

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Land NW of Knockderry Hotel, Cove
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4406**

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Land NW of Knockderry Hotel, Cove
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Michael Pater

NGR: NS 21595 83506

Project Number: 4406

Report by: Maureen C. Kilpatrick

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 30/09/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 30/09/16	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



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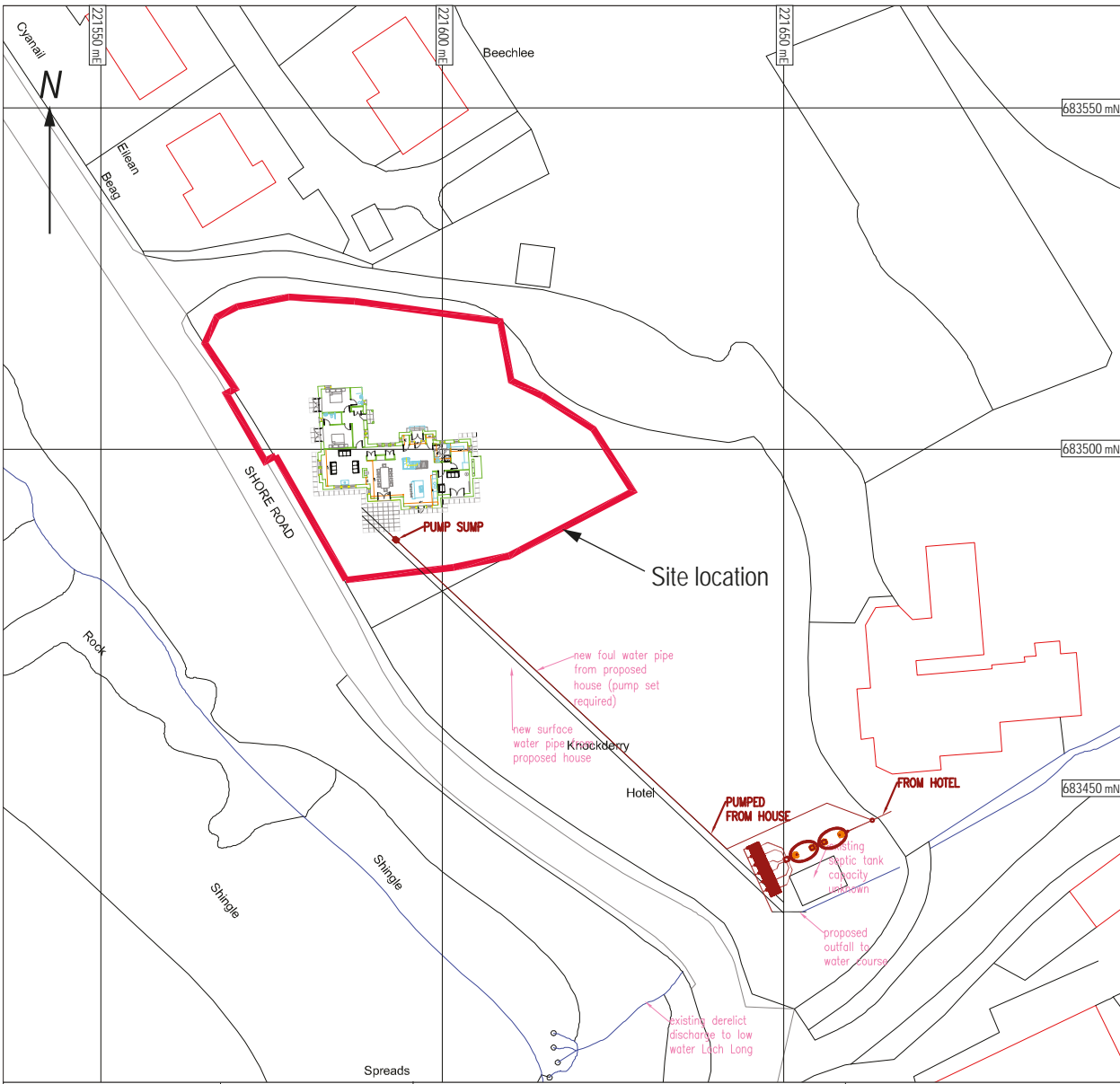


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Michael Pater to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the ground breaking works for a proposed single residential dwelling and associated services on land north-west of Knockderry Hotel, Cove (Figure 1) (Planning Reference: 15/00475/PP). The work was undertaken on 15th September 2016 and revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Michael Pater on the ground works for a proposed single residential dwelling and associated services on land north-west of Knockderry Hotel, Cove. The Method Statement (Baillie 2016) which sets out the methodology employed during the archaeological works was prepared in conjunction 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 site is located 1.5 km north of Cove on the western edge of land flanking the southern end of Loch Long, Argyll and Bute. The site is situated at NGR NS 21595 83506 to the north-west of the Knockderry Hotel and currently lies at between 12 m and 14 m AOD.



