Carey Solar Farm, Abernethy, Perth and Kinross

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

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wessexarchaeology



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Carey Solar Farm, Abernethy, Perth and Kinross

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by SSPV 1 Limited ('the client'), to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological watching brief during the removal of a temporary haul road. The works to be monitored are centred on NGR 317655 716599, to the west of Abernethy, Perth and Kinross (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The overall development comprised the installation of photovoltaic solar panel farm and ancillary works.

1.1.3 In early 2025, a substantial temporary road was installed across the Carey, Roman temporary camp and enclosure, Abernethy (Scheduled Monument SM9449) as part of the Carey solar farm development. This consisted of laying a membrane directly on the field surface which was covered by stone and compacted. This road was used by HGVs bringing in material for construction at the main development site.

1.1.4 Following a site visit by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) on 12 August 2025, remedial works were requested to ameliorate the effect of the haul road works (HES case ID: 300078806). The remedial works required were set out as follows:

- The road should be entirely removed from the scheduled area. A detailed methodology should be provided for agreement with HES and any works undertaken under the terms of that document.

Reason: To ensure the monument is not placed in long term risk as a result of the unauthorised works.

Timescale: Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) Application to be submitted within 3 months of the date of this letter, with works completed within 6 months of SMC being granted. This extended period is to allow for the works to be undertaken in dry conditions following this winter.

SMC: These works will require scheduled monument consent.

- A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist should be contracted to provide a watching brief for the removal of the track from the scheduled area. The archaeologist should provide a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation for agreement with Historic Environment Scotland and any works undertaken under the terms of that document.

Reason: To ensure that no further damage is caused to the monument during the removal works.

Timescale: The WSI should be submitted at the same time as the SMC application detailed above.

SMC: The WSI should accompany the SMC application detailed above.

1.1.5 The solar farm is complete and the road is no longer required. The works outlined in this WSI comprise the removal of this temporary haul road as required by HES.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This WSI sets out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology will implement the archaeological works. In format and content, it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in HES's *Policy Statement* (HES 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (CIfA 2023).

1.2.2 This document will be submitted to the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer, HES, for approval in support of the application for SMC, so that it is in place along with SMC prior to the start of the watching brief.

1.2.3 All works set out in this WSI will be undertaken in accordance with SMC.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The proposed watching brief is located to the west of Abernethy, and to the south of the River Earn. The temporary haul road bisects agricultural fields and is centred on NGR 317655 716599.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels are c. 10.5 m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

1.3.3 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Glenvale sandstone formation – Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 359 to 383 million years ago in the Devonian period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. Superficial deposits of raised tidal flat deposits of Holocene Age – silt and clay. Superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the quaternary period (British Geological Survey online viewer 2026).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The site lies within an area of scheduled Roman remains: Carey, Roman temporary camp and enclosure, Abernethy (Scheduled Monument SM9449). The scheduled monument is summarised below.

2.2 Carey, Roman temporary camp and enclosure, Abernethy (SM9449)

2.2.1 The monument comprises a Roman temporary camp and enclosure of probable late 1st century AD date, visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument is situated in flat pasture and arable fields at about 10 m O.D. The camp covers an area of approximately 116 acres and is rhomboidal rather than rectangular on plan, with axial dimensions of about 659 m north–south by 698 m east–west.

2.2.2 No extant earthworks remain but air reconnaissance has revealed the greater part of the east, south & north sides and considerable lengths of the west side. Two gates with titula (short straight lengths of ditch protecting the entrance) entrances are visible on the south

side while the north side clearly had two gates: the westernmost being proved by excavation.

2.2.3 The east and west sides each had a solitary central gate. Excavation of a ditch section on the south side yielded a minute fragment of South Gaulish Samian pottery which dates to the late 1st century AD. A small square enclosure, measuring c. 30 m by 30 m, is present set within the north-west angle of the camp perimeter, with the north side of the enclosure formed by the camp's ditch; the relationship between the two is unknown, but they appear to be contemporary.

2.2.4 The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is irregular in shape, and measures overall up to 760 m NNW–SSE by 809 m WSW–ENE.

2.2.5 The edges are defined in parts by existing field boundaries, drains and tracks, themselves excluded from the scheduling, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. Modern above ground features such as pylons, electricity and telephone poles, and post-and-wire fences are also excluded from the scheduling.

2.2.6 The monument is of national importance as an example of a Roman temporary camp which has the potential to enhance greatly our understanding of the Roman military presence in Scotland. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background for Carey Solar Farm was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: Foundation Archaeology 2015) and an updated search of available online resources was undertaken in producing the WSI for the evaluation works across the development area in 2021 (Wessex Archaeology 2021). A summary of the results is presented below.

