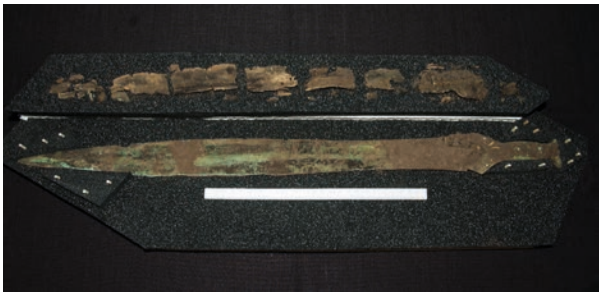
GUARD archaeology



Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew -Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4578

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Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew - Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: ERS Limited

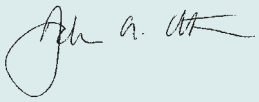
NGR: NS 492 679

Project Number: 4578

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT	Warren Bailie Project Manager	**FINAL**	John Atkinson Managing Director
10/05/17		10/05/17	

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

www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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Figure 1:
Site and Trial/Borehole Location

Executive Summary

1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by ERS Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing at Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew, Renfrewshire. This work was undertaken between 31st March and 5th of May 2017 and revealed no features of archaeological significance within the areas tested on the site.

Introduction

2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of ERS Limited on a site proposed for the construction of a segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing at Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew, Renfrewshire. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were discovered. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work between 31st March and 5th May 2017.

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). An OASIS entry has also been produced (Reference: guardarc1-281917).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 The site location is to the north and south of Inchinnan Bridge over the Black Cart water, where the A8 Inchinnan road becomes Greenock road. The site is centred on NGR NS 49235 67938 and is framed by arable land and trees to the north and south with the Black Cart separating the north and south areas of the site (Figure 1).

3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Raised Tidal Flat Deposits of Flandrian Age – silt and clay while the solid geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Plate 1: General shot of the bridge from the south side.

Archaeological Background

4.1 The proposed development is situated on both sides of the category A Listed Inchinnan Bridge (LB: 12732; WoSAS Pin: 7626; Canmore ID: 43071). The bridge was built in 1812 as three large segmental arches and two smaller side arches framed by attached fluted Graeco-Roman doric columns; it was similar in design to White Cart Bridge. It was built of bull-faced masonry with ashlar parapets following the destruction in 1809 of the earlier bridge which is depicted on Roy's map.

4.2 The Scheduled Monument Inchinnan (SM2792), site of All Hallows Church, is situated to the north-west of the proposed development area. The monument comprises the remains of the former parish church of All Hallows, the associated burial ground, tombstones and manse. A monastery was first established on the site by St Conval in 600 AD and this was subsequently replaced by a church around 1100. The 12th century church was dismantled in 1828 and a new church built. This in turn was replaced by All Hallows church and manse, constructed between 1899 and 1904 in the Gothic style. The manse and church were largely demolished in 1965 to accommodate the expansion of Glasgow Airport. The west end of the church survives as a partial upstanding ruin and the rest of the monument survives as buried features and deposits.

4.3 On the north shore of the Black Cart Water, a number of fragments of worked stone were identified near the wooden weir just downstream of Inchinnan Bridge (WoSAS Pin: 66192). Further north and depicted in Roy's map (1747-55), an informal small settlement known as Inchinnan is recorded. It is comprised of various structures located to the east of the possible medieval church (WOSAS Pin: 62749).

Aims and Objectives

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 Inchinnan Bridge 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 CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on all ground disturbance works in the 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 Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork.

6.2 All work was conducted to comply with WoSAS standard conditions for archaeological fieldwork.

6.3 A representative section was recorded in each testing area 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.

Results

7.1 A total of six trial pits and seven boreholes locations were stripped of topsoil to reveal loose dark grey brown silty loam with occasional root inclusions at the north side and hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris made up ground at the south side. Over the majority of the area topsoil deposits measured 0.3 m to 0.45 m thick. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were encountered.

7.2 During the watching brief a background scatter of artefacts were noted from topsoil deposits across the area, including fragments of modern china, none of which was retained.

