



**Nether Carswell, Neilston, East Renfrewshire
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4663**

**Nether Carswell, Neilston, East Renfrewshire
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Mouchel Limited (Part of WSP Global Inc)


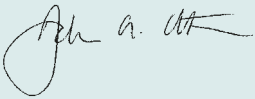
NGR: NS 459 535

Project Number: 4663

Report by: Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie and Ronan Toolis

DRAFT 30/05/17	Ronan Toolis Project Manager	FINAL 05/06/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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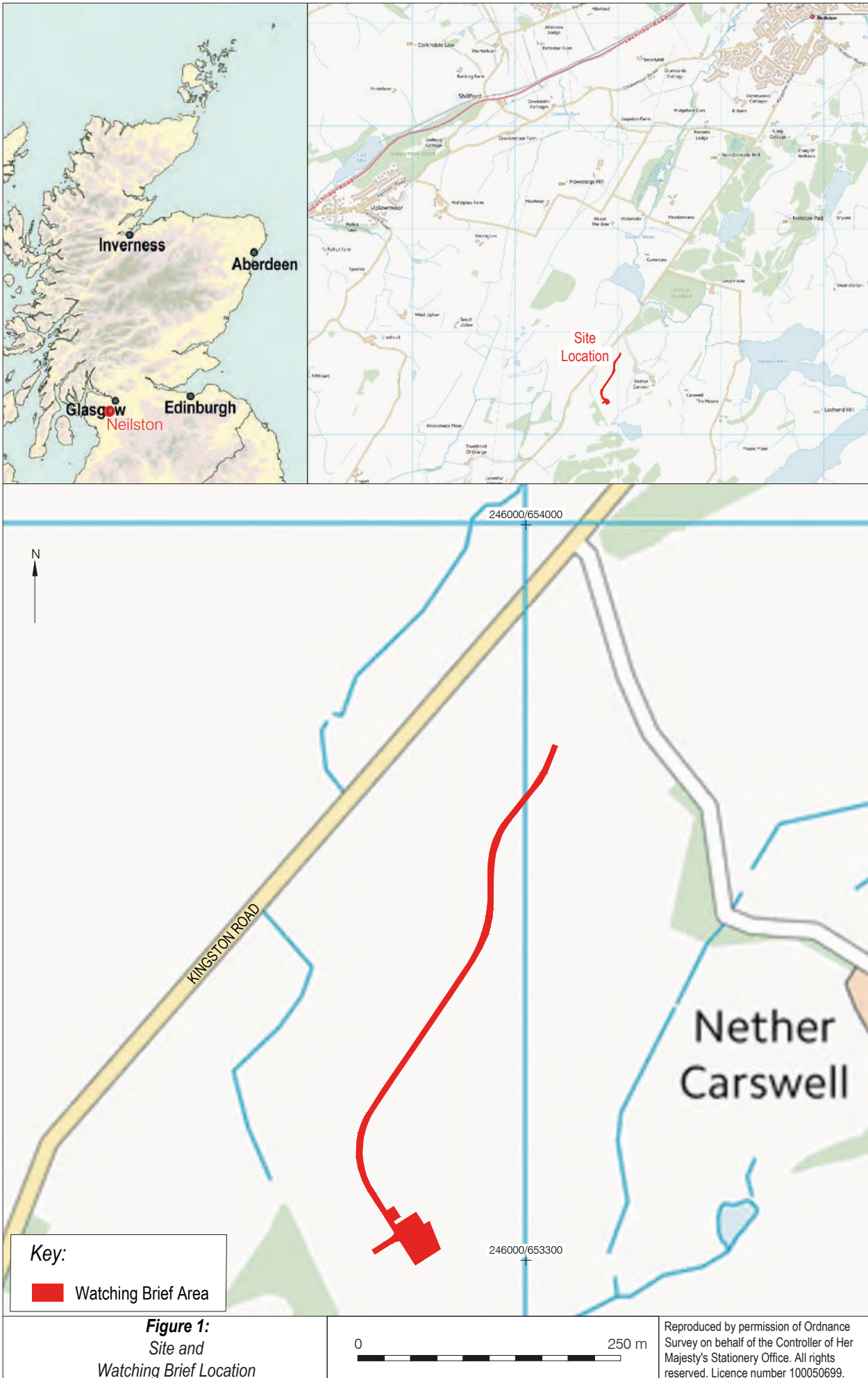
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mouchel Limited (Part of WSP Global Inc) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed wind turbine at Nether Carswell, Kingston Road, Neilston, East Renfrewshire. The work was undertaken between 23rd and 25th May 2017 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 Mouchel Ltd on the ground works for a proposed wind turbine at Nether Carswell, Kingston Road, Neilston (Planning References: 2014/0228/TP and 2017/0183/TP). The methodology employed during the archaeological works was agreed in advance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), archaeological advisers to East Renfrewshire council. 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 development area is located to the south west of Nether Carswell Farm, Neilston in East Renfrewshire, with access off of Kingston Road (centred at NGR NS 459 535; Figure 1). The development area currently comprises of rough pasture, with an existing access track for a single wind turbine at the north side of the development area. The new access track will continue south of this existing track.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is not recorded while the solid geology consists of Harelaw Lava Member - Trachyte. Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 326 to 345 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-rich magma (British Geological Survey 1:50,000, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Although no archaeologically significant sites lie within the proposed development boundary, the potential remains for the survival of any previously unrecorded sub surface archaeological features or deposits which are not listed on the NMRS.
- 4.2 A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed development area. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of the Neilston Community Wind farm (WoSAS ID: 4991), located north-west of the development revealed no significant archaeological features. An archaeological survey undertaken of Moyne Moor Neilston (WoSAS ID: 938), covering an extensive area to the south and south-east of the development identified remains of a concrete building, several trackways and small quarry pits.
- 4.3 South-east of the development and 180 m south of the farmstead known as 'Picketlaw', the remains of a hut-circle were excavated; later prehistoric pottery and fragments of flint were recovered (Canmore ID: 75507). Further indication of prehistoric activity is suggested to the east of the development near the Harelaw Dam, where a number of flints were recovered (WoSAS ID: 12786; Canmore ID: 75506) in addition to the discovery of a flint blade (Canmore ID: 43020). Located south-east of the development, near Moyne Moor, a feature tentatively identified as 'an ancient stone dyke' was recorded, characterised as a 'stoney bank' (Canmore ID: 82280). To the north-east of the development lies a hill known locally as the 'Neilston Pad', which is one of the highest points in the area. An archaeological survey in this area identified a bank at the crest of the hill; the bank follows the contour round the south-west side, the only part of the hill not defined by crags. Enclosed within the bank is an area of rig and furrow (Canmore ID: 42985), generally identified as medieval or post-medieval activity; further possible rig and furrow was recorded north-east of the Neilston Pad (Canmore ID: 133479).