Prehistoric to Romano-British

2.3.2 The earliest remains in the Parish of Abernethy date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age, including the prehistoric fort at Castle Hill south-east of the development (HER MPK3069) and two possible stone circles south-east of the development (HER MPK3155 and MPK13482).

2.3.3 Perthshire contains extensive archaeological evidence of Roman invasion and occupation dating to the latter half for the 1st century AD, known as the Flavian period. These include a number of forts along the Gask Ridge to the north of the River Earn, and also temporary camps. Encompassing the development area lies the scheduled monument Carey Temporary Roman Camp (Scheduled Monument SM9449; HER MPK3085) discussed above. A coin dating from this period was also found nearby on the banks of the River Earn in the late 19th century (HER MPK3110).

Medieval

2.3.4 The only known medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the development is agricultural in nature. Remains of rig and furrow cultivation are visible in aerial photography in the adjacent fields to the development area.

Post-Medieval

2.3.5 The archaeological evidence from the post-medieval period is also primarily agricultural. The farmhouse at Carey Farm, bult around 1835, is a category B listed building (LB5483). Similarly, there are a number of buildings visible on 19th century OS maps that are no longer noted on current maps but were probably agricultural in nature, although one seems to have been a mill and associated lade (HER MPK9724; MPK9725; MPK9723). Further cottages and the farmhouse at Culfargie have not been assigned a period but are likely to date to the post-medieval period (HER MPK8327, MPK3095).

2.3.6 A stone bridge over the River Farg, and a fishing lodge on the River Earn are also likely to date to the post-medieval period (HER MPK6837, MPK3101).

Unknown

2.3.7 A possible rectilinear enclosure visible in cropmarks in aerial photography to the northwest of the development area (HER MPK6608). This measures 40m by 20m and its origin in unknown.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are:

- to ensure that the haul road is removed without causing further damage to the scheduled monument.
- to ensure HES are kept updated on the works and that information about the works is passed on to HES through the preparation of a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI and all conditions and clauses that will be set out within the SMC. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer and the client, prior to being implemented.

4.1.2 The watching brief will monitor all groundworks associated with the removal of the temporary haul road. The proposed groundworks to be monitored are set out below.

4.2 Proposed programme of works

4.2.1 The proposed groundworks will require vehicle movements within the Scheduled Monument to access to the temporary haul road.

4.2.2 The following plant will be used to deliver the haul road removal project:

• Tracked or wheeled excavator

• Dumper trucks

4.2.3 Other contractor support vehicles e.g., 4x4 vehicles, work vans (or equivalent) will be present on site during the works.

4.2.4 All plant and support vehicles will be constrained to the metalled portion of the haul road when working within the boundaries of the scheduled monument.

4.2.5 No plant or support vehicles will encroach upon the removed portion of the haul road or adjacent agricultural land when working within the boundaries of the scheduled monument.

4.3 Service location and other constraints

4.3.1 The client and/or their principal contactor will be responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the watching brief area/s. The client and/or their principal contactor will also be responsible for informing Wessex Archaeology of, and delimiting, any other areas of environmental, ecological or other constraints.

4.4 Watching brief methods

4.4.1 The watching brief will be undertaken by at least one archaeologist, subject to the number of site operations being carried out at any one time. All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and will be constantly monitored by the watching archaeologist.

4.4.2 The archaeologist will ensure that the membrane below the road is not penetrated by the excavator and that vehicles do not drive across the scheduled area. No mechanical or hand excavation will be undertaken below the membrane.

4.4.3 If any archaeological features/deposits are encountered during the works within the scheduled area, then these will be recorded and left *in-situ* and this will be reported to HES immediately. No archaeological features or deposits will be excavated or sampled without agreement in writing from Historic Environment Scotland.

4.4.4 If the ground below the membrane is impacted the archaeologist may ask for the groundwork to be temporarily halted whilst investigations are carried out. If appropriate, areas of archaeological interest will be defined and suitably protected in advance of their investigation and recording. Any artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.

4.4.5 If human remains are uncovered, the specific methods outlined below (section 4.8.2) will be followed.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 Any exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

4.5.2 A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.6 Survey

4.6.1 If required real time kinematic (RTK) survey will be carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid

coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.6.2 If, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is not possible to survey using survey equipment prior to the destruction of the material, archaeological features will be located to either client plans that are related to OS mapping or structures/features that appear on OS mapping. This will be achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

4.7 Monitoring

4.7.1 The client will inform the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer of the start of the watching brief and its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer to make site visits in order to inspect and monitor the progress of the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer.

