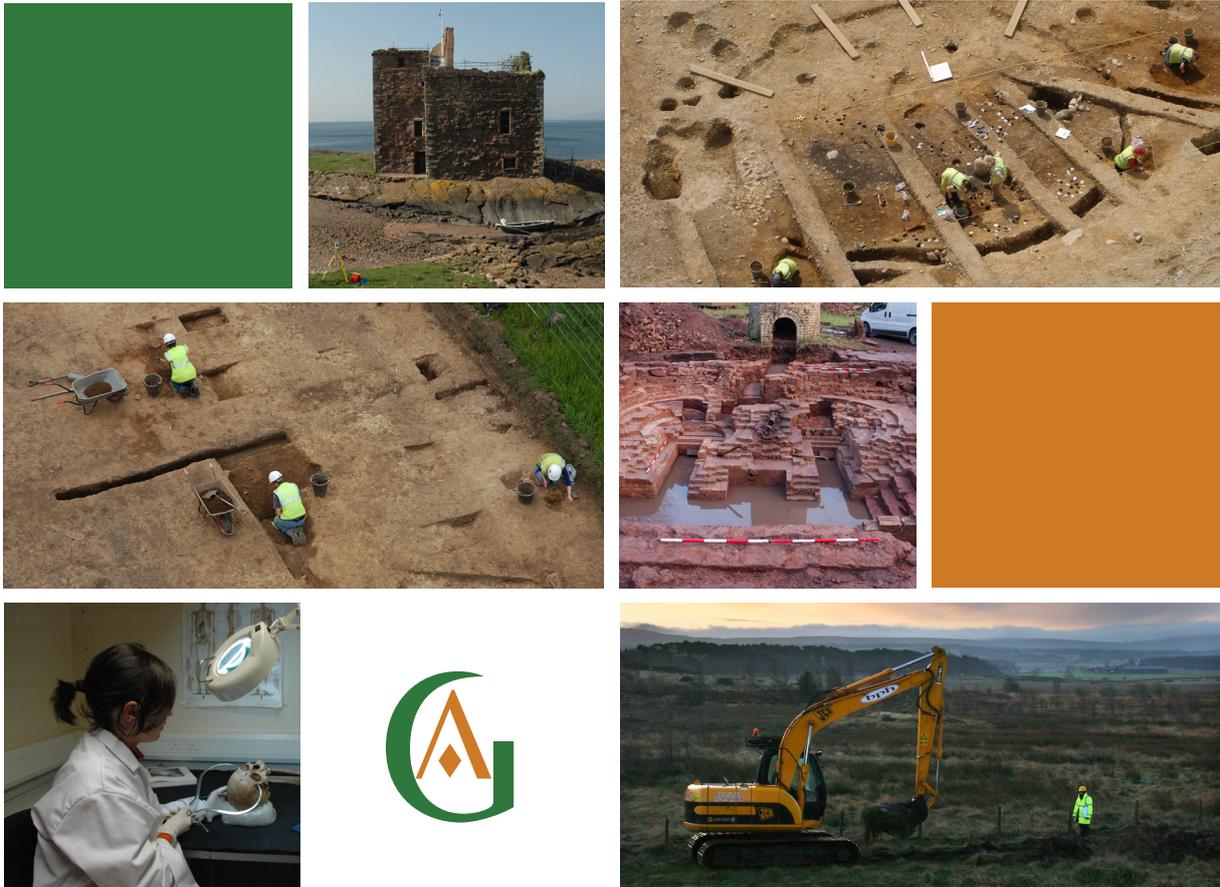


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**The Old Mill, Portsonachan
Data Structure Report
Project 3341**

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The Old Mill, Portsonachan

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Dr W L Lim

NGR: NN 0340 1970

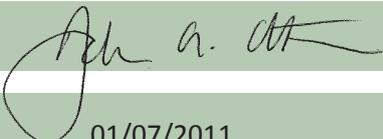
Project Number: 3341

Project Manager: John Atkinson & Warren Bailie

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Approved by:



01/07/2011

Date:

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

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	5
Methodology	6
Topographic Survey	6
Standing Buildings Survey	6
Evaluation Trenches	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Recommendations	7
Acknowledgements	7
Appendices	9
Appendix A: Trench Details	9
Appendix B: List of Finds	9
Appendix C: Plates	9
Appendix D: List of Photographs	10
Appendix E: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry	12
Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation	13