Aims, Objectives and Scope

5.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to identify:

- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits 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 were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief of topsoil stripping of the areas that will be affected by the development in order to identify and record any archaeological features encountered within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and all ground disturbance, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation and/or post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

6.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all ground-breaking works within the development area, undertaken in adherence to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix D) agreed in advance with the client and WoSAS.

6.2 The topsoil and overburden in the 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 potential archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

6.3 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 The area under investigation consisted in a track of approximately 540 m long by 4.5 m wide and a rectangular area, which was the location of the crane pad, the wind turbine and a sub-station (Figure 1). Work commenced with the removal of the overlying turf. The topsoil (001) comprised silty sand, light blackish brown/ darkish brown with frequent angular/sub-angular stones and measured between 0.20m and 0.40m thick. The natural subsoil (002) comprised light dark brown silty sand, mild reddish-brown clay and bedrock.

7.2 All excavated areas were monitored to subsoil, bedrock and /or formation level where appropriate. No significant archaeological artefacts or deposits survive within the development footprint.

Discussion

8.1 No features of archaeological sensitivity were identified during the watching brief. A ridge of bedrock was noted extending across the slope within the southern area of the site.

Conclusions

- 9.1 No significant archaeological features were encountered during ground breaking works and it is advised that WoSAS is unlikely to recommend further archaeological work 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 C. 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: guardarc1-286127) 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 thanks Kevin Mooney at Mouchel Ltd and Martin O'Hare at WoSAS for their assistance. Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda directed the work. Technical support was from Clark Innes. 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 and Ronan Toolis.

