



**Mote Toll, Ochiltree
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4124**

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Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Mr S Mangan

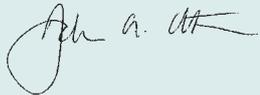
NGR: NS 49060 20622

Project Number: 4124

Report by: Maureen C. Kilpatrick

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 15/03/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 15/03/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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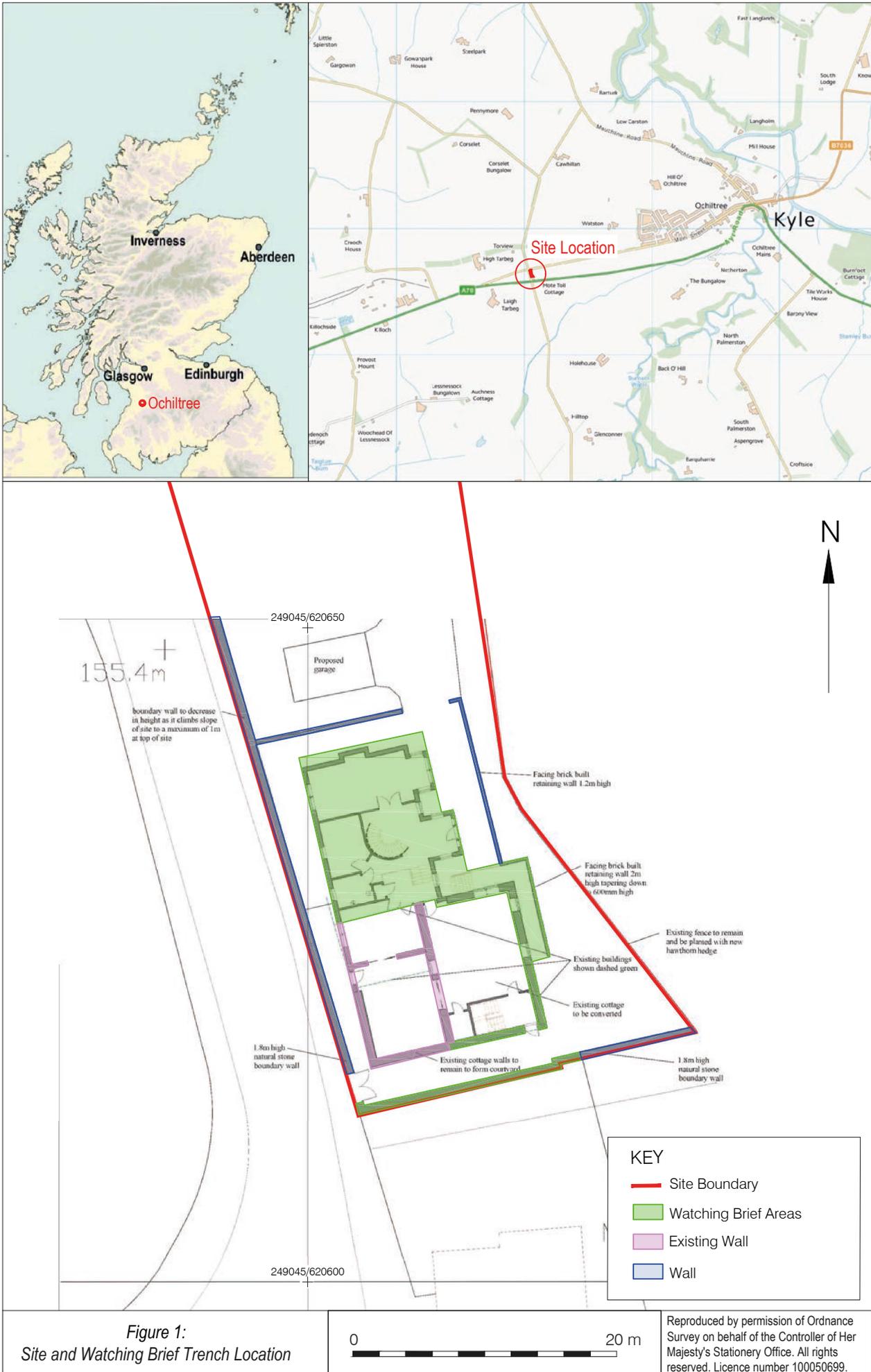