4.8 Finds

General

4.8.1 All archaeological finds will be retained, although those of modern date (19th century or later) may be recorded on site and not retained. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

4.8.2 Every discovery of readily identifiable human remains made during archaeological excavations will be reported by the excavation director to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office within 24 hours. Further excavation or disturbance of the remains will cease until the excavation director is advised formally by the legal authorities that work may continue (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).

4.8.3 Any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt) discovered, will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Following discussions with the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office, the client and the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer, and with advice from Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal or sampling as part of the watching brief will be determined.

4.8.4 Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site in compliance with terms imposed by the Procurator Fiscal's office. Excavation procedures relating to human remains will comply with Scots Law as set out in Historic Scotland's (2016) *Operational Policy Paper 5: The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

4.8.5 Any excavation and post-excavation processing will be carried out accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in CIfA *Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

4.8.6 The final deposition of human remains subsequent to the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will be in accordance with the terms agreed with the Procurator Fiscal's office.

4.9 Environmental sampling

4.9.1 It is not envisaged that any samples will need to be taken during these works. No archaeological features or deposits should be sampled without agreement in writing from Historic Environment Scotland. Should they be required all sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (Historic England 2015; 2025).

4.9.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (e.g., pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.

4.9.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.

4.9.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.

4.9.5 Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (e.g., pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (e.g., molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 Stratigraphic evidence

5.1.1 All written and drawn records from the watching brief will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will usually be transcribed into an Access database, which can be updated during any further analysis. The watching brief will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.

5.1.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate.

5.2 Finds evidence

5.2.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the watching brief. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.

5.2.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.

5.2.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the CIfA (2020a).

5.3 Environmental evidence

5.3.1 If taken any bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried if necessary. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the selection policy, section 6.4).

5.3.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.

5.3.3 Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.

5.4 Reporting

5.4.1 Following completion of the fieldwork a draft data structure report will be submitted for approval to the client and the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

5.4.2 The data structure report will adhere to Historic Environment Scotland's (2023) Reporting and Archiving Requirements for Archaeological Excavation on Scheduled Monuments and include the following elements:

- a non-technical summary;
- project number, planning reference numbers, dates of fieldwork and National Grid Reference;
- an account of the background to the project and circumstances of work;
- the methodologies used;
- a description of any archaeology identified;
- a summary of the artefactual/environmental material recovered from the Site;
- recommendations for further work, should this be warranted;
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the site, location of known archaeological structures, architectural features and observations, and deposits and their extent;
- details of the archive and its proposed location
- Appendices inclusive of:
- a detailed context index
- tabulation of finds data by context and by material type;
- tabulation of small finds;
- tabulation of environmental samples by context and potential;
- tabulation of the graphics record; and

- tabulation of the photographic archive.

5.4.3 A copy of the data structure report(s) and surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with HES.

OASIS and DES

5.4.4 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main), including an entry for Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Treasure Trove

6.1.1 Upon completion of all fieldwork, details of the site name, location, excavating unit, point of contact for the project and composition/size of archaeological assemblage will be submitted to the Treasure Trove Unit via the 'Standard organised fieldwork reporting' and 'Reporting of finds for Treasure Trove Assessment' forms.

6.1.2 Under the laws of Treasure Trove and *bona vacantia*, all material recovered by archaeological intervention in Scotland belongs to the Crown. Material may not be removed from Scotland without the prior written permission of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Should it be necessary to transport finds outside of Scotland then permission will be sought via an 'Application form for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes'.

6.2 Museum

6.2.1 The archive will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland and the relevant local authority Historic Environment Record (HER). The final deposition of any artefacts/ecofacts will be allocated through the Treasure Trove Unit panel.

6.2.2 Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification following review by the Treasure Trove Unit panel and an accession number will be obtained.

6.3 Preparation of archive

6.3.1 The complete archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2020b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

6.4 Selection policy

6.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

6.5 Security copy

6.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7 COPYRIGHT

7.1 Archive and report copyright

7.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

7.2 Third party data copyright

7.2.1 This document, the watching brief report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

8 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

8.1 External quality standards

8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2025a) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2025e). All staff directly employed or subcontracted by Wessex Archaeology will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice and will normally be members of the CIfA.

8.2 Personnel

8.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's core staff, who will be on site at all times for the length of archaeological fieldwork as required. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager and fieldwork director will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.

8.2.2 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard

methods, under the supervision of the departmental managers and the overall direction of the project manager. A complete list of finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.

