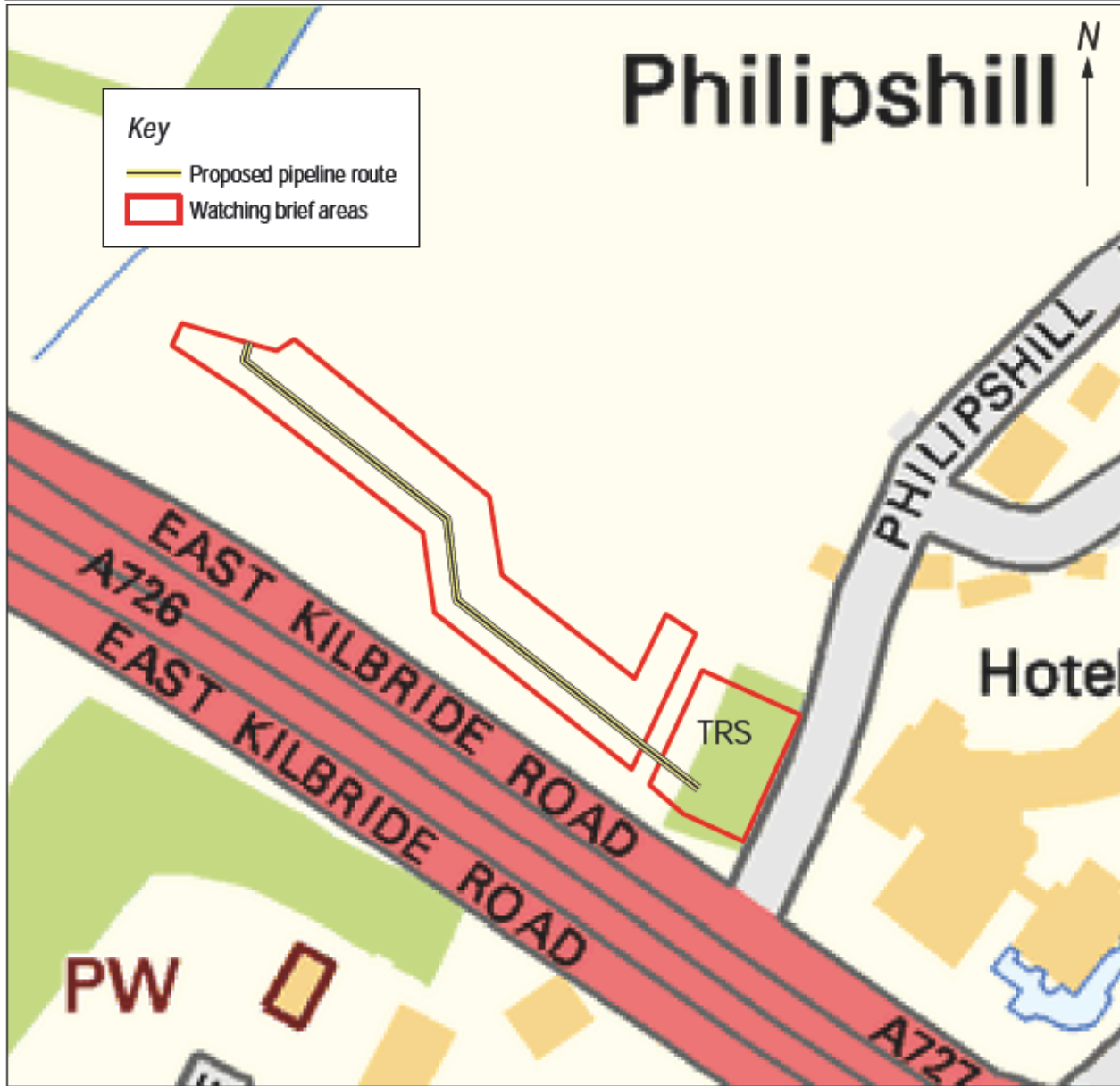
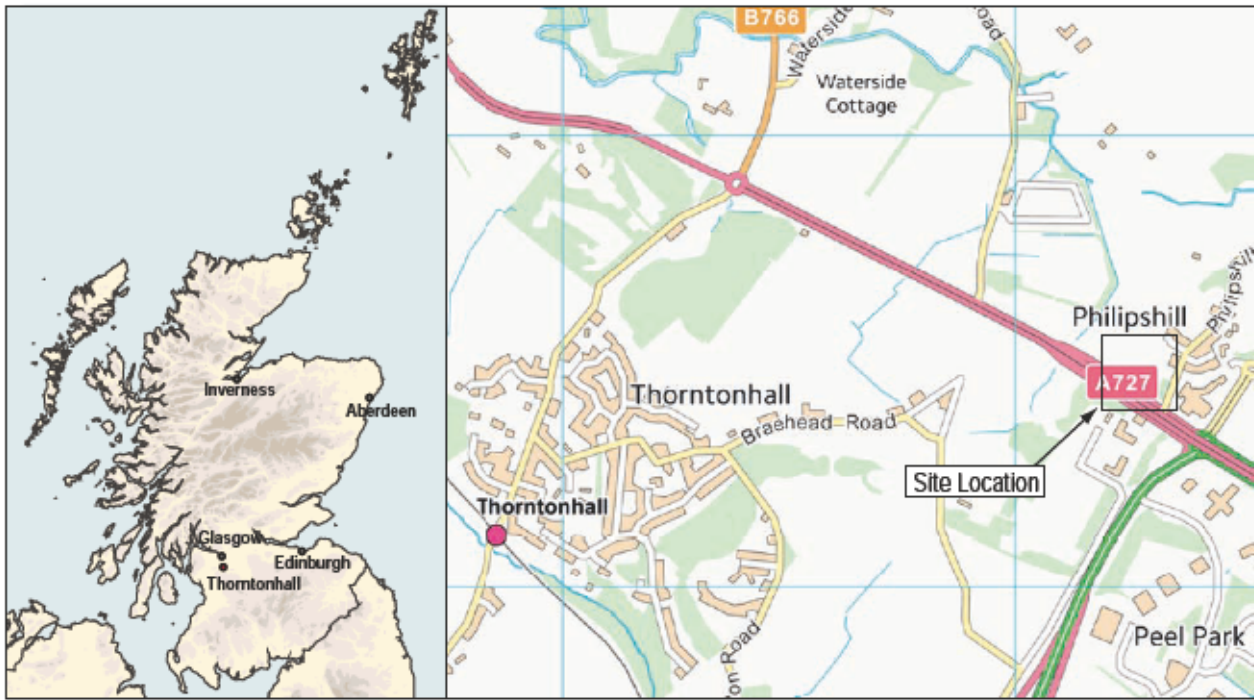
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Advance Group UK Ltd. during the upgrade of the existing Transmission Regulator Station (TRS). This phase of mitigation was required by South Lanarkshire Council, under advice from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The fieldwork took place between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2016.
- 1.2 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all topsoil/overburden stripping along the proposed pipeline route and new TRS footprint. Excavations were monitored down to the natural subsoil or construction layer, whichever was encountered first. No archaeological features were uncovered during the course of the monitoring.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Advance Group UK Ltd, during the upgrade of the existing Transmission Regulator Station (TRS) at Philipshill Road, East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire. Excavations were monitored down to the natural subsoil or construction layer, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2 The watching brief was carried out over four days between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2016, during which no archaeological features were encountered. All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a registered organisation.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development site was situated in proximity to the junction of Philipshill Road and the A727, East Kilbride Road, South Lanarkshire. The existing TRS compound and the proposed location for the new compound lay adjacent to Philipshill Road; the pipeline way-leave ran from the site of the new compound in a westerly direction towards the proposed network tie-in located at NS 60193 55550.
- 3.2 The TRS compound was centred on NS 60351 55502. The overall site was bordered to the east and north by residential and commercial development, to the west and north by ungrazed pasture and to the south by a public highway. There was a small area of woodland in the south-eastern corner of the development site, the proposed location of the new TRS compound.
- 3.3 In a narrow strip of woodland to the west, was a small tributary watercourse. This burn flowed north to join the Kitch Water to the east of Westerfield Road, before continuing in a westerly direction to ultimately join the White Cart Water. The ground across the development area lay between 129 and 138 m AOD with the underlying solid geology across the site comprising of Clyde Plateaux Volcanic Formation basalts and olivine macrophyric bedrock with the superficial deposits comprising Devensian and Diamicton tills (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) The area monitored during excavations was 5000 squared metres.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An environmental review of the development area and its surroundings undertaken by Advanced Group in 2015 had highlighted no archaeologically significant sites within the proposed development boundary. A number of phases of archaeological monitoring had previously taken place in the vicinity of the development area.
- 4.2 A watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2004, (WoSAS ID 3137) directly to the east of the development area during the redirection of a number of gas pipes. During the watching brief no archaeological features were noted.