Figure 1:
Site and Watching Brief Trench Location

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr S Mangan to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire (Planning Reference: 14/0896/PP). The method statement was prepared in consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) acting as archaeological consultants to East Ayrshire Council. During the work no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Mr S Mangan on a site proposed for the groundworks associated with the construction of a new private dwelling at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire (Figure 1). During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological interest were uncovered. GUARD Archaeology undertook the work programme over two days between 5th May 2015 and the 15th July 2015.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The watching brief location is to the north of the Mote Toll House (WoSAS Pin: 46978, Canmore ID: 163023) at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire. The site is situated at NGR NS 49060 20622, lies at approximately 150 m AOD and is situated 1.7 km west of Ochiltree village, framed by the A70 to the south and Main Street, Ochiltree to the north.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Devensian Till, while the solid geology consists of Mauchline Volcanic Igneous bedrock (British Geological Survey 1:63,600, Sheet [number], Drift and Solid).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated to the north of the Mote Toll House (WoSAS Pin: 46978, Canmore ID: 163023) and will use part of an existing building which first appears on the Second Edition OS Map published in 1909. The Mote Toll House takes its name from a small knoll which once stood adjacent to it, the Ochiltree Mote (WoSAS Pin: 7304, Canmore ID: 42748). The mound, from the available artefactual evidence, is perceived to be prehistoric in nature. The artefacts noted from the environs include a collared cinerary urn (found 1838), an axe-hammer (noted 1882) and three bronze spearheads (found 1895). The mound may therefore have been the remains of a Bronze Age burial mound. The finds were all discovered during periods of disturbance, the urn during the construction of a road to bypass Ochiltree and the other finds from ploughing.
- 4.2 The mound has been denuded to the point where it is no longer decipherable although it was noted in the Name Book of this area in 1856 that a small segment of "Ochiltree Mote" could be seen under the hedge which divides the road from the field in which the greater part of it stood. This suggests the possibility that the lower strata of the mound or stray finds may survive along the margins of the road that leads south/north past the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify:
- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts relating to the Ochiltree Mote site;
 - 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 ClFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground disturbance works, including turf and topsoil removal anywhere within the application area. This included the digging of any building foundations and the construction of the access way and parking area associated with the proposed development 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.

Methodology (Figure 1)

- 6.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all ground disturbance works, including turf and topsoil removal anywhere within the application area. This included the digging of the building wall foundations and the construction of the access way and parking area associated with the proposed development. The developer indicated that walls constructed along the west edge, north edge and to the north-east of the property were constructed from ground level with no impact to topsoil or subsurface deposits- these walls were not monitored under the watching brief.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of disturbance, foundation and service trench was removed in spits using a machine fitted with a smooth-edged bucket and also hand digging 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 were 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 (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

- 7.1 The proposed new dwelling plot was stripped of overburden comprising re-deposited dark brown/black clay silt 001 containing large amounts of modern detritus including building rubble. It measured between 0.1 m – 0.35 m thick. Below was found pre-existing undisturbed topsoil/plough soil comprising mid brown clay silt 003 measuring 0.2 m – 0.35 m thick. The sterile underlying subsoil comprised mottled orange/grey silty clay 002 (Plate 1).
- 7.2 Foundation trenches were excavated along the length of three pre-existing walls, including boundary walls located in the southern and eastern areas of the site and the eastern wall of the present dwelling (Figure 1; Plate 2). Similar deposits were uncovered as those described above. The developer has indicated that walls along the west edge, north edge and to the north-east were built up from ground level with no impact to topsoil or sub-surface deposits- these works were therefore not monitored during the watching brief.
- 7.3 No excavation was required in several areas (Figure 1) containing pre-existing structures due to there being no impact at ground level, the structure height being built-up and not reduced. The proposed garage plot was not excavated as this part of the development was cancelled.
- 7.4 No features or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered during the present work programme, with much of the finds recovered related to modern building debris, oxidised car parts and agricultural tools including horse and stable furniture. None were retained.



Plate 1: Excavated area (house plot).



Plate 2: Excavated area.

Discussion

- 8.1 No features or artefacts were uncovered during the work programme relating to the now denuded Ochiltree Mote, with only sterile subsoil uncovered in those areas excavated. The recovery of remnants of agricultural implements including horse apparatus probably relate to the surrounding areas prolonged agricultural use.

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: guardarc1-277848 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 S Mangan for commissioning us to do the work. Fieldwork was directed by Clark Innes and Kevin Mooney. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

**Mote Toll, Ochiltree
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed on 1/3/17]

West of Scotland Archaeology Service <http://www.wosas.net/search.php> [accessed on 1/3/17]

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Re-deposited dark brown/black clay silt with modern detritus/rubble fragments (depth 0.1 m - 0.35 m)	Re-deposited topsoil deposit
002	-	Mottled orange/grey silty clay with few inclusions	Subsoil
003	-	Mid-brown clay silt (depth 0.2 m - 0.35 m)	Pre-existing topsoil below re-deposited topsoil

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Film 001				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	General shot of site site on arrival	SE
3	-	-	General shot of site site on arrival	E
4	-	-	General working shot	SE
5	-	-	General shot of site	E
6	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	S
7	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	E
8	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	SE
9	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	SE
10	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	N
11	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	S
12	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	SW
13	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	S
14	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	E
15	-	-	General shot of site prior to stripping	SW
16	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
17	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	W
18	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
19	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
20	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
21	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	W
22	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	W
23	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
24	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
25	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
26	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
27	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	S
28	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	N
29	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	N
30	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	E
31	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	E
32	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	E
33	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	W
34	-	-	General shot of foundation trenches	W
35	-	-	S-facing section of foundation trench	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
36	-	-	General shots of stripping	NW
37	-	-	General shots of stripping	NW
38	-	-	General shots of stripping	SW
39	-	-	General shots of stripping	E
40	-	-	General shots of stripping	S
41	-	-	General shots of stripping	SE
42	-	-	General shots of stripping	S
Film 002				
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Trench from NW	NW
3	-	-	Trench from NW	NW
4	-	-	Start of trench from SW	SW
5	-	-	Start of trench from NE	NE
6	-	-	Working shot side of trench	SE
7	-	-	Finished/post work	SE
8	-	-	Length of trench	E
9	-	-	Shot of field drain	S