Plate 1: Site of House plot pre-excitation.

- 3.2 The site is situated in a roughly square area of ground mainly used for discarded debris from recent construction works which has resulted in the western area being artificially built up in height (Plate 1). It is bounded by Shore Road (B833) to the west, the Hotel driveway to the north and east and the Hotel front lawn to the south where the service trench was located.

- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Raised marine deposits comprising clay, silt, sand and gravels, while the solid geology consists of Beinn Bheula Schist formation – metamorphic bedrock (British Geological Survey 1:50,000, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 It has been noted by WoSAS that the proposed development area includes part of a field noted in the New Statistical Account of 1745 as being a place where human remains have been uncovered during ploughing (WoSAS Pin: 6045; Canmore ID: 41470). The remains were thought to be associated with an unknown battle or skirmish thought to have occurred in the sixteenth century according to the source Mr McCunn.
- 4.2 The Knockderry Hotel (WoSAS Pin: 6037; Canmore ID 41462) to the south-east of the development was requisitioned during World War II for use as a convalescent home. Wounded Free French troops were sent here during 1943 and were visited by General Charles De Gaulle.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify:
- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the development area;

- the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on ground disturbance works within the development area, 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 agreement of WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works required to satisfy the planning authority should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all ground breaking works within the development area.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of trench and/or ground works area was removed in spits using a smooth edged bucket to the first archaeological horizon 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.
- 6.3 No significant archaeological features encountered during the watching brief.
- 6.4 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil/overburden, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.5 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

7.1 Service Trench

- 7.1.1 The service trench was located across the front lawn of Knockderry Hotel which was covered in grass turf and sloped downwards towards the west (Plate 2). The trench measured 58 m in length and was orientated north/south. The turf was removed using a flat bladed bucket measuring 2 m in width and revealed topsoil comprising light brown clay silt with stone inclusions 001. It measured 0.41 m in depth. The service trench was then excavated using a slightly narrower bucket which measured 1 m in width. The subsoil at the north and southern ends of the trench comprised orange/light brown silty sandy clay with inclusions of pebbles and cobbles 002 (Plate 3). Within the central area of the trench the subsoil differed slightly and comprised cobbles within a sand matrix. Several trial pits were excavated through this deposit and revealed further layers of cobbles albeit slightly smaller in size. Along its length the service trench revealed three ceramic field drains and one defunct gas pipe, all oriented perpendicular across the trench.

7.2 House Footprint

- 7.2.1 The ground works associated with the house foot print comprised the removal of overburden from the western half of the site. This overburden comprised orange/light brown silty clay with large amounts of stone 003 and measure 0.3 m in depth. Below was located the old topsoil deposit

which comprised grey clay silt which measured 0.4 m in depth. Below this were encountered bedrock outcrops within a greyish silty clay 005 (Plate 4). The western half of the site differed and once the topsoil 001 was removed subsoil similar to the service trench comprising orange/light brown silty sandy clay was uncovered (Plate 5). Ceramic field drains were noted within this deposit and were most numerous in the western half where water was present.



Plate 2: Location of service trench.



Plate 3: Subsoil north end of service trench.



Plate 4: Western end of site with overburden deposits.



Plate 5: Eastern end of site post-topsoil removal.

Discussion

- 8.1 No features of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the watching brief with only more recent construction material evident on site as overburden and field drainage.