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
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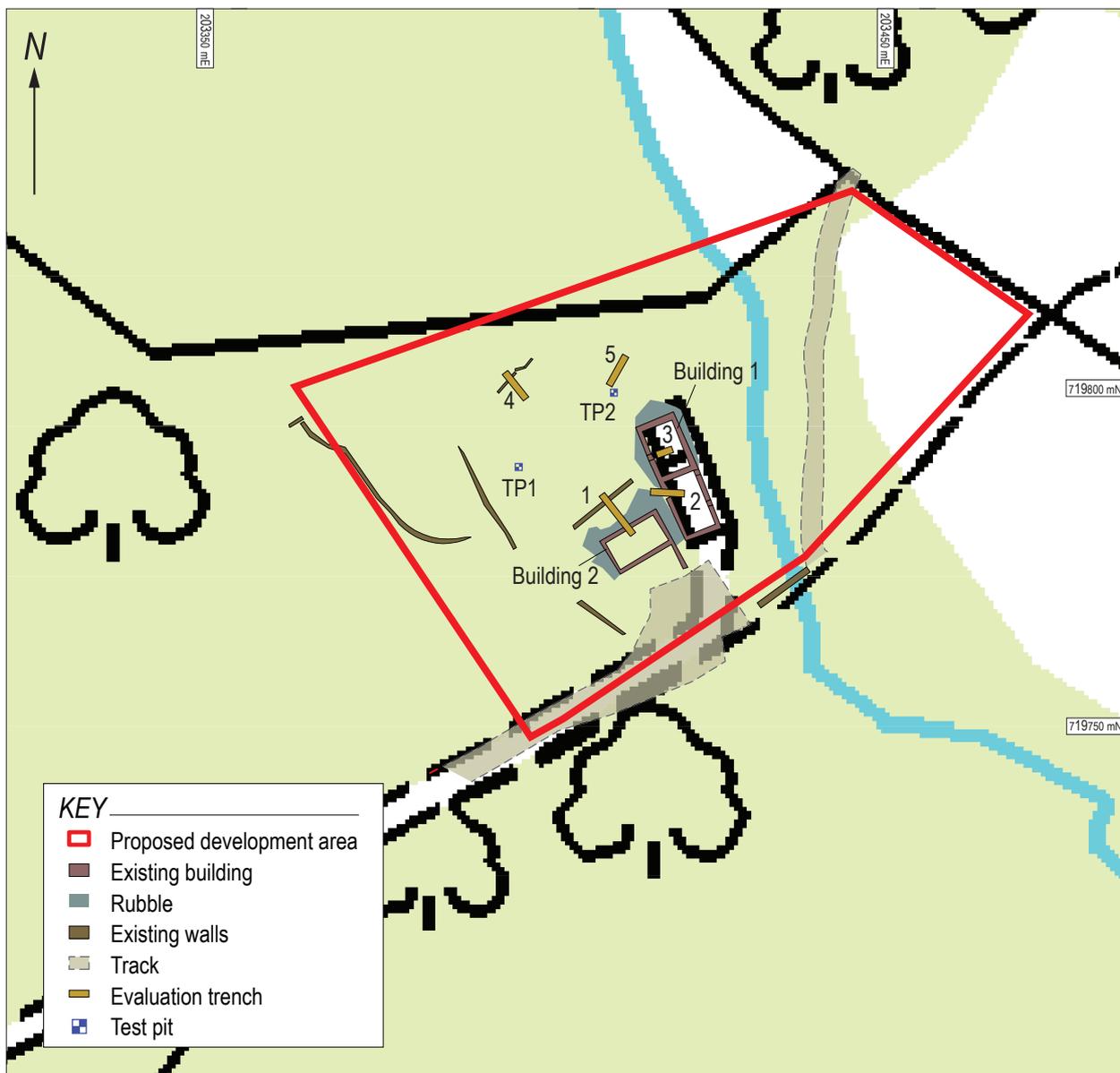