8.2.3 The following key staff are proposed:

- Project Manager John Winfer
- Fieldwork Director Ben Saunders

8.2.4 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right, due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., annual leave, sick leave, maternity, retirement etc) to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

8.3 Internal quality standards

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates Wessex Archaeology's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

8.3.2 Wessex Archaeology operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are assigned to individual project managers who are responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. This includes monitoring project progress and quality; controlling the project budget from inception to completion; and all aspects of Health and Safety for the project. At all stages the project manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the team leader or regional director.

8.3.3 All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis by the project manager, and all reports and other documents are checked (where applicable) by the team leader/technical manager, or regional director, before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work. The technical managers in the Graphics, Finds & Analysis, GeoServices and IT sections provide additional assistance and advice.

8.3.4 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology’s quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the senior management team in consultation with the team leaders/regional directors who also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology’s portfolio of project commitments.

8.4 Health and Safety

8.4.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology will supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* 1974 and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations* 1999, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

8.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the client before the commencement of the watching brief. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on the site, and any other specific additional requirements of the principal contractor.

8.4.3 All fieldwork staff are certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) or UK equivalent and have had UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Key staff also have qualifications in the use of CAT and Genny equipment and as banksmen/Plant Machinery Marshalls through the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).

8.5 Insurance

8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology has both Public Liability (£10,000,000) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£5,000,000).

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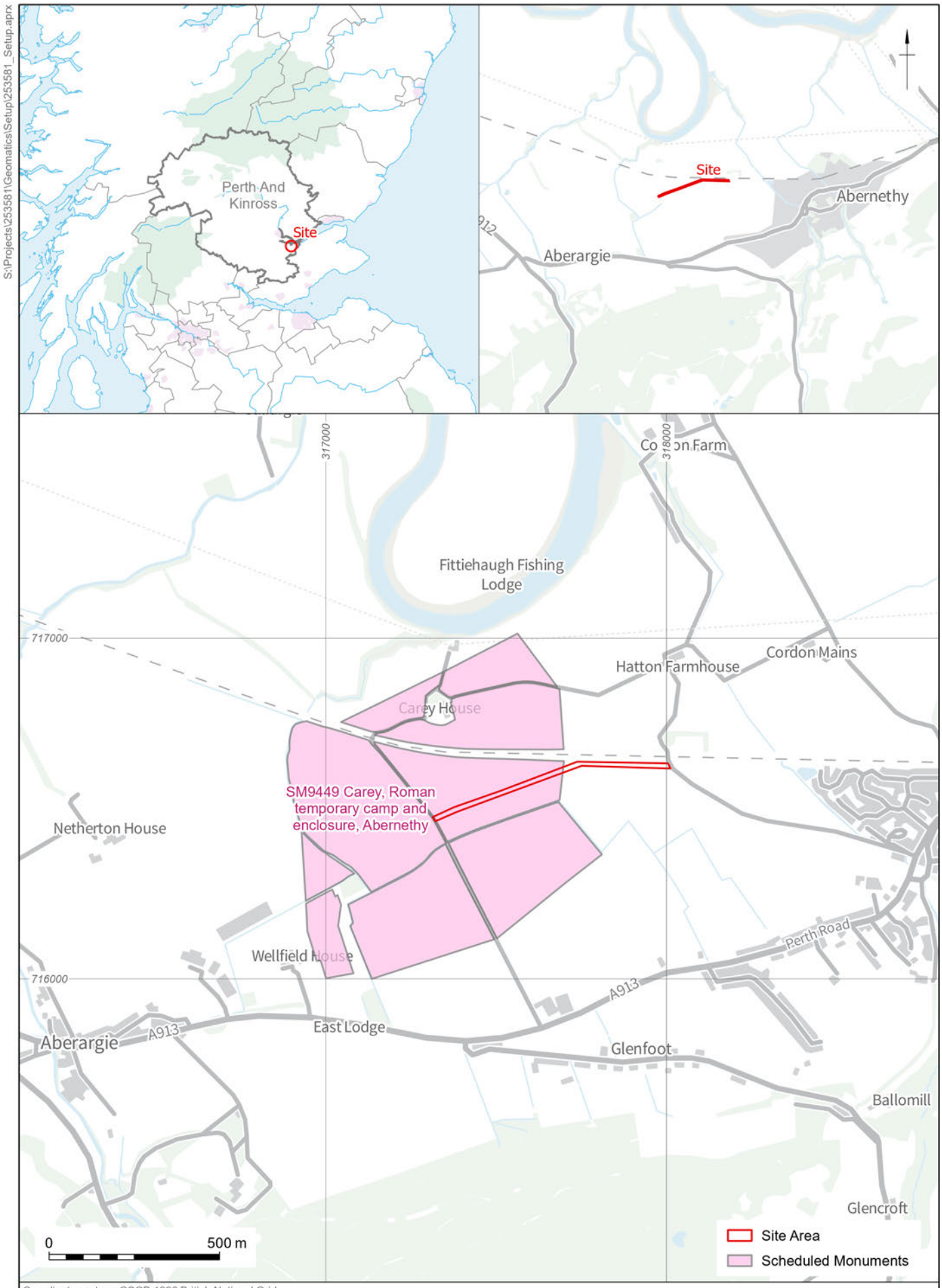
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Finds and environmental specialists