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:

guardarc1-262818 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, the Council Archaeologist 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 Mr Michael Pater and ground work staff for their assistance on site and Mr Murdo McLeod of Knockderry Hotel. Technical support was from Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**Land NW of Knockderry Hotel, Cove
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey Geology Maps <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/> [accessed 16th September 2016]

West of Scotland Archaeology Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments record. http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=41179 [accessed 16th September 2016]

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Service trench	Grass turf covered light brown clay silt with inclusions of sub-angular pebbles (depth 0.41 m)	Topsoil
002	Service trench	Orange/light brown silty sandy clay with cobbles and pebbles. Within central area cobbles more numerous within sandy matrix	Subsoil
003	House footprint	Orange/light brown silty clay with stones (depth 0.3 m)	Overburden deposit
004	House footprint	Grey clay silt (depth 0.4 m)	Buried topsoil deposit
005	House footprint	Rock within greyish silty clay	Bedrock outcrops within natural clay subsoil

Appendix C: List of Digital Photography

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NE
2	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NE
3	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NE
4	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NE
5	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NW
6	House footprint	001	Pre-excavation general shot of house plot	NW
7	Service trench	001	Pre-excavation line of drainage	N
8	Service trench	001	Pre-excavation line of drainage	NE
9	Service trench	001	Working shot of turf removal	S
10	Service trench	001, 002	Working shot post-turf removal	S
11	Service trench	001, 002	Subsoil south end of trench	S
12	Service trench	001, 002	Subsoil south end of trench	S
13	Service trench	001, 002	Old gas pipe (close-up)	W
14	Service trench	001, 002	Raised beach subsoil	S
15	Service trench	001, 002	Raised beach subsoil (close-up)	S
16	Service trench	001, 002	Trail pit dug trough raised beach subsoil	W
17	Service trench	001, 002	Ceramic field drain	E
18	Service trench	001, 002	Ceramic field drain	E
19	Service trench	001, 002	Post-excavation southern end	S
20	Service trench	001, 002	Post-excavation central area	S
21	Service trench	001, 002	Post-excavation central area	S
22	Service trench	001, 002	Post-excavation northern end	S
23	House footprint	002	Southern end topsoil strip	S
24	House footprint	003-005	South-west corner of strip overburden deposits	NE
25	House footprint	003-005	South-west corner of strip overburden deposits	NE
26	House footprint	002	Stripping south-east area	SW
27	House footprint	002	Stripping south-east area	SW
28	House footprint	002	Stripping south-east area (flooded central area)	SE
29	House footprint	003	Overburden deposit western area	NE
30	House footprint	005	Groundworks nearest to road	NE
31	House footprint	005	Groundworks nearest to road	NE
32	House footprint	005	Groundworks nearest to road	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
33	House footprint	002	Subsoil at southern side	NE
34	House footprint	002	Subsoil at southern side	NE
35	House footprint	005	Groundworks along side of road	N
36	House footprint	003	North-west of site	SE
37	House footprint	003	North-west of site	SE
38	House footprint	005	Northern end of site	SW
39	House footprint	002	Southern end of site	NW
40	House footprint	002	Southern end of site	E
41	House footprint	002, 005	Southern end of site	W
42	House footprint	003-005	Northern end of site	SW
43	House footprint	003-005	Northern end of site	S

Appendix D: Discovery & Excavation Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Land to the NW of Knockderry Hotel, Cove
PROJECT CODE:	4406
PARISH:	Rosneath
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 21595 83506
START DATE (this season)	15 th September 2016
END DATE (this season)	15 th September 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the ground breaking works for a proposed single residential dwelling and associated services on land north-west of Knockderry Hotel, Cove. The work revealed no features or deposits of archaeological interest.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Michael Pater
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 E: Method Statement**LAND NW OF KNOCKDERRY HOTEL**