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 A topographic survey, a building recording survey and an archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Dr W L Lim, of an area proposed for development at The Old Mill, Portsonachan, Loch Awe, Argyll and Bute. No significant archaeological features or building remains predating the 19th century were encountered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of a topographical survey, building recording survey and archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD, on behalf of Dr W L Lim of a site proposed for the development of a dwelling house and access road at The Old Mill, Portsonachan, Loch Awe, Argyll and Bute. During the course of the evaluation a total of 25m² of trenching was undertaken, spread over five individual trenches arranged in a targetted pattern across the site.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development lies to the south-west of Portsonachan and south-east of Loch Awe and the B840 (NGR: NN 034 197). The development area covers approximately 6026 square metres and its centre sits at 89.238 metres AOD.
- 3.2 The site is bounded by an unnamed burn at its east side and sloping down fields of grassland and deciduous trees on its north, south and west boundaries. It currently consists of sloping down fields with a fairly flat area on a break of slope where remains of buildings are still present (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of unknown material, while the solid geology consists of Tayvallich volcanic formation (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A review of desk-based sources undertaken in advance of the trenching revealed a former settlement within the development area comprising the remains of two partially roofed buildings, one unroofed building and three enclosures (WoSAS Pin 44099), these are depicted on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey six inch map (Argyleshire 1875, cxxii). Examination of the second edition of the one inch map (Argyleshire 1897, sheet 45) indicates that only one structure was roofed at this time and depicted within a rectangular enclosure. By 1974, the Ordnance Survey were depicting structures here as unroofed. Examination of earlier maps does not indicate any evidence of this grouping. However, Roy's Military Map does indicate a group of structures around Sonachan House, which lies to the north-east.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were to:
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the area of development under targeted archaeological evaluation conditions;
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should they be encountered;
 - undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

Topographic Survey (Stage 1)

- 6.1 A topographic survey of the development area and its immediate surroundings was carried out in order to record the topography as well as any trace of the former buildings within the development area (Figure 1). The survey was conducted utilising a sub-cm differential GPS unit Leica R100 smartrover and the total station was a LeicaTCR 407.

Standing Buildings Survey

- 6.2 A photographic survey of upstanding structures was made in order to inform on the historical period and use of all current buildings at the site. This survey was conducted to RCHME level 1 standards and included a written description of the buildings, photographs of any extant building remains as well as sketches of the exterior walls.

Evaluation Trenches (Stage 2)

- 6.3 The topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in linear trenches to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. The trenches were located using the information from the topographic and photographic surveys (Figure 1). Three trenches (2, 4 & 5) measured 5 m in length, Trench 1 measured 7.5 m in length and Trench 3 measured 2.5 m in length. Trenches were located to provide a 0.4% sample (25 square metres) of the development area; the locations were chosen to investigate the three building noted on the 1871 map and within the enclosures. With this in mind the trenches were excavated within the physical constraints of upstanding walls, tree canopy and rubble piles.
- 6.4 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a Magellan hand-held sub-metre GPS. Weather conditions for the evaluation were dry and sunny.

Results

- 7.1 The work was undertaken between 23rd and 27th June 2011. The topographic survey was conducted using a sub-cm differential GPS unit Leica R100 smartrover and due to the difficulty in getting a signal, a Leica TCR407 Ultra total station was also utilised. It recorded the limits of the development area, the upstanding buildings, walls and tracks, as well as the different breaks of slope and gradients of the terrain. All recorded buildings, walls, rubble piles and trenches are shown on Figure 1.
- 7.2 The standing building survey revealed two rectangular dry stone buildings and seven dry stone walls. Most of the lines of recorded dry stone walls seemed to correspond with the boundaries depicted on the six inch first edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyleshire 1875, CXXII). The first building, Building 1, otherwise known as 'The Old Mill', comprised a rectangular building orientated NW-SE and which was divided into two rooms. The north room was recorded as Area A while the south room was called Area B. Area A was the better preserved one; the north wall appeared to survive to its original height. In this wall a window was still visible at its centre (Plate 1, Appendix C). There was also an entrance at the centre of the west wall. A lintel-stone was identified on the interior ground of the building (Plate 2, Appendix C). This building was investigated by Trenches 2 and 3. Building 2 was located to the south west of Building 1. This drystone building was orientated NE-SW, perpendicular to Building 1. At its south-east corner, abutting it, a wall measuring 4.25 m by 0.5 m was recorded, while an additional wall lay to the northwest of Building 2. Trench 1 investigated the relationship between Building 2 and the wall to the northwest. Another drystone wall two courses in height was identified at the extreme north-east of the development area and was investigated by Trench 4. One other recorded wall was located next to the un-named burn and a small waterfall; this measured 2.8 m in length, 1.8 m in height and 0.5 m in width.

