



**Blackbyres Road, Barrhead
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4879**

**Blackbyres Road, Barrhead
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Bellway Homes Limited (Scotland)


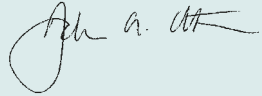
NGR: NS 50074 60216

Project Number: 4879

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Iraia Arabaolaza

DRAFT 16/02/18	Iraia Arabaolaza	FINAL 06/03/18	John Atkinson
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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 12 February 2018 by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited (Scotland) on an area proposed development at Blackbyres Road, Barrhead in East Renfrewshire (Figure 1). A trial trench evaluation of more than 8% (288 m²) of the 0.3592 ha available area north of the building footprint was undertaken. No significant archaeological remains were encountered during the evaluation.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited (Scotland) on a site proposed for development at Blackbyres Road, Barrhead in East Renfrewshire prepared in accordance with condition 10 of the outline planning consent (Ref: 2017/0237/TP).
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located at the north of Barrhead and comprises a retail depots and associated infrastructure within a former agricultural field (NGR: centred at NS 50074 60216). The site is bounded to the north by a fire station and by agricultural land, to the west by existing housing, to the south by scrubland and to the east by Blackbyres Road. The available evaluation area was located along the north-western edge of the development area, outside the footprint of the retail depot building (Figure 1). The trenches were located on a flat grassed area, about 5 m above the retail depot building (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Pre-excavation photograph of the site prior evaluation from the south-west

- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Till, Devensian - Diamicton, while the solid geology consists of Lawmuir Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Strathclyde Group Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment recorded one known cultural heritage site within the proposed development area (Rennie 2017). It consists of two sections of the Paisley to Barrhead branch of the Caledonian Railway, located at the east of the Site (WoSAS Ev5972).
- 4.2 Land to the north-west of the Site, just south of Harelaw farm, is said to have been the location of the Battle of Crosstab (WoSAS ID: 7562). Although there remains no independent evidence for this battle, local belief in a battle of some sort having taken place near here was sufficiently strong at the time of Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) for this location to be labelled "Field of Battle" on his map. Roy places the site a little to the south-east of "Harrlaw" with "Cruetub" a little further off to the south-west. Harrlaw and Cruetub can be confidently identified with the First Edition Ordnance Survey farms of Harelaw and Crosstobs on place-name, topographical and topological grounds. Harelaw remains a modern farmstead, while Crosstobs has been encroached upon by modern housing. The area identified as the battle site remains open fields on high ground around Harelaw Mount, which on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 is shown topped with a near circular enclosure, presumably a small plantation or belvedere. Cooke wrote that the Battle of Crosstab took place about a mile of Arthurlie, where a stone pillar formerly stood, said to have been erected to commemorate the battle (1873, 452).

- 4.3 The earliest map to depict any detail of the area is Roy's mid-eighteenth century map of 1747-55. Here the Site lies within the unenclosed agricultural land to the west of Blackbyres farm. The Ordnance Survey map of 1911 illustrates the increasing industrialisation of the general area, and two railway lines have been constructed at the east end of the Site. Subsequent historic maps demonstrate that the Site remained as agricultural land until at least 1959.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:

- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.

- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation 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 behalf of the Planning Authority, 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

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation accorded with the agreed methodology (see Appendix E) and comprised the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% (288 m²) of the 0.3592 ha available area north of the building footprint. A series of 3 trenches were excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. Two trenches measured 50 m in length and one trench measured 44 m; all of them measured 2 m in width.
- 6.2 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were to be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features have been encountered, a representative sample was to be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was to be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were to be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were to be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.4 All archaeological finds were to be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were to be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were to be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were to be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds was to be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were to be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

- 6.6 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 drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.7 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine.
- 6.8 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work 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 Three trenches were excavated, totalling 288 m², the results of which are set out in Appendices B-D and Figure 1. During the course of the archaeological evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered.
- 7.2 For the majority of the area, the trenches revealed a mid-brown clayish silt topsoil (001) with occasional plant roots and angular pebbles inclusions and ranged in depth between 0.20 m and 0.40 m. Modern pottery sherds and glass shards were occasionally noted within the topsoil, but not retained for further study. Dumped material, composed of brick and concrete fragments, were noted in some areas of Trench 2 and at the east end of Trench 3. Across the site the subsoil generally comprised orangey light brown silty clay (002) with occasional pebbles and cobbles (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Post-excavation photograph of trench 1 from the north-east

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation identified no features or finds of archaeological significance relating to the Battle of Crosstab.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation work revealed that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Records of the Historic Environment within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-309186) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the WOSAS Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Bellway Homes Ltd (Scotland) for their support during the works. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Clark Innes and Aileen Maule. A survey of trench locations was conducted by the author. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desktop published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Iraia Arabaolaza.