- 4.3 The fields to the south of the development area on the opposite side of the A727 underwent a number of archaeological evaluations in 2013 by Rathmell Archaeology (WoSAS ID 5071); during the course of the evaluations no archaeological features were noted.
- 4.4 A number of Scheduled Monuments lie close to the development. The Scheduled Monument of "Castle Hill" lies 400 m to the east of the development area (WoSAS ID 9253) comprising a motte and bailey castle of unknown age. An evaluation was undertaken to the north-east of the castle in 1994 by CFA Archaeology, and a possible ditch was located however no artefacts were recovered to indicate a date. The scheduled monument of "Rough Hill" (WoSAS ID 9254) lies 450 m to the east of the development and to the south of "Castle Hill"; this again is a motte and bailey of uncertain date. An evaluation on ground to the south-west of the monument was undertaken in 1990, however no evidence of any settlement associated with the monument was noted.
- 4.5 The area of Thorntonhall to the south-west of the development area was rich in prehistoric activity, with finds including a Bronze Age cremation recovered during construction of a housing development (WoSAS ID 52392). There was also later post-Medieval activity with lime processing activity and kilns visible at Thorntonhall House (WoSAS ID 8445) and Braehead Lodge (WoSAS ID 8343).
- 4.6 Given the presence of known archaeology in the vicinity of the development area, there was a potential for encountering previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological features or deposits.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that previously unknown significant archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:
- to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits if surviving;
  - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological works

## Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief included archaeological monitoring of all excavations to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief included the monitoring of all topsoil and/ or overburden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works (eg topsoil stripping) may have revealed sub-surface archaeological remains or deposits.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The watching brief involved one archaeologist per machine. All machines used for topsoil stripping were fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and that any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The topsoil was removed down to the top of the 'natural' underlying geology, or the construction level, whichever was encountered first.
- 6.4 No archaeological features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.5 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.6 No bulk soil samples were recovered from site during the watching brief.

- 6.7 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 section drawn to scale and photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

## Results

- 7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken over two stages. The first stage comprised of a topsoil strip around the area for the new Transmission Regulator Station (TRS). This was followed by a topsoil strip along the length of the proposed pipeline (Figure 1).
- 7.2 The topsoil strip of the TRS area (Plate 1) was undertaken to provide a level surface allowing for the area to be built up prior to the construction of the TRS. As a result of this, the natural subsoil/geology was not encountered within this particular area, with only approximately 0.2 m of topsoil 001 removed prior to backfilling with stone. This stripping highlighted that much of the ground appeared heavily disturbed, with substantial rubble and glass inclusions present throughout. A modern, compacted layer of reddish pink sandstone chippings 002 was also uncovered within the southern portion of this area, directly below the topsoil.