- 7.3 Five trenches in total were excavated, comprising 25 square metres, the results of which are set out in Appendix A. For the majority of the area, trenches revealed a dark brown clayish loam topsoil (0.15 to 0.3 m thick), under which lay light grey clayish silt over natural subsoil. During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. The remnants of a stone floor in Building 1 made of angular stones lying 0.25 m below current ground level was found in Trench 3, but aside from this there were no other specific architectural details that would aid in the interpretation of the buildings. The buildings and walls appeared to be of simple, predominantly dry-stone, construction with occasional patches of mortar noted. There were no archaeological features or building remains found to suggest any activity here predating the 19th century. There was also no evidence of any materials or constructs that one might expect to find in the environs of a mill.
- 7.4 During the evaluation a background scatter of artefacts were recovered from topsoil deposits across the area, including 19th century ceramic sherds (SF001 & SF002) and a possible iron door lock (SF003) (Appendix B).
- 7.5 The client's building surveyor, Mr. David Orr requested the excavation of two small 1x1 m test pits to be excavated in the presence of the on-site GUARD Archaeologist (Figure 1). These test pits were to determine the level and nature of the underlying subsoil. These two pits, as expected, revealed a similar depth of dark brown clayish loam topsoil to that encountered in the five evaluation trenches. No archaeological deposits or previously unknown building remains were uncovered during the excavation of these test pits.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching identified several drystone walls; two of them were part of buildings recorded during the standing building survey (Buildings 1 & 2) while the rest were reflective of the boundaries depicted on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map. None of the walls encountered in the buildings (1003) and (2003) had any foundation cuts, which suggests that they were built on top of the original ground. An interesting find was the stone floor deposit (3003) encountered in Trench 3, inside the Old Mill building (Building 1; Plate 3). The walls associated with the boundaries (1004) and (4003) had 'U' shaped foundation cuts [1005] and [4004] respectively. All recorded features appeared to be contemporary, as suggested by the construction manner and the finds encountered during the evaluation. This evidence together with the cartographic source suggest the use of the site during the 19th century, but not earlier than this. There was no evidence of any manipulation of the burn for a mill, the burn was also flowing at a much lower level in the landscape than the building and no materials associated with milling were found during these investigations. The origins of 'The Old Mill' label for this site remain unknown.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work encountered no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work are required.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, archaeological advisors to Argyll and Bute Council, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Dr W L Lim for his assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by MacDougall contractors. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by John Atkinson and Warren Bailie.

**The Old Mill, Portsonachan.
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden	Intermediate deposit	Intermediate deposit	Subsoil	Details
1	7.5	1	0.4-0.6	Dark brown clayish loam. Depth: 0.15m	Dry stone wall; 1.2m height and 0.6m wide	Dry stone wall; 0.6m height and wide	Light grey clayish silt with moderate boulders	Two dry stone walls, one part of site 002 and the other possible enclosure with a foundation cut [1005]
2	5	1	0.3-0.7	Dark brown clayish loam. Depth: 0.3m	Dry stone wall; 1.4m height and 0.8m wide	-	Light grey clayish silt with moderate boulders	Stone wall part of site 001- The Old Mill
3	2.5	1	0.3	Turf	Dry stone floor. Depth: 0.25m	-	Light grey clayish silt with moderate boulders	Stone floor inside The Old Mill
4	5	1	0.5	Dark brown clayish loam. Depth: 0.15m	Dry stone wall; 0.6m height and 0.5m wide	-	Light grey clayish silt with moderate boulders	Stone wall part of site 006 with foundation cut [4004]
5	5	1	0.35	Dark brown clayish loam. Depth: 0.2m	-	-	Light grey clayish silt with moderate boulders	-

Appendix B: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	TR1	1001	2	Ceramic	XIX century white glazed and painted ceramic sherds
2	TR2	2001	1	Ceramic	XIX century white glazed base fragment
3	TR2	2001	1	Metal	Possible iron door lock