Name	Qualifications	Specialism
Sander Aerts	BA; MSc	Archaeoentomological remains, animal bone, marine shell
Phil Andrews	BSc; FSA; MCIfA	Slag and metal working debris
Richard Bradley	BA; MA; MCIfA	Battlefield artefacts, particularly Civil War period lead shot
Ceridwen Boston	BSocSc; MA; MSc; DPhil	Osteoarchaeology; funerary archaeology
Elina Brook	BA; MA; PCIfA	Later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, and small finds
Alex Brown	BA; MSc; PhD	Geoarchaeology, palynology
Dan Carter	BSc; PhD	Pottery with particular emphasis on post-Roman ceramics. Small and bulk finds including ceramic building material, fired clay, metalwork, clay tobacco pipe, stone, shale and glass
Liz Chambers	BA; MSc	Geoarchaeology
Fiona Eaglesham	BSc; MSc	Archaeobotanical remains
Robert Francis	BSc, MSc, PhD	Anthracological remains, archaeobotanical remains
Erica Gittins	BA; MA; PhD	Prehistoric flint
Phil Harding	PhD	Prehistoric flint, particularly Palaeolithic flint
Hayley Hawkins	BSc; MSc	Geoarchaeology, marine geoarchaeology
Lorrain Higbee	BSc; MSc; MCIfA	Animal bone
Matt Leivers	BA; PhD; ACIfA	Prehistoric pottery and flint
Inés López-Dóriga	BA; MA; PhD	Archaeobotanical remains
Erica Macey-Bracken	BA; ACIfA	Post-medieval finds, ceramic building material and worked wood
Katie Marsden	BSc	Pottery from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern. Metalwork of all periods, including coins. Small and bulk finds including fired clay, ceramic building material, worked bone
Cai Mason	BSc; MCIfA	Post-medieval finds, particularly glass
Jacqueline McKinley	BTech; FSA	Human remains (inhumations and cremations)
Nicki Mulhall		Geoarchaeology and archaeobotanical remains
David Mullin	BA; M.Phil; PhD	Earlier prehistoric pottery (Neolithic–Late Bronze Age)
Marek Lewcun		Clay tobacco pipe
Virva Lompolo	HuK; FM*; MSc	Pottery trainee (*HuK equiv. = BA; FM equiv.= MA; qualifications acquired in Finland)
Jack Oughton	MSci; PhD	Geoarchaeology, palynology, geology
Kate Roberts	BA; MSc	Archaeobotanical remains
Charlie Robertson	BA; MSc	Human remains (inhumations)
Megan Scantlebury	BA; MSc	Archaeobotanical remains

Name	Qualifications	Specialism
Rachael Seager Smith	BA; MCIfA	Pottery with particular emphasis on Roman ceramics; and metalwork, fired clay, ceramic building material, stone, worked bone, shale, glass, and wall plaster
Andrew Shaw	BA; MA; PhD	Palaeolithic lithic artefacts and Pleistocene geoarchaeology
Mark Stewart	BA; MPhil	Prehistoric flint, worked stone, ceramic building material, glass, fired clay
Amy Thorp	BA; MA	Pottery with emphasis on Roman ceramics, small finds
Ed Treasure	BSc; MRes; PhD	Archaeobotanical remains, including plant remains and charcoal/wood
Kevin Trott	BA	Pottery from the Iron Age to early modern period, with emphasis on later Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval to post-medieval periods. Ceramic building material, fired clay/briquetage, metalwork/small finds, clay tobacco pipes, worked bone, stone artefacts, shale, glass, wall plaster, leather, marine shell
Ashley Tuck	BSc; MCIfA	Post-medieval CBM, crucibles, industrial residues and metal
Jessica Waterworth	BA; MSc	Animal bone
Thomas Wicks	BA; MA	Conservation of objects



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Figure 1: Site location

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