*Plate 1: Philipshill Road TRS: East Kilbride. Topsoil stripping within TRS area viewed from north.*



*Plate 2: Philipshill Road TRS: East Kilbride. Topsoil stripping within pipeline area viewed from south-east.*

- 7.3 The topsoil strip along the route of the proposed pipeline area (Plate 2) revealed no archaeological features; however the natural geology was encountered along its length. The natural geology consisted of greyish brown and yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with moderate small to medium stone inclusions 003. Patches of bedrock were also encountered during the watching brief, mostly concentrated on the ridge, located approximately halfway along the pipeline route.
- 7.4 During the course of the monitoring work, no archaeological features or deposits were identified.
- 7.5 An online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been created, and awaits the uploading of the Data Structure Report once all works have been completed. The reference number is guardarc1-256493. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. A summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland for publication. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix C.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The monitoring of the excavations associated with the upgrade of the existing Transmission Regulator Station (TRS) has revealed that no archaeological features or deposits existed within the proposed pipeline route.

- 8.2 The natural geology was not encountered within the TRS area. However, the highly disturbed nature of the topsoil within this area, along with the fact that the area was previously wooded, would suggest that there is very limited potential for the survival of any archaeological remains in this area.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The monitoring work has established that no archaeological features or deposits were present within the route of the proposed pipeline. Additionally, the work has also suggested that there is limited potential for any archaeological remains surviving within the TRS area.
- 9.2 Given that no further excavations will impact on the natural geology within the TRS area and all other ground works associated with the proposed development have been monitored for archaeological survival, it is recommended that no further monitoring work should be required.
- 9.3 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS, archaeological advisor to South Lanarkshire Council, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Derek Elsdon of Advance Group Limited for his assistance and facilitating the archaeological work on site. Excavations were undertaken by Advance Group Limited with archaeological monitoring undertaken by Dave McNicol. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The report was written by Dave McNicol with illustrations produced by Diarmuid O'Connor, and the report desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Kevin Mooney.



**Philipshill Road TRS, East Kilbride  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	TRS Footprint + Pipeline Route	Blackish brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Fairly compact and between 0.2 and 0.4 m thick	Topsoil
002	TRS Footprint	Compact, light red/ pink compact sandstone chippings, 0.2 m thick.	Levelling Layer
003	TRS Footprint + Pipeline Route	Light greyish brown/ yellowy brown slightly sandy clay. Compact with moderate small to medium stone inclusions.	Natural

### Appendix B: List of Digital Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	TRS	-	Topsoil Stripping in TRS area	NNE
3	TRS	-	Topsoil Stripping in TRS area	NNE
4	TRS	-	Topsoil Stripping in TRS area	WSW
5	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	SE
6	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	SW
7	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	SE
8	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	NW
9	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	NW
10	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	NW
11	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	SE
12	Pipeline	-	Topsoil Stripping along Pipeline Route	NW

### Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Philipshill Road TRS, East Kilbride
PROJECT CODE:	4458
PARISH:	East Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Dave McNicol
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 60351 55502
START DATE (this season)	22 <sup>nd</sup> June 2016
END DATE (this season)	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Advance Group UK Limited, during the upgrade of the existing Transmission Regulator Station (TRS). This phase of mitigation was required by South Lanarkshire Council, under advice from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The watching brief comprised of the monitoring of the stripping, down to natural geology or construction layer, whichever was encountered first, of the proposed pipeline route and new TRS footprint. No archaeology features were uncovered during the course of the monitoring. The overall area monitored during excavations was 5000 squared metres.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Advance Group UK Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	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 D: Written Scheme of Investigation

PHILIPSHILL ROAD TRS, EAST KILBRIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4458