Appendix C: Plates

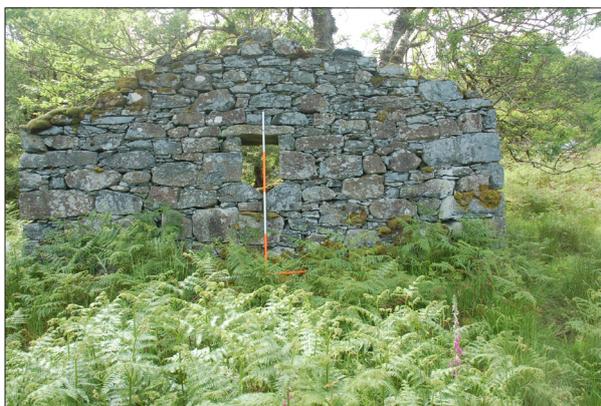


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Film 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Building 1	-	"Old Mill" door/entrance	W
3	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" door/entrance detail	W
4	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" door/entrance	W
5	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" door/entrance	W
6	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" north wall and window	N
7	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" north wall and window	N
8	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" north wall and window	N
9	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" north wall and window	N
10	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" detail of window	N
11	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" detail of window	N
12	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" east wall north half	E
13	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" east wall oblique	SE
14	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" east wall south half	E
15	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" east wall oblique	SE
16	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" south wall west half	S
17	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" south wall east half	S
18	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" south wall detail of possible door in NE corner	S
19	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" south wall detail of metal in door	S
20	Building 1, Area A	-	"Old Mill" south wall detail of possible door in NE corner	E
21	-	-	Working shot	SW
22	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" west wall south corner	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
23	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" west wall north corner	E
24	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" west wall rubble (centre)	E
25	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" south wall interiorly	N
26	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" east wall south corner	E
27	Building 1, Area B	-	"Old Mill" east wall south corner and rest of wall, oblique	SE
28	Wall south of building	-	Stone wall	N
29	Wall south of buildings	-	Stone wall and water fall	NE
30	Building 2	-	North wall east half	N
31	Building 2	-	North wall centre	N
32	Building 2	-	North wall centre	N
33	Building 2	-	North wall west half	N
34	Building 2	-	West wall	W
35	Building 2	-	West wall north half	W
36	Building 2	-	West wall south half	W
37	Building 2	-	South wall just east corner	S
38	Building 2	-	South wall oblique	SE
39	Wall south of buildings	-	Stone wall	S
40	-	-	Site 001, 002 and 004 together	S
41	Wall south of buildings	-	Stone wall possible boundary	N
42	Wall south of buildings	-	Stone wall possible boundary	E

Film 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Tr3	-	Stone floor	NE
3	Tr3	-	Stone floor	S
4	Tr3	-	Stone floor and building wall	S
5	Tr3	-	Post-ex	NE
6	Tr3	-	West facing section	W
7	Test pit1	-	Post-ex	S
8	Test pit2	-	Post-ex	N
9	Most northerly wall	-	Stone wall	E
10	Most northerly wall	-	Stone wall	S
11	Tr4	-	Post-ex	SW
12	Tr4	-	SSW facing section	SSW
13	Tr4	-	SSW facing section	SSW
14	Tr5	-	Post-ex	N
15	Tr5	-	West facing section	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
16	Tr1	-	Post-ex	SE
17	Tr1	(1003)	Stone wall in East facing section	E
18	Tr1	(1004); [1005]	Stone wall in West facing section	W
19	Tr1	(1004); [1005]	Stone wall in West facing section- general	W
20	Tr2	-	Post-ex	SE
21	Tr2	-	SW facing section	SW
22	Tr2	-	Stone wall	SW
23	Straight west enclosure wall	-	West facing wall	W
24	Straight west enclosure wall	-	Site 007 general	N
25	Curved enclosure wall	-	Site 008 general	E
26	Curved enclosure wall	-	Site 008 North facing section	N
27	Sw of Build 2	-	Site 009 West facing section	W
28	Sw of Build 2	-	Site 009 general	N

Appendix E: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Old Mill, Lochaweside, Portsonachan
PROJECT CODE:	3341
PARISH:	Kilchrenan and Dalavich
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Topographic survey, Building survey and Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NN01SW 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Ruined 19th century buildings and enclosures
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NN 0340 1970
START DATE (this season)	23rd June 2011
END DATE (this season)	27h June 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the prior record of a mill on this site, an archaeological topographic survey, building survey and evaluation were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd of a proposed development area. No significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during this evaluation and no building remains pre-dating the 19th century were found. There was no evidence of any manipulation of the burn that runs through this site and it was noted that the burn flows at a much lower level in the landscape than the building. No materials associated with milling were found during these investigations. The origins of 'The Old Mill' placename for this site remains unknown.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dr. W. L. Lim
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	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 NMRS.

Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation

THE OLD MILL, PORTSONACHAN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3341

Contents

1.0	Non-Technical Summary	1
2.0	Site Location and Description	1
3.0	Archaeological and Historical Background	1
4.0	Project Objectives	1
5.0	Methodology	2
	Surveys (Stage 1)	2
	Evaluation Trenches (Stage 1)	2
	Further Mitigation (Stage 2)	2
	Human Remains	2
	Monitoring	3
6.0	Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements	3
7.0	Timetable	3
8.0	Personnel	3
9.0	Health and Safety	3

THE OLD MILL, PORTSONACHAN

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3341

by
John Atkinson

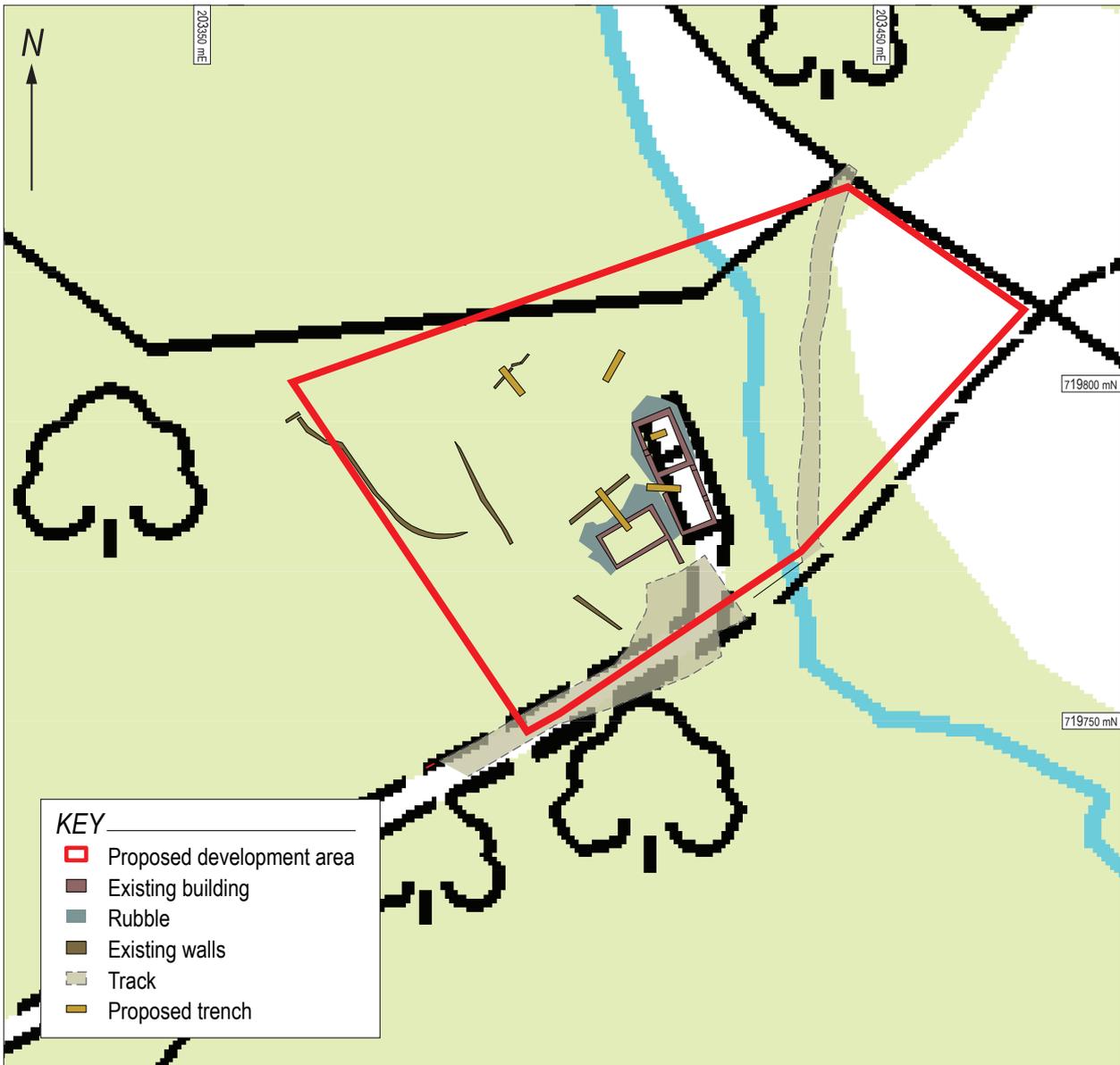
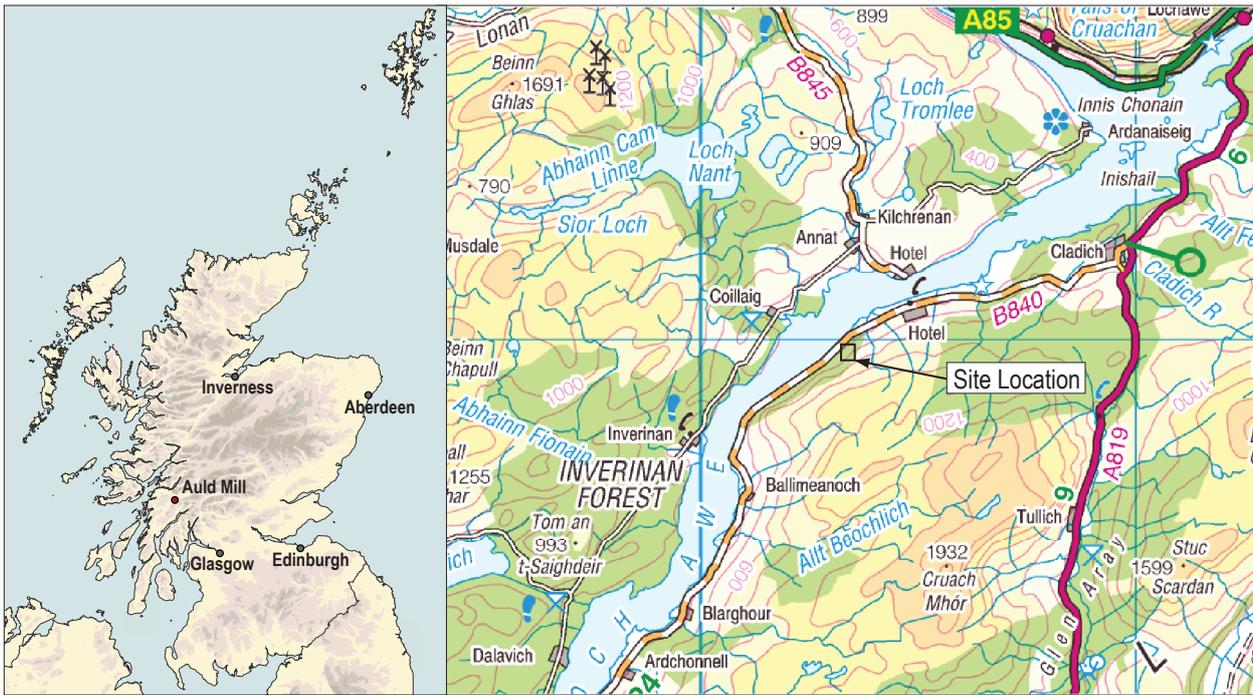


