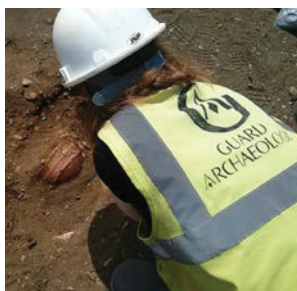


# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Barn Park Inveraray Data Structure Report Project 3885

[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)

## **Barn Park Inveraray Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** ZM Architecture

**NGR:** NN 09231 08111

**Project Number:** 3885

**Report by:** Kevin Mooney

**Illustrations:** Fiona Jackson

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

**Approved by:**



**Date:**

13/06/2014

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

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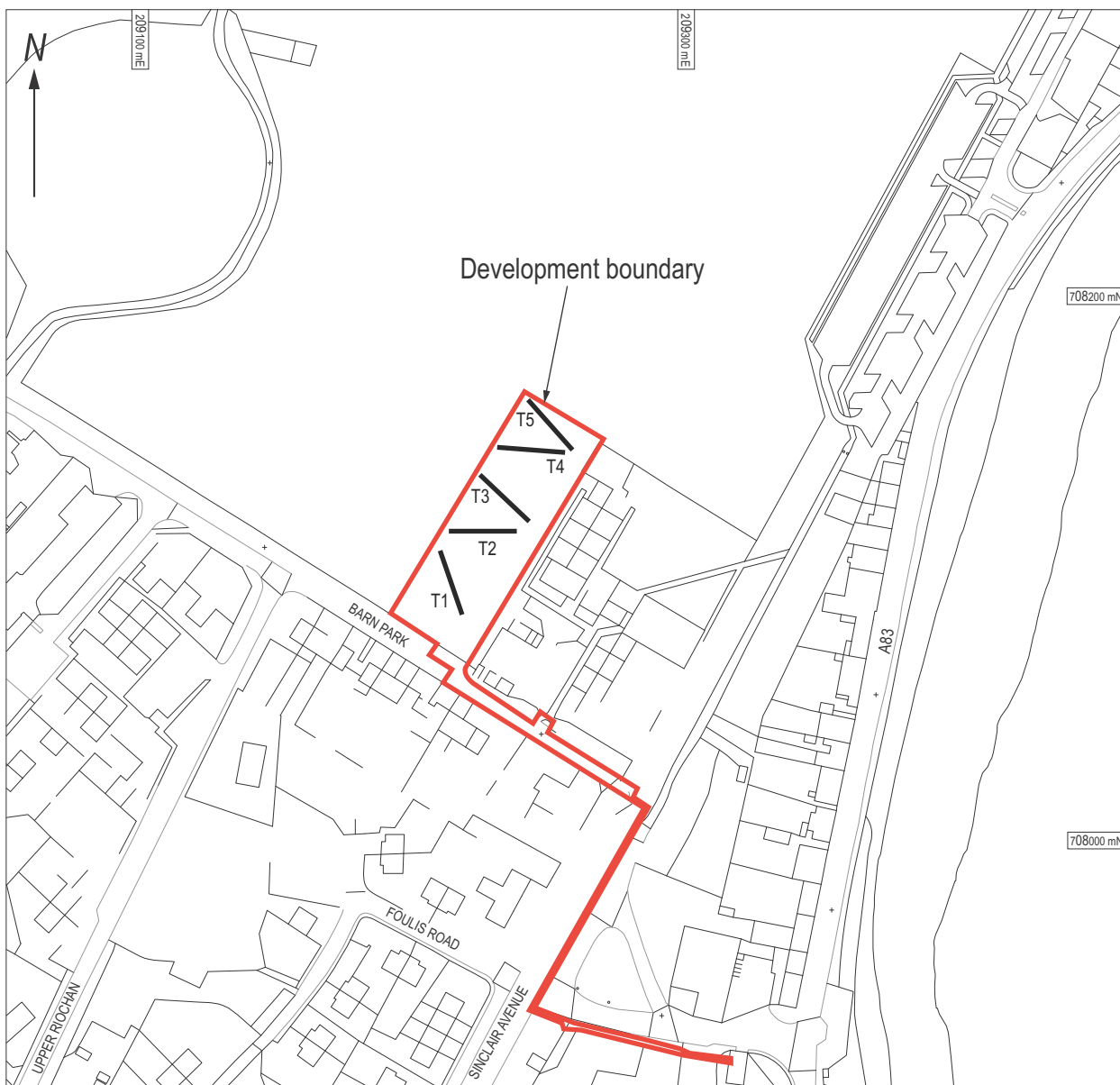


Figure 1:  
Site location.





## Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of ZM Architecture, on an area proposed for residential development at Barn Park, Inveraray. No significant archaeological features were encountered in any of the evaluation trenches.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of ZM Architecture on a site proposed for the construction of residential accommodation on land north of Barn Park, Inveraray. During the course of the evaluation a total of 249 square metres of trenching (equivalent to 8% of the development area) was undertaken, spread over 5 individual trenches arranged in a herringbone pattern across the site. The work was undertaken on the 27th May 2014.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development area is located 600m south-west of the Inveraray harbour frontage along the A83 in land just north of Barn Park (NGR NN 09231 08111 centred), approximately 1 km south of Inveraray Castle (Figure 1). The site is bounded by a low wall and intermittent tree line to the south-west along Barn Park road and by open rough grazing to the west and north-east, and by a row of six terraced houses to the south-east. It currently consists of a field which slopes gently down to the east. The field is currently used as rough grazing with a natural drainage channel running North East-South West across the site.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Raised Marine Deposits of clay, silt and sand while the solid geology consists of Ardrishaig Phyllite Formation - Phyllitic Semipelite And Quartzite. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development area lies within the Inveraray Castle Garden and Designed Landscape which is listed on Historic Scotland's Inventory. The proposed development also lies immediately north-west of a row of twentieth century terraced houses known as Inveraray, Newtown, Argyll Court (Canmore ID: 218509, Site Number: NN00NE 115).
- 4.2 Inveraray was settled sometime in the 15th century and has been associated with the Campbell family since then. The earliest record of a designed landscape here is in the mid-17th century. Throughout the late 18th century many important designers worked on it including the Adam family, Morris, and Mylne. In the 19th century, Nasmyth, Nesfield and Salvin all contributed to create one of the most significant designed landscapes in Scotland. ([www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens)).
- 4.3 Aside from the historical context Inveraray is also rich in prehistoric activity. Within 500 m of this proposed development area, there are five known cairn sites noted by WoSAS (WoSAS Pins: 1503, 1519 (2), 1518 and 1510, with four of the same cairns noted on Canmore (Canmore IDs: 23348, 23364, 23363 and 23355). These cairns although not dated do suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age presence here on this ridge overlooking Loch Fyne to the east.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:
- evaluate the character and extent of any archaeological features within the proposed development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to determine the character and extent of any archaeological remains that survive within the development area;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and Argyll & Bute Council, on completion of the investigations;
- Submit, if post-excavation work is required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

## Methodology

- 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 linear trenches to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. Five trenches in total were excavated across the site. Four of the trenches were 25 metres long by 2 metres wide with the fifth trench 24.5 metres long by 2 metres in width. Trenches were located to provide an 8% sample (249 square metres) of the development area and were arranged in a herringbone pattern (Figure 1).
- 6.2 The trenches were positioned to evaluate a range of topographic situations across the site, both across slope and down slope in order to investigate all potential areas of likely archaeological activity
- 6.3 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 sub metre handheld GPS. Weather conditions for the evaluation were fair. The fieldwork and reporting was carried out in line with the agreed methodology detailed in the written scheme of investigation (see Appendix D).

## Results

- 7.1 During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Five trenches were excavated, totalling 249 square metres, the results of which are set out in Appendix A. In all the trenches the topsoil consisted of a dark brown-grey silt (001). This varied in depth across the site, ranging from 0.55m at its deepest to 0.25m at the shallowest. The topsoil itself contained large stone inclusions and a significant quantity of broken ceramic field drains. No artefacts were recovered from the relatively sterile topsoil deposits.
- 7.2 The subsoil (002) directly below the topsoil consisted of light brown mottled clay along with substantial stone and boulder inclusions.



Plate 1: Trench 2.



Plate 2: Trench 5.