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mote Hill, Ochiltree Archaeological Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	4124
PARISH:	Ochiltree
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 49060 20622
START DATE (this season)	5 th May 2015
END DATE (this season)	15 th July 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire (Planning Reference: 14/0896/PP). During the work no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr S Mangan
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@GUARD Archaeology Ltd
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	WoSAS SMR and NMRS

Appendix E: Watching Brief Method Statement

MOTE TOLL, OCHILTREE

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4124

Notes:

No.	Description	Date
A	demer window removed	10/28/15

Stairhill
Architecture Services

Project Name:
New Dwelling

Project Address:
Toll Garage, Ochiltree

Client:
Mr & Mrs Mangan

Date: 11/26/14
Scale: 1:200
By: AJM

DWG No: 1023
P/N: A

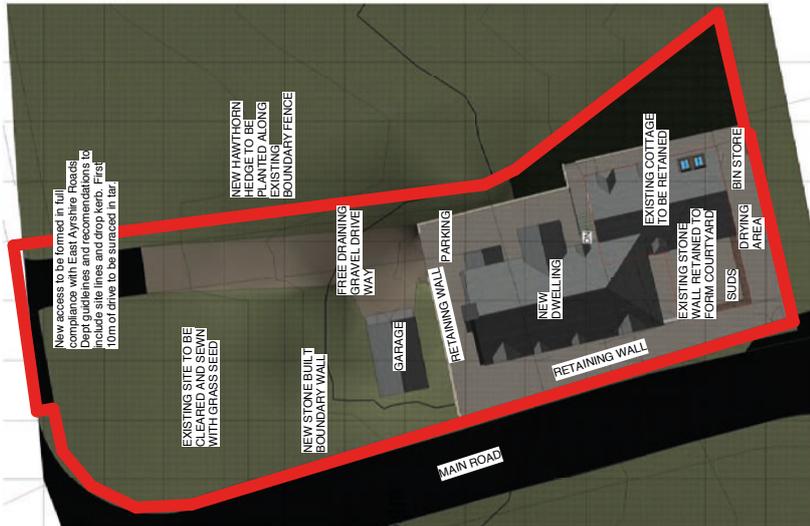
Stairhill Architecture Services
11000 10th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T 0281 59100 e info@stairhill.ca www.stairhill.ca



2 3D View 1



1 3D Site Plan



4 Site
1 : 200



3 3D View 2

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to all ground works for the construction of a new dwelling at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire (Planning Reference: 14/0896/PP) (Figure 1). 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 all ground-works associated with the construction of a new dwelling at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire. 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 this area and more specifically to the Ochiltree Mote (WoSAS Pin: 7304, Canmore ID: 42748). 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 to the north of the Mote Toll House (WoSAS Pin: 46978, Canmore ID: 163023) at Mote Toll, Ochiltree, East Ayrshire. The site is situated at NGR NS 49060 20622, lies at approximately 150 m AOD and is situated 1.7 km west of Ochiltree village, framed by the A70 to the south and Main Street, Ochiltree to the north.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is situated to the north of the Mote Toll House (WoSAS Pin: 46978, Canmore ID: 163023) and will use part of an existing building which first appears on the Second Edition OS Map published in 1909. The Mote Toll House takes its name from a small knoll which once stood adjacent to it, the Ochiltree Mote (WoSAS Pin: 7304, Canmore ID: 42748). The mound, from the available artefactual evidence, is perceived to be prehistoric in nature. The artefacts noted from the environs include a collared cinerary urn (found 1838), an axe-hammer (noted 1882) and three bronze spearheads (found 1895). The mound may therefore have been the remains of a Bronze Age burial mound. The finds were all discovered during periods of disturbance, the urn during the construction of a road to bypass Ochiltree and the other finds from ploughing.
- 4.2 The mound has been denuded to the point where it is no longer decipherable although it was noted in the Name Book of this area in 1856 that a small segment of "Ochiltree Mote" could be seen under the hedge which divides the road from the field in which the greater part of it stood. This suggests the possibility that the lower strata of the mound or stray finds may survive along the margins of the road that leads south/north past the development area.

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 relating to the Ochiltree Mote site;
 - 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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground disturbance works, including turf and topsoil removal anywhere within the application area. This will include the digging of any building foundations and the construction of the accessway and parking area associated with the proposed development 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 ground disturbance works, including turf and topsoil removal anywhere within the application area. This will include the digging of any building and retaining wall foundations and the construction of the access way and parking area associated with the proposed development.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of disturbance, foundation and service trench 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. 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.
- 6.4 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 excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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*.
- 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.

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 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: 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 for the archaeological works will be week beginning 13 April 2015. 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.

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