Figure 1:
Proposed trench
location.

0 100 m

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Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a scheme of archaeological works on land proposed for development at The Old Mill, Portsonachan, Loch Awe, Argyll and Bute, as part of a mitigation strategy to deal with any archaeological remains which might survive within the bounds of the site. The proposed development includes the construction of a dwelling house and access road at the site of a possible unnamed township (Planning Application reference number 08/00437/DET). It's submission has led Argyll & Bute Council's archaeological advisor (West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS)) to request that the site is the subject of the implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to development commencing.
- 1.2 This Project Design establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially two to three-stage process, required to fulfil the archaeological planning request. Stage 1 will include a programme of topographic and buildings recording, which will permit a trial trench evaluation to be conducted. Stage 2, should it be necessary, will include further mitigation works (excavation) if significant archaeological remains are encountered and cannot be preserved *in situ*. Stage 3, should it be necessary, will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during stages 1 and 2 and the preparation of a final publication report, if appropriate.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development is located to the south-east of Loch Awe and the B840. Access to the site is via a rough track that leads from the road through the wooded fringes of the lochside and up onto the higher ground. Positioned beyond the treeline and on the edge of an unnamed burn. The development area is based within an area of a historic activity to the south-west of Sonachan House. The development includes the construction of a dwelling house and access track, together with ancillary services, parking areas and gardens.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Assessment of the cultural heritage resources of the development area indicates that the former settlement site comprises two unroofed buildings and that the remains of two partially roofed buildings, one unroofed building and three enclosures (WoSAS Pin 44099) are depicted on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey one inch map (Argyleshire 1871, cxxii). Examination of the second edition of the one inch map (Argyleshire 1897, sheet 45) indicates that only one structure was roofed at this time and depicted within a rectangular enclosure. By 1974, the OS were depicting structures here as unroofed. Examination of earlier maps does not indicate any evidence of this grouping, however Roy's Military Map does indicate a group of structures around Sonachan House, which lies to the north-east.