**Blackbyres Road, Barrhead
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Cooke, T E 1873 'Notice of a cross-shaft at Arthurlee, Renfrewshire', in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 9, 451-2.

Rennie, C 2017 Blackbyres Road, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report 4594. GUARD Archaeology unpublished report.

Online

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (last accessed 12th February 2018).

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	TR1 - TR3	Moderately compacted mid brown clayish silt with occasional fine roots and angular pebbles. Between 0.2 - 0.4 m thick.	Topsoil
002	TR1 - TR3	Hardly compacted orangey light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles.	Subsoil
003	TR3	Hardly compacted light grey brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of modern debris. 0.4 m thick.	Intermediate- dumped material

Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	General pre-ex shot	SW
3	TR1	-	ID shot of trench	-
4	TR1	-	NW facing section	NW
5	TR1	-	Post-ex	SW
6	TR1	-	Post-ex	NE
7	TR2	-	ID shot of trench	-
8	TR2	-	N facing section	N
9	TR2	-	Post-ex	W
10	TR2	-	Post-ex	E
11	TR3	-	ID shot of trench	-
12	TR3	-	S facing section	S
13	TR3	-	Post-ex	W
14	TR3	-	Post-ex	E

Appendix D: Trench descriptions

TR No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.45	Moderately compacted mid brown clayish silt with occasional fine roots and angular pebbles. 0.4 m thick.	-	Hardly compacted orangey light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles.	No archaeology
2	50	2	0.4	Moderately compacted mid brown clayish silt with occasional fine roots and angular pebbles. 0.35 m thick.	-	Hardly compacted orangey light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles.	No archaeology
3	50	2	0.35-0.6	Moderately compacted mid brown clayish silt with occasional fine roots and angular pebbles. Between 0.2 -0.35 m thick	Hardly compacted light grey brown silty clay with moderate inclusion of modern debris. 0.4 m thick.	Hardly compacted orangey light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles.	No archaeology

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blackbyres Road, Barrhead
PROJECT CODE:	4879
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 50074 60216
START DATE (this season)	12 th February 2018
END DATE (this season)	12th February 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the proximity of the battlefield of Crosstab, GUARD Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of a site proposed for development at Blackbyres Road in Barrhead. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bellway Homes Ltd (Scotland)
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 NRHE

Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation

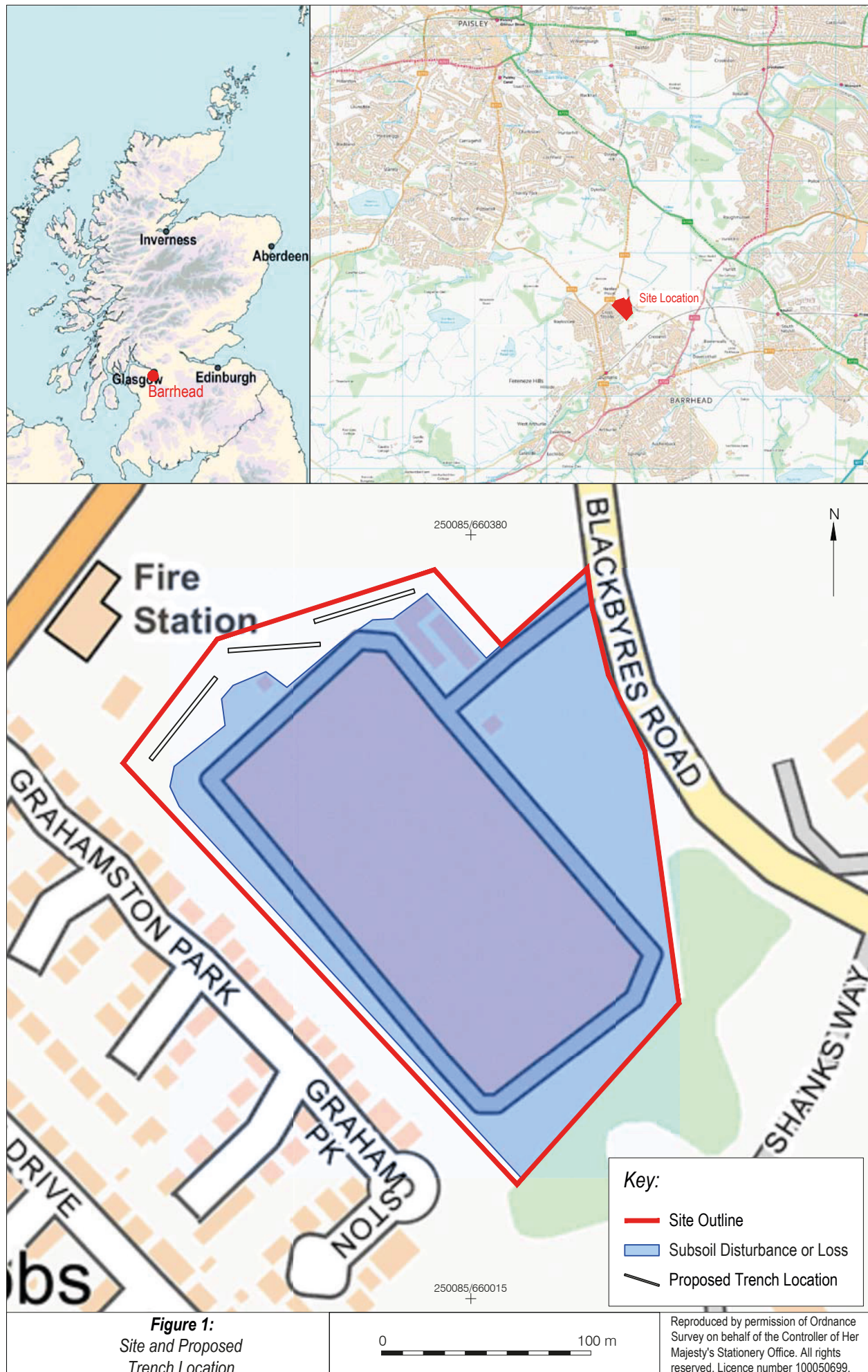
BLACKBYRES ROAD, BARRHEAD, EAST RENFREWSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4879





Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological evaluation of Blackbyres Road, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire and will require to be agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, the archaeological advisers to East Renfrewshire Council, prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Blackbyres Road, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire in accordance with condition 10 of the outline planning consent (Ref: 2017/0237/TP). In accordance with the recommendation from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), an archaeological evaluation 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 is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI 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 the 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 to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, archaeological advisers to East Renfrewshire Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located at the north of Barrhead, and comprises a retail depots and associated infrastructure within a former agricultural field (NGR: centred at NS 50074 60216). The site is bounded to the north by a fire station and by agricultural land, to the west by existing housing, to the south by scrubland and to the east by Blackbyres Road. The available evaluation area is located along the north-western edge of the development area, outside the footprint of the retail depot building (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment carried out in March 2017, recorded one known cultural heritage site within the proposed development area (Rennie, 2017). It consists of two sections of the Paisley to Barrhead branch of the Caledonian Railway, located at the east of the Site (WoSAS Ev5972).
- 4.2 Land to the north-west of the Site, just south of Harelaw farm, is said to have been the location of the Battle of Crosstab (WoSAS ID: 7562). Although there remains no independent evidence for this battle, local belief in a battle of some sort having taken place near here was sufficiently strong at the time of Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) for this location to be labelled "Field of Battle" on his map. Roy places the site a little to the SE of "Harrlaw" with "Cruetub" a little further off to the SW. Harrlaw and Cruetub can be confidently identified with the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey farms of Harelaw and Crosstobs on place-name, topographical and topological grounds. Harelaw remains a modern farmstead, while Crosstobs has been encroached upon by modern housing. The area identified as the battle site remains open fields on high ground around Harelaw Mount, which on the 1st Ed OS map is shown topped with a near circular enclosure, presumably a small plantation or belvedere. TE Cooke wrote that The Battle of Crosstab (Crosstobs: name NS 4979 6013), involving the Danes, took place about a mile N of Arthurlie, where a stone pillar formerly stood, said to have been erected to commemorate the battle.

- 4.3 The earliest map to depict any detail of the area is Roy's mid-eighteenth century map. Here the Site lies within the unenclosed agricultural land to the west of Blackbyres farm. The 1911 Ordnance Survey map illustrates the increasing industrialisation of the general area, and two railway lines have been constructed at the east end of the Site. Subsequent historic maps demonstrate that the Site remained as agricultural land until at least 1959.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
 - as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation 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 behalf of the Planning Authority, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
- Code of conduct (2014);
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014), and
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2 An archaeological evaluation of the development area will comprise the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% (ie 288 m²) of the 0.3592 ha available area north of the building footprint. This will evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features.
- 6.3 The evaluation trenches across the development area will comprise three trenches, two measuring 50 m long and one measuring 44 m long all by 2 m wide, amounting to 288 m² in total (Figure 1). All machine excavation of trenches will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. The evaluation will occur during the demolition of the upstanding buildings.
- 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.

- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 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 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.
- 6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.11 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report incorporating the results of the fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two to four weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the WoSAS for agreement within four weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the evaluation. 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 evaluation trenches, archaeological features and will include archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will be accompanied by an addendum to this WSI 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;
 - example photographs of significant features;
 - 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);
- DES Entry;
- bibliography.

- 7.4 A pdf copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a digital PDF copy will be sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the 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.

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 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 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): Claire Shaw
 - Additional archaeologists: Alistair Branagh

- Technical Support: Aileen Maule
- Project Manager: Iraia Arabaolaza

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

Monitoring & Timetable

13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is 12 February 2018. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the evaluation of 8% of the development area will take one day to complete, including backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance. 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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