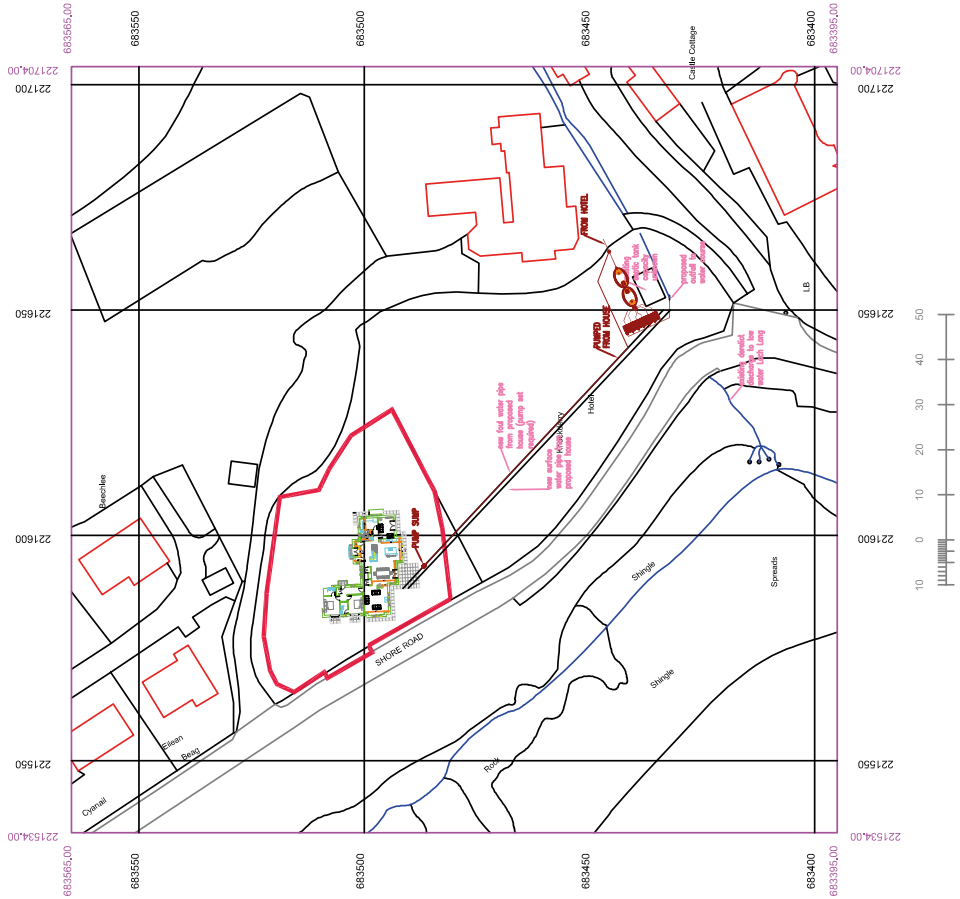
WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4406

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Application Site Boundary

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Revision	Initials	Date
THOMAS ROBINSON ARCHITECTS		
THE RED HOUSE, CROFTAMIE, GLASGOW G43 8BU TEL 01360 661144 FAX 01360 661122 email: mail@thomasrobinsonarchitect.co.uk www.thomasrobinsonarchitect.co.uk		
JOB TITLE		
Proposed New House for Mr and Mrs MacLeod Cove		
DRAWING TITLE		
Location Plan		

SCALE	DATE	DRAWING/CHECKED
1:1250@A4	Sept 14	RH
JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
0663	GA01	A

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief Method Statement is applicable to the footprint for a proposed development of a single residential dwelling in lands north-west of the Knockderry Hotel, Cove, Argyll and Bute (Figure 1) (Planning Reference: 15/00475/PP). This Method Statement was prepared in consultation with WoSAS.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief within the footprint of the proposed dwelling and for any associated ground breaking works for services etc.
- 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 to the client, then for the agreement of WoSAS and approval of the planning authority, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located 1.5 km north of Cove on the western edge of land flanking the southern end of Loch Long, Argyll and Bute. The site is situated at NGR NS 21595 83506 to the north-west of the Knockderry Hotel and currently lies at between 12 and 14 m AOD.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 It has been noted by WoSAS that the proposed development area includes part of a field noted in the New Statistical Account of 1745 as being a place where human remains have been uncovered during ploughing (WoSAS Pin: 6045; Canmore ID: 41470). The remains were thought to be associated with an unknown battle or skirmish thought to have occurred in the sixteenth century according to the source Mr McCunn.
- 4.2 The Knockderry Hotel (WoSAS Pin: 6037; Canmore ID 41462) to the south-east of the development was requisitioned during World War II for use as a convalescent home. Wounded Free French troops were sent here during 1943 and were visited by general Charles De Gaule.

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 or artefacts within the development area;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct a watching brief on ground disturbance works within the development area, 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 agreement WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works required to satisfy the planning authority should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of all ground breaking works within the development area.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of trench and/or ground works area will be removed in spits using a smooth edged bucket to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. Where small areas of archaeologically significant deposits or small features are encountered during the watching brief, and where the first 25% - 50% sampling does not demonstrate these as being modern and/or not significant, full 100% excavation at the time of discovery will be applied.
- 6.4 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.
- 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. As there are unlikely to be any modern burials on this site, any human remains affected will be treated as whole entities and would require full excavation if the remains are demonstrably *in situ*. All human remains will be treated in accordance with the Scottish Legal requirements.
- 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).
- 6.10 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) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.11 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.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of this element 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 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 digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: 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 for the archaeological works is Thursday 15th September 2016. 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 duration will be dependant upon the construction schedule of the contractor/client.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to

conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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