Discussion

8.1 The watching brief identified no features of archaeological significance relating to the construction and use of Inchinnan Bridge or the use of the site during the medieval or post-medieval period in relation to the scheduled site of All Hallows Church.

Recommendations

9.1 The watching brief work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist in the areas tested 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.

Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank ERS Limited for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by ERS Limited. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and 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.

Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew - Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

http:// www.bgs.ac.uk – accessed on 07/04/2017

http:// www.pastmap.org.uk- accessed on 07/04/2017

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk- accessed on 07/04/2017

http://www.wosas.net- accessed on 07/04/2017

Appendix B: Borehole and trial pits descriptions

TP & BH No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
TPG11	1.7	0.4	3.2	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.3 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand	No archaeology
BHG03	1.9	0.1	0.4	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.3 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand	No archaeology
TPG12	2.4	0.42	1.5	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of roots and moderate inclusions of angular pebbles. 0.3 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand with occassional rounded sandstone cobbles	No archaeology
BHG04	2.5	0.42	0.5	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.45 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand	No archaeology
BHG05	2.5	0.4	0.4	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.3 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand	No archaeology
TPG10	2.1	0.4	0.4	Loose dark grey silty loam with moderate inclusions of roots. 0.3 m thick	-	Soft moderate light greyish brown silty clay	No archaeology
BHG08	0.3	0.3	1	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.3 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.7 m thick	-	No archaeology
BHG06	0.3	0.3	1.1	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.3 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.8 m thick	-	No archaeology
BHG07	0.3	0.3	1.2	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.3 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.9 m thick	Soft/loose yellowy brown sandy clay	No archaeology
BHG35	0.4	0.36	0.35	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty loam with occassional inclusions of fine roots. 0.33 m thick.	-	Soft/loose light brown gravelly sand	No archaeology
TPG13	1.35	0.7	3.3	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.2 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots. 1.6 m thick	Firm grey boulder clay	No archaeology

TP & BH No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
TPG14	1.4	0.7	1.1	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.15 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots. 0.3 m thick	Moderate mid light orangey brown silty sand	No archaeology
TPG15	1.35	0.7	0.8	Hard mid grey silty gravel with frequent debris. 0.2 m thick	Moderate solft mid brown silty clay with occassional inclusions of roots and china fragments. 0.35 m thick	Moderate mid light orangey brown silty sand	No archaeology

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	TPG11	-	ID shot	-
3	TPG11	-	Post-ex of trial pit	Above
4	TPG11	-	W facing section of TP	W
5	BHG03	-	ID shot	-
6	BHG03	-	General shot showing bridge	NW
7	BHG03	-	Post-ex of borehole	W
8	BHG03	-	S facing section of BH	S
9	TPG12	-	ID shot	-
10	TPG12	-	Post-ex of trial pit	N
11	TPG12	-	W facing section of TP	W
12	BHG04	-	ID shot	-
13	BHG04	-	Post-ex of borehole	E
14	BHG04	-	S facing section of BH	S
15	BHG05	-	ID shot	-
16	BHG05	-	Post-ex of borehole	SE
17	BHG05	-	SW facing section of BH	SW
18	TPG10	-	ID shot	-
19	TPG10	-	Post-ex of trial pit	E
20	TPG10	-	N facing section	N
21	-	-	General shot of the bridge	SW
22	-	-	General shot of the bridge	SW
23	-	-	General shot of the bridge	S
24	BHG08	-	ID shot	-
25	BHG08	-	Post-ex of borehole	Above
26	BHG08	-	E facing section of BH	E
27	BHG06	-	ID shot	-
28	BHG06	-	Post-ex of borehole	Above
29	BHG06	-	E facing section of BH	E
30	BHG06	-	E facing section of BH	E
31	BHG07	-	ID shot	-
32	BHG07	-	Post-ex of borehole	Above
33	BHG07	-	E facing section of BH	E
34	-	-	General shot showing BHG06 and BHG07 post-ex	W
35	BHG35	-	Post-ex of borehole	Above
36	BHG35	-	S facing section of BH	S
37	BHG35	-	ID shot	-
38	TPG13	-	General view of trial pit	SW
39	TPG13	-	Post-ex of trial pit	N
40	TPG13	-	E facing section of TP	E
41	TPG15	-	ID shot	-
42	TPG15	-	Post-ex of trial pit	E
43	TPG15	-	S facing section of TP	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
44	TPG14	-	ID shot	-
45	TPG14	-	Post-ex of trial pit	E
46	TPG14	-	S facing section of TP	S