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This method statement sets out the methodology for the watching brief required for the upgrade of the existing Transmission Regulator Station (TRS) near to the junction of Philipshill Road and the A727, East Kilbride Road, South Lanarkshire. This method statement will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This method statement sets out the programme of archaeological mitigation works required for the upgrade of the existing gas TRS near to the junction of Philipshill Road and the A727, East Kilbride Road, South Lanarkshire. These archaeological works 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 may be required.
- 2.2 This method statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing these Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in addenda documents. These addenda documents, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the client and then the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise South Lanarkshire Council, prior to the commencement of any such further archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is situated in proximity to the junction of Philipshill Road and the A727, East Kilbride Road, South Lanarkshire. The existing TRS compound and the proposed location for the new compound lie adjacent to Philipshill Road; the pipeline wayleave will run from the site of the new compound in a westerly direction towards the proposed network tie-in located at NS 60193 55550.
- 3.2 The centre of the TRS compound is centred on NS 60351 55502. The overall site is bordered to the east and north by residential development, the west and north by ungrazed pasture and the south by a public highway. There is a small area of woodland in the south-eastern corner of the development site; the proposed location of the proposed TRS compound.
- 3.3 In a narrow strip of woodland to the west, is a small tributary watercourse. This burn flows north to join Kitch Water to the east of Westerfield Road, before continuing in a westerly direction to ultimately join the White Cart Water.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An environmental review of the development area and its surroundings undertaken by Advanced Group in 2015, had highlighted no archaeologically significant sites within the proposed development boundary. A number of phases of archaeological monitoring had previously taken place in the vicinity of the development area.
- 4.2 A watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2004, (WoSAS ID 3137) directly to the east of the development area during the redirection of a number of gas pipes. During the watching brief no archaeological features were noted.
- 4.3 The fields to the south of the development area on the opposite side of the A727 underwent a number of archaeological evaluations in 2013 by Rathmell Archaeology (WoSAS ID 5071), during the course of the evaluation, no archaeological features were noted.
- 4.4 A number of Scheduled Monuments lie close to the development. The Scheduled Monument of "Castle Hill" lies 400 m to the east of the development area (WoSAS ID 9253) comprising a motte and bailey castle of unknown age. An evaluation was undertaken to the north-east of the castle in 1994 by CFA Archaeology, and a possible ditch was located however no artefacts were recovered to indicate a date. The scheduled monument of "Rough Hill" (WoSAS ID 9254) again lies 450 m to the

east of the development and to the south of “Castle Hill” this is again a motte and bailey of uncertain date. An evaluation on ground to the south-west of the monument was undertaken in 1990, however no evidence of any settlement associated with the castle was noted.

- 4.5 The area of Thorntonhall to the south-west of the development area is rich in prehistoric activity, with finds including a Bronze Age cremation recovered during construction of a housing development (WoSAS ID 52392). There is also later post medieval activity with lime processing activity with kilns visible at Thorntonhall House (WoSAS ID 8445) and Braehead Lodge (WoSAS ID 8343).
- 4.6 Given the presence of known archaeology in the vicinity of the development area, the potential remains for the survival of any previously unrecorded sub surface archaeological features or deposits which are not listed on the NMRS.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that previously unknown significant archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
  - undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits if surviving;
  - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological works
  - 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 2.2 above.

## Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of all excavations to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all topsoil and/or overburden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works (eg excavation of all trenches) may reveal sub surface archaeological remains or deposits.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists required during stripping operations will be dependent upon the number of machines employed at any one time (one watching brief archaeologist per machine). All machines used for topsoil stripping will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The topsoil and subsoil horizons will be removed in turn down to the top of the ‘natural’ underlying geology, or the surface of the first significant archaeological horizon. The banksman will leave as clean a ‘finish’ as possible to be sufficient to identify, hand excavate and record any exposed archaeological features and to reduce the time required for hand-cleaning.
- 6.4 Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the Watching Brief 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.
- 6.5 Suitable down time will be provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If significant archaeology is encountered, requiring more than one day to excavate and record, an on-site meeting will be arranged as soon as possible between the GUARD Project Manager, the client’s agent and WoSAS Officer to agree appropriate mitigation measures (eg full excavation).

- 6.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
- 6.7 All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address soil development at the site.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 In the event that human remains are encountered during the watching brief, 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.
- 6.10 If any archaeological deposits encountered are sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to record, and these cannot be preserved in situ, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may be required by WoSAS as necessary follow-up works, in accordance with the condition of planning consent. Any mitigation will be undertaken following agreement between the client and WoSAS.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within four 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 archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the results of the watching brief. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs.
- 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 the watching brief
  - feature descriptions
  - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
  - 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 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): Dave McNicol
  - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
  - Project Manager: Kevin Mooney
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Kevin Mooney, 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 is 22 June 2016. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. Archaeological watching brief work during ground-breaking works will be undertaken in accordance with the main contractor's schedule.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the 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.



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