**Nether Carswell, Neilston, East Renfrewshire
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 26th May 2017]

Appendix B: List of Digital Photography

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Situation Compound	W
2	-	-	Situation Compound	W
3	-	-	Pre-stripping area	-
4	-	-	Pre-stripping area	-
5	-	-	Pre-stripping area	-
6	-	-	Pre-stripping area	-
7	-	-	Pre-stripping area	-
8	-	-	Area start stripping	W
9	-	-	Area start stripping	W
10	Track	-	Start Stripping	E
11	Track	-	Start Stripping	E
12	Track	-	Striped area	W
13	Track	-	Stripping in action	E
14	Track	-	General shot stripped area	W
15	Track	-	General shot stripped area	W
16	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
17	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
18	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
19	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
20	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
21	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
22	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
23	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
24	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
25	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
26	Track	-	Shots stripped area	W
Film1 - 24 & 25 May 2017				
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Track	-	Stripping track to wind turbine	w
2	Track	-	Machine stripping track	E
3	Track	-	Shot view deep soil	N
4	Track	-	View method stripping	W
5	Track	-	Stripping area curve to NE	SW
6	-	-	ID Shot	-
7	Track	-	Stripping are to NE	SW
8	Track	-	Stripping are to NE	SW
9	Track	-	Detail topsoil/subsoil	-
10	Track+ Crane Pad	-	Entrance crane pad	N
11	Crane Pad	-	Stripping area curve to NE	E
12	Crane Pad	-	Stripping area curve to NE	E
13	Crane Pad	-	Entrance crane pad	N
14	Crane Pad	-	Stripping area	NE
15	Crane Pad	-	Limits crane pad	-
16	Crane Pad	-	Limits crane pad	-
17	Crane Pad	-	Limits crane pad	-
18	track	-	Shotsd of Stripped area	-
19	Track	-	Shotsd of Stripped area	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
20	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
21	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
22	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
23	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
24	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots finish stripped crane pad	-
25	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
26	Crane Pad	-	Diverse shots Stripping crane pad	-
27	Crane Pad	-	Detail bedrock	-
28	Crane Pad	-	Detail bedrock	-
29	Crane Pad	-	Detail bedrock	-
30	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
31	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
32	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
33	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
34	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
35	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
36	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
37	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
38	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
39	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
40	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
41	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
42	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-
43	Crane Pad + Turbine	-	Diverse shots finish striped crane pad	-