- 7.3 Non-archaeological features were identified within the development area in the shape of modern stone filled rubble drains and fragments of ceramic field drains. These were uncovered in all the trenches. In trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5 the drains were orientated east/west while in trench 2 the drains was orientated north/south. The dark brown linear drainage cut featured in Plate 1 was traced down slope beyond the end of Trench 2 to an open inspection pit revealing a large ceramic drain in disrepair with a heavy flow of water, this may be a header drain for multiple smaller feeder drains across the site. This drain was not investigated further due to the potential risk of further damage to the drain. In trench 1 there was evidence of a machine excavated site investigation pit.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenches identified no archaeological remains within the area proposed for the housing development. Only modern man-made features were identified such as field drains.



Plate 3: General view of trenching.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 It should be noted that given the location of known prehistoric remains in the immediate vicinity there is still the possibility that archaeological remains do survive in other parts of the field.
- 9.3 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Paul Robins of WoSAS, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.4 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix C. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months
- 9.5 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-180482(1) ) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Dundee City Council Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank ZM Architecture for their assistance. Site assistance was provided by Beth Spence. Plant and drivers were supplied by Mcleod. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Jen Cochrane. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Barn Park Inveraray  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	25	2	0.40 – 0.50	Dark brown/grey loose to medium compaction silty topsoil. Many large/medium stone inclusions. 0.40m to 0.50m in depth across trench	Light grey/brown very compact clay sterile subsoil. Many large stone/boulder inclusions, thickness and depth unknown.	Three rubble field drains visible cut into subsoil running across trench E-W. Evidence of previous site investigation pit at the South of the trench.
2	25	2	0.40 – 0.45	Dark brown/grey loose to medium compaction silty topsoil. Many large/medium stone inclusions. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth across trench	Orange/Brown mottled very compact clay/silt sterile subsoil. Many large stone/boulder inclusions, thickness and depth unknown.	Three field drains visible cutting the subsoil running circa N-S across the trench. Evidence of larger field drain at south end of the trench.
3	25	2	0.35 – 0.50	Dark brown/grey loose to medium compaction silty topsoil. Many large/medium stone inclusions. 0.35m to 0.40m in depth across trench	Orange/Brown mottled very compact clay/silt sterile subsoil. Many large stone/boulder inclusions, thickness and depth unknown.	Singular E-W rubble field drain noted at southern end of the trench.
4	25	2	0.25 – 0.55	Dark brown/grey loose to medium compaction silty topsoil. Many large/medium stone inclusions. 0.25m to 0.50m in depth across trench	Orange/grey mottled very compact silty/clay and gravels. Many large stone/boulder inclusions, thickness and depth unknown.	Natural low point/ditch towards the north end of the site. Rubble drain E-W and ceramic field drain fragments visible in the topsoil.
5	24.5	2	0.30 – 0.45	Dark brown/grey loose to medium compaction silty topsoil. Many large/medium stone inclusions. 0.35m to 0.40m in depth across trench	Light grey/brown medium compact silty/clay and gravels. Many large stone/boulder inclusions, thickness and depth unknown.	Rubble field drains running E-W across trench

### Appendix B: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	Barn Park	Gen	Gen shot of site prior to trenching	S
3	Barn Park	Gen	Gen shot of site prior to trenching	SW
4	Barn Park	Gen	Gen shot of site prior to trenching	NE
5	Barn Park	Tr 001	General shot of trench	SW
6	Barn Park	Tr 001	General shot of trench	NE
7	Barn Park	Tr 001	Section of trench edge	S
8	Barn Park	Gen	General shot of trenching	NE
9	Barn Park	Gen	General shot of trenching	NE
10	Barn Park	Tr 002	General shot of trench	SE
11	Barn Park	Tr 002	General shot of trench	NW
12	Barn Park	Tr 002	Section of trench edge	E
13	Barn Park	Gen	General shots of trenching	N
14	Barn Park	Gen	General shots of trenching	N
15	Barn Park	Tr 003	General shot of trench	SE
16	Barn Park	Tr 003	General shot of trench	NW
17	Barn Park	Tr 003	Section of trench edge	W
18	Barn Park	Gen	General shots of trenching	W
19	Barn Park	Gen	General shots of trenching	W
20	Barn Park	Tr 004	General shot of trench section	E
21	Barn Park	Tr 004	Oblique shot of trench section	SE
22	Barn Park	Tr 004	Gen shot of trench	SE



Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
23	Barn Park	Tr 004	Gen shot of trench	NW
24	Barn Park	Gen	Gen shot of trenching	E
25	Barn Park	Gen	Gen shot of trenching	E
26	Barn Park	Tr 005	General shot of trench section	E
27	Barn Park	Tr 005	General shot of trench	SE
28	Barn Park	Tr 005	General shot of trench	NW
29	Barn Park	Gen	General shot of all trenching complete	E
30	Barn Park	Gen	General shot of all trenching complete	E
31	Barn Park	Gen	General shot of all trenching complete	E

## Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Barn Park, Inveraray
PROJECT CODE:	3885
PARISH:	Inveraray
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR	NN 09231 08111
START DATE (this season)	27 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
END DATE (this season)	27 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of ZM Architecture, on an area proposed for residential development at Barn Park, Inveraray. The trial trench evaluation of 8% of the total area proposed for development (3111 square metres). No significant archaeological features were encountered in any of the trenches opened during the evaluation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ZM Architecture
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Kevin.mooney@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

**Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# BARN PARK, INVERARAY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3885

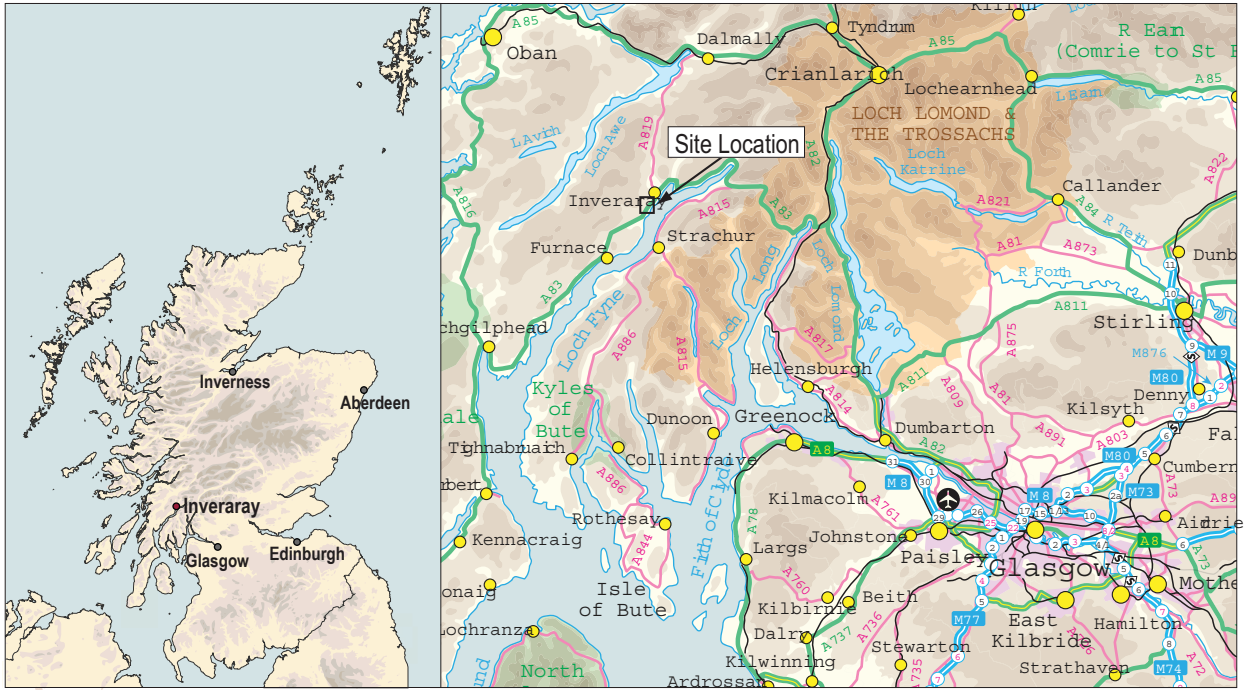


Figure 1:  
Site location.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for an 8% archaeological evaluation of the 3111 m<sup>2</sup> proposed development area. The proposed development would consist of 8 dwelling houses and 4 flats with the formation of vehicular access, parking and infrastructure on lands north of Barn Park, Inveraray. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the proposed development at Barn Park in accordance with the recommendations from WoSAS that, 'a prior archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area should be carried out before the planning authority determines whether to grant consent for the development of the site'. (Planning References: 14/00375/PP and 14/01082/PP). In accordance with the specification provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise Argyll & Bute Council, the scope of work is for an 8% archaeological evaluation within the proposed development area.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work would be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies 600m south-west of the Inveraray harbour frontage along the A83 (NGR NN 09231 08111) in lands just north of Barn Park (Figure 1), approximately 1 km south of Inveraray Castle. The site is bounded by a low wall and intermittent tree line to the south-west along Barn Park road and by open rough grazing to the west and north-east, and by a row of six terraced houses to the south-east. It currently consists of a field which slopes gently down towards east. The underlying drift geology consists of Raised Marine Deposits of clay, silt and sand while the solid geology consists of Ardrishaig Phyllite Formation - Phyllitic Semipelite And Quartzite. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago in the Period. ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within the Inveraray Castle Garden and Designed Landscape which is listed on Historic Scotland's Inventory. The proposed development also lies immediately north-west of a row of twentieth century terraced houses known as Inveraray, Newtown, Argyll Court (Canmore ID: 218509, Site Number: NN00NE 115).
- 4.2 Inveraray was settled sometime in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and has been associated with the Campbell family since then. The earliest record of a designed landscape here is in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> century many important designers worked on it including the Adam family, Morris, and Mylne. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nasmyth, Nesfield and Salvin all contributed to create one of the most significant designed landscapes in Scotland. ([www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens)).
- 4.3 Aside from the historical context Inveraray is also rich in prehistoric activity. Within 500 m of this proposed development area, there are five known cairn sites noted by WoSAS (WoSAS Pins: 1503, 1519 (2), 1518 and 1510, with four of the same cairns noted on Canmore (Canmore IDs: 23348, 23364, 23363 and 23355). These cairns although not dated do suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age presence here on this ridge overlooking Loch Fyne to the east.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:
- evaluate the character and extent of any archaeological features within the proposed development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to determine the character and extent of any archaeological remains that survive within the development area;
  - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS and Argyll & Bute Council, on completion of the investigations;
  - Submit, if post-excavation work is required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

## Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation is scheduled to take place on Tuesday 27 May 2014 and will take one day to complete with one Project Officer and an Archaeological Assistant.
- 6.2 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.3 A total of five 2 m wide trenches will be excavated across the development area (Figure 1) by machine that will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. The total area of the trenches will be 249 m<sup>2</sup> comprising five trenches, four measuring 25 m in length and one measuring 24.5 m in length.
- 6.4 The trenches will be positioned to evaluate a range of topographic situations across the site, both across slope and down slope in order to investigate all potential areas of likely archaeological activity.
- 6.5 In each trench the topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 All potential archaeological features encountered will be investigated and excavated by the on-site Archaeologists. All significant features including negative-cut features will be, at a minimum, 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning 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 levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 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 specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.9 A representative section of each trench will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Archaeological features will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the trench plan and all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to



archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.

- 6.11 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trench, the backfilling of the trench will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling be supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trench contains archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.
- 6.13 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.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological investigations will be submitted to the client and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. This report will then be submitted to the Argyll & Bute planning authority regarding this application. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological investigations. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the archaeological features encountered and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 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
  - Planning application number
  - contractor's details including date work carried out
  - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
  - description of the site history, location and geology
  - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
  - 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
  - discussion of the results of the archaeological investigations
  - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as post-excavation analysis and publication
  - bibliography
- 7.3 The Data Structure Report will be completed within one week of the completion of the site investigations.

- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including 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 Limited.

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.
- 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 Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

## Personnel and Liaison

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

- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Kevin Mooney
- Archaeological Assistant: Beth Spence
- Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
- Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie

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

## Monitoring

13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works will be Tuesday 27 May 2014. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will take 1 day to complete.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited 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. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

## Sources Consulted

- 15.1 Sources consulted were:
- [canmore.rcahms.gov.uk](http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk)
  - [pastmap.org.uk](http://pastmap.org.uk)
  - [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens)
  - <http://www.wosas.net/search.php>

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