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavations in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Inchinnan Bridge
PROJECT CODE:	4578
PARISH:	Inchinnan
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	A listed building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	n/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 49235 67938
START DATE (this season)	31st March 2017
END DATE (this season)	05th May 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by ERS Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing at Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew, Renfrewshire. This work was undertaken between 31st March and 5th of May 2017 and revealed no features of archaeological significance within the areas tested on site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ERS Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	none
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix E: Method Statement

INCHINNAN BRIDGE, RENFREW

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4578

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

Executive Summary

1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to any site investigation and ground works associated with the construction of a segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing at Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew, Renfrewshire (Proposal of Application Notice: 17/0222/NO). 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 segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing at Inchinnan Bridge, Renfrew. The watching brief will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains, particularly those related to Inchinnan Bridge (LB:12732; WoSAS Pin: 7626; Canmore ID: 43071). 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 site location is at Inchinnan Bridge over the Black Cart water, where the A8 Inchinnan road becomes Greenock road. The site is situated at NGR NS 492679 and is framed by arable land and trees to the north and south and the Black Cart river to the east and west. The site is currently used as a bridge.

Archaeological Background

4.1 The proposed development is situated on both sides of the category A Listed Inchinnan Bridge (LB:12732; WoSAS Pin: 7626; Canmore ID: 43071). The bridge was built in 1812as three large segmental arches and two smaller side arches framed by attached fluted Graeco-Roman doric columns; it was similar in design to White Cart Bridge. It was built of bull-faced masonry with ashlar parapets following the destruction in 1809 of the earlier bridge which is depicted on Roy's map.

4.2 The Scheduled Monument Inchinnan (SM2792), site of All Hallows Church, is situated to the north-west of the proposed development area. The monument comprises the remains of the former parish church of All Hallows, the associated burial ground, tombstones and manse. A monastery was first established on the site by St Conval in 600 AD and this was subsequently replaced by a church around 1100. The 12th century church was dismantled in 1828 and a new church built. This in turn was replaced by All Hallows church and manse, constructed between 1899 and 1904 in the Gothic style. The manse and church were largely demolished in 1965 to accommodate the expansion of Glasgow Airport. The west end of the church survives as a partial upstanding ruin and the rest of the monument survives as buried features and deposits.

4.3 On the north shore of the Black Cart Water, a number of fragments of worked stone were identified near the wooden weir just downstream of Inchinnan Bridge (WOSAS Pin: 66192). Further north and depicted in Roy's map (1747-55), an informal small settlement known as Inchinnan is recorded. It is comprised of various structures located to the east of the possible medieval church (WOSAS Pin: 62749).

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 Inchinnan Bridge 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 CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on all ground disturbance works in the 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 programme of archaeological works will involve archaeological monitoring of all ground-breaking works associated with the proposed construction of a segregated cycleway and cycle bridge crossing that have the potential to impact upon sub-surface archaeological remains on the development site.

6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each area of disturbance 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*.

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 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.

6.11 All work will be conducted to comply with WoSAS standard conditions for archaeological fieldwork.

6.12 All significant features will be fully excavated and recorded in line to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards. GUARD Archaeology Limited is a CIfA Registered Organisation.

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 for agreement on behalf of the planning authority. 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.

6.1 If appropriate, the report will also include any additional methodologies issued for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.

6.2 The report will include the following:

- executive summary;
- a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
- OASIS reference number; unique site code;
- contractor's details including date work carried out;
- nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
- description of the site history, location and geology;
- a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
- discussion of the results of 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): Iraia Arabaolaza
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, John Atkinson, 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 ending 31st March 2017. 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 dependent 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.

Sources Consulted

https://canmore.org.uk/

http://pastmap.org.uk/

http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/

http://wosas.net/

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