Appendix C: Discovery & Excavation Scotland Report

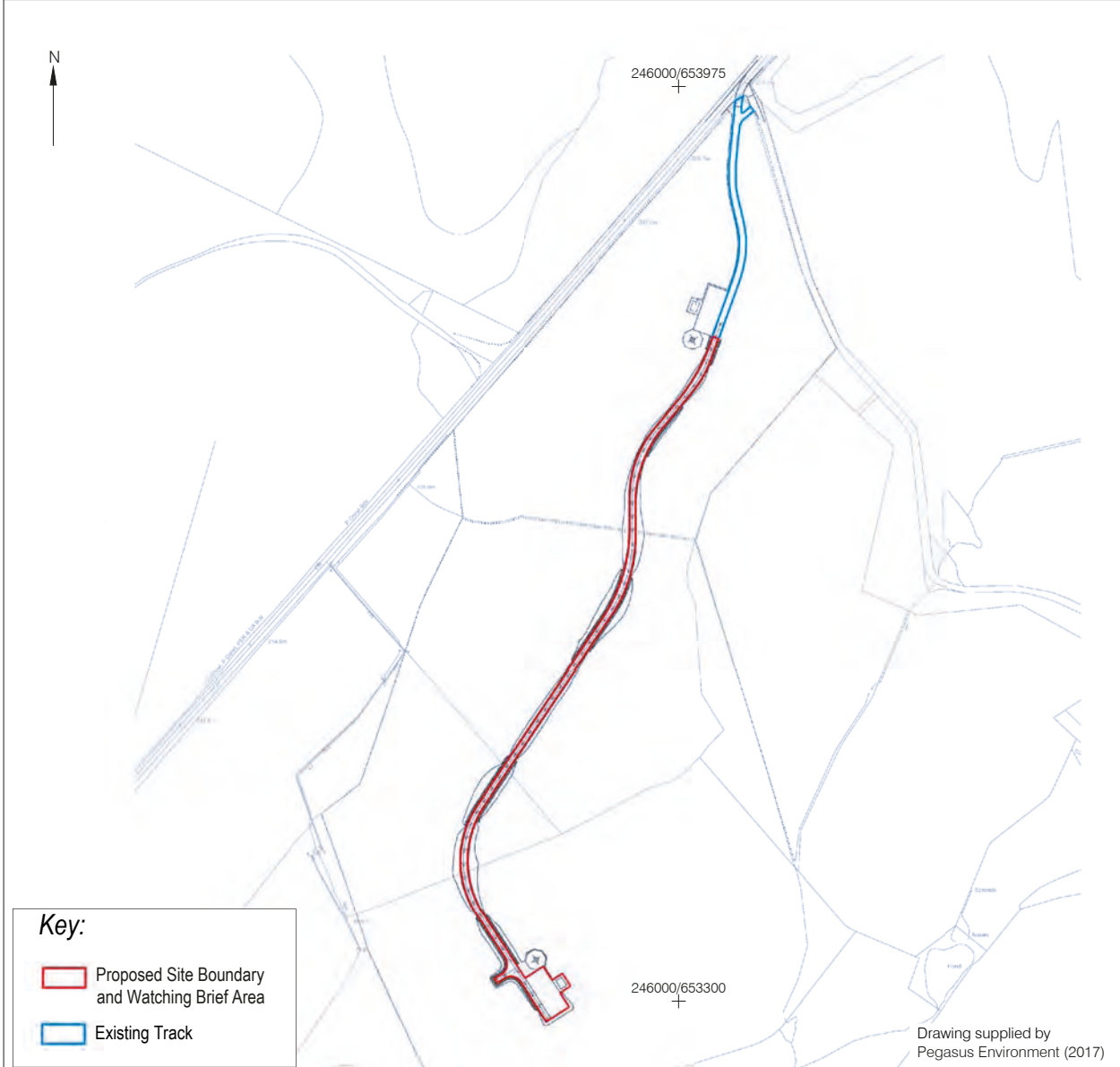
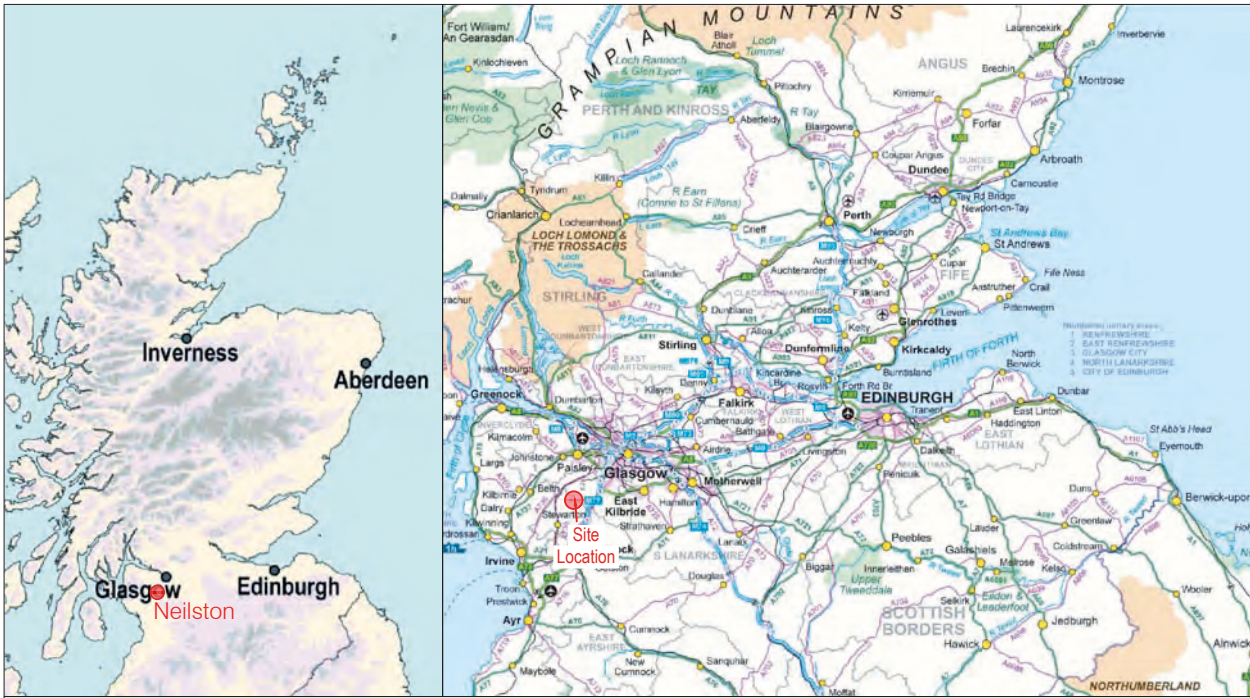
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Nether Carswell, Neilston
PROJECT CODE:	4663
PARISH:	Neilston
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 459 535
START DATE (this season)	23 rd May 2017
END DATE (this season)	25 th May 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the development of a wind turbine at Nether Carswell, Neilston. No archaeology was encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mouchel Limited (Part of WSP Global Inc)
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 NMRS.

Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

NETHER CARSWELL, NEILSTON, EAST RENFREWSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4663



Drawing supplied by Pegasus Environment (2017)

Figure 1:
Site and
Watching Brief Location



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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines the precise scope and methodology for an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed turbine at Nether Carswell, Kingston Road, Neilston, East Renfrewshire. The watching brief will be undertaken during the construction of the access track, crane pad, turbine and associated structures as approved by East Renfrewshire Council (Ref: 2014/0228/TP) which is sought to be amended by a current application 2017/0183/TP which seeks to vary the access track, crane pad and substation building locations.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI outlines the methodology for the archaeological watching brief at Nether Carswell, Kingston Road, Neilston to be undertaken to satisfy a condition attached to planning application 2014/0228/TP and a condition which is likely to be imposed on application 2017/0183/TP in the event that the application is approved. Both applications relate to a wind turbine at land at Nether Caswell, Kingston Road, Neilston. 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 to meet the condition of planning consent.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that is 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 document, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the client and then the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), archaeological advisors to East Renfrewshire 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 area is located to the south west of Nether Carswell Farm, Neilston in East Renfrewshire, with access off of Kingston Road (centred at NGR NS 459535) (Figure 1). The development area currently comprises of rough pasture, with an existing access track for a single wind turbine at the north side of the development area. The new access track will continue south of this existing track.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Although no archaeologically significant sites lie within the proposed development boundary, the potential remains for the survival of any previously unrecorded sub surface archaeological features or deposits which are not listed on the NMRS.
- 4.2 A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed development area. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of the Neilston Community Wind farm (WoSAS ID: 4991), located north-west of the development revealed no significant archaeological features. An archaeological survey undertaken of Moyne Moor Neilston (WoSAS ID: 938), covering an extensive area to the south and south-east of the development identified remains of a concrete building, several trackways and small quarry pits.
- 4.3 South-east of the development and 180m south of the farmstead known as 'Picketlaw', the remains of a hut-circle were excavated; later prehistoric pottery and fragments of flint were recovered (Canmore ID: 75507). Further indication of prehistoric activity is suggested to the east of the development near the Harelaw Dam, where a number of flints were recovered (WoSAS ID: 12786; Canmore ID: 75506) in addition to the discovery of a flint blade (Canmore ID: 43020). Located south-east of the development, near Moyne Moor, a feature tentatively identified as 'an ancient stone dyke' was recorded, characterised as a 'stoney bank' (Canmore ID: 82280). To the north-east of the

development lies a hill known locally as the 'Neilston Pad', which is one of the highest points in the area. An archaeological survey in this area identified a bank at the crest of the hill; the bank follows the contour round the south-west side, the only part of the hill not defined by crags. Enclosed within the bank is an area of rig and furrow (Canmore ID: 42985), generally identified as medieval or post-medieval activity; further possible rig and furrow was recorded north-east of the Neilston Pad (Canmore ID: 133479).

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
- establish the presence or absence of any yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the development area;
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological watching brief of topsoil stripping of the areas that will be affected by the development in order to identify and record any archaeological features encountered within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and all ground disturbance, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation and/or post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:
- All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. Additional archaeologists would only be deployed following consultation and agreement with the client.
 - The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being stripped simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed.
 - All plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified. A toothed bucket may be used for previously disturbed layers.
 - Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand 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.
 - Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries, they will be fully excavated. Recording will include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs.
 - Suitable down time will be allowed for the on-site archaeologists to fully recover any archaeological evidence from features encountered. It is envisaged that small features will require one to two hours down time with larger features requiring up to one day.
 - Should more substantial remains be encountered, additional downtime may be required and will be agreed in writing with the client and WoSAS prior to proceeding.

- In the event that particularly significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and WoSAS will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy can be agreed to deal with them.
 - WoSAS, on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council, will be the judge of the significance of remains and of whether a second phase of on-site work would be required. WoSAS may ask for the full excavation of features that would be destroyed by the development.
 - All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which are recovered from the overburden or from nineteenth century or later layers or deposits. Should finds be encountered that are securely stratified from earlier occupation phases they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting.
 - All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
 - A representative section will be recorded for each section of trench denoting depth of 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.
- 6.2 On completion of the watching brief phase of work, a report suitable for submission to the Planning Authority and the National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) will be produced. This report will be accompanied by the post-excavation research design and costing in order to bring the results forward for analysis and publication should this be required.

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 fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS for agreement on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council.
- 7.2 The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological fieldwork. 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.
- 7.3 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;
 - Planning application number;
 - 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 fieldwork;
 - 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 Stage 2 or Stage 3 works;
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client and WoSAS for their records.
- 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 bound within a protective cover/sleeve. 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 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 summary report 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 in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in January 2016. 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 Limited until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will include the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:

- Project Manager: Warren Bailie
- Project Director (Lead on-site Archaeologist): TBC
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

13.1 The proposed start date for the main construction phase and the archaeological watching brief is early May 2017. WoSAS will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork. 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.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down by the ClfA. It is standard GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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 Ltd'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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