Project Objectives

- 4.1 The project objectives are:
 - establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the development site,
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should this be merited;
 - conduct further mitigation works in the event that significant remains cannot be preserved *in situ*;
 - undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

Topographic Survey (Stage 1)

- 5.1 A topographic survey of the development area and its immediate surroundings will be conducted so that a record of any traces of the former buildings can be made. The resultant plan of the site will allow evaluation trenches to be targeted on specific features within the development footprint. The survey will be conducted utilising a sub-cm differential GPS unit.

Standing Buildings Survey

- 5.2 A photographic survey of upstanding structures will be made in order to inform on the historical period and use of all current buildings at the site. This survey will be conducted to RCHME level 1 standards and will include a written description of the buildings.

Evaluation Trenches

- 5.3 On completion of the surveys a trial trench evaluation of the site will be conducted with trenches being placed to investigate the three buildings noted on the 1871 map and within the two enclosures. Five 5 m long trenches will be excavated in total to inform the need for further mitigation at the site. Trenches will be based on the results of the survey phase of work. All trenches will be a minimum of 1 m broad and up to one bucket in width, but may be widened if archaeological remains are uncovered. Prior to trenching all trench locations will be scanned for services. Excavation will initially be by machine under close archaeological supervision. The exposed areas will then be cleaned by hand to identify any archaeological features.
- 5.4 Any features that are identified during the evaluation will be investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording will be by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features will be partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent. This information will inform any mitigation strategies for any further work that may be required.
- 5.5 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Black and white and colour record photographs will also be taken, along with digital images. The locations and dimensions of all features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and the National Datum.
- 5.6 In the event that no significant remains are encountered, the findings of the evaluation will be notified, verbally and in report form, to the applicant and WoSAS, so that the archaeological condition of development can be discharged as quickly as possible.

Further Mitigation (Stage 2)

- 5.7 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered, an excavation (Stage 2) and post-excavation phase of work (Stage 3) may be necessary. In this scenario, an addendum (addendum) to the written scheme of investigation will be produced to accompany any further fieldwork, with further costs outlined at this stage.
- 5.8 If required, the methodology to be employed during Stage 3 (post-excavation analysis and publication), would be specified in an addendum to this document known as a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD). This addendum, will be submitted by the applicant for the approval of Argyll & Bute Council, prior to the commencement of any Stage 3 archaeological work. It is expected that the Planning Authority will not discharge any potential planning condition which requires the programme of archaeological work, until such time as it is satisfied that all stages of archaeological fieldwork have been completed (in the case of Stages 1 and possibly 2), or secured by contract (in the case of Stage 3).

Human Remains

- 5.9 Though their discovery is unlikely, should human remains be encountered, GUARD Archaeology will notify the local police and WoSAS immediately and thereafter follow prescribed procedures for their treatment, in accordance with legal requirements.

Monitoring

- 5.10 WoSAS, acting on behalf of the Planning Authority will have a formal monitoring role. John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director will act as project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the sole point of contact for any project-related liaison with WoSAS and the developer or the developer's agent. In the event that a change in project manager is required during the works, this will be notified in writing to all parties prior to the change occurring. The on-site project team will be happy to accommodate monitoring visits to the site during fieldwork, whether pre-arranged or otherwise. Any site visitors will also be expected to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the project.

Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

- 6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will also include recommendations for any further mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered. A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event that Stages 2 and 3, mitigation and analysis and publication are required a method statement, PERD and costing will be produced for agreement and subsequent discharging of the planning condition. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal.
- 6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to the applicant, to WoSAS and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.
- 6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with WoSAS standard conditions.
- 6.4 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 the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

Timetable

- 7.1 GUARD Archaeology aim to begin work on Thursday 23 June 2011 or as soon as possible thereafter and once this WSI has been agreed. The programme of survey will be completed within two days. Evaluation will be conducted once a trench layout has been produced. On completion of the surveys and evaluation a report to data structures level will be completed within two weeks.
- 7.2 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Personnel

- 8.1 The programme of work will be directed by Maureen Kilpatrick of GUARD Archaeology. A full CV for this individual will be made available on request and prior to fieldwork beginning.

Health and Safety

- 9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with the IFA approved SCAUM document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan.

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