

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory  
Data Structure Report  
Project 3772**

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## **Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory**

### **Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** Bell Ingram Ltd.

**NGR:** NR 70168 75218

**Project Number:** 3772

**Report by:** Rowena Thomson

**Illustrations:** Gillian McSwan

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

**Approved by:**



**Date:**

30/10/2014

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

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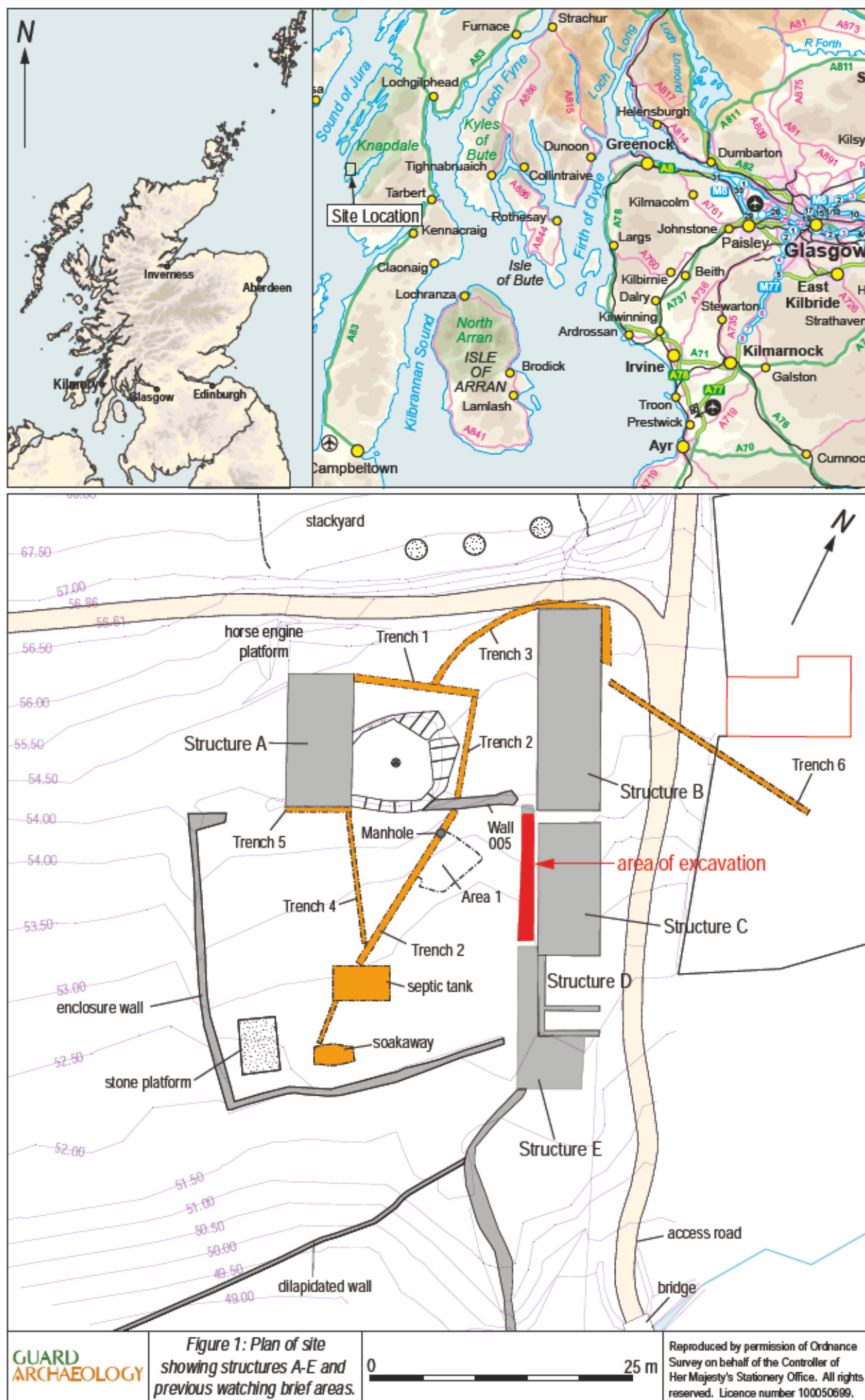
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Bell Ingram Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundbreaking works at Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory Knap, Argyll. This work was undertaken on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014 and revealed no features of archaeological significance.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Bell Ingram Ltd on a site proposed for the refurbishment of an agricultural barn at Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory Knap, Argyll, fig. 1. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were found. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development area is located at Kilmory, on Loch Sween (NGR: NR 70168 75218) within Kilmory village (NMRS No. NR77NW 34). The site is situated north-west, across a stream, from Maeirubha's chapel (NR77NW 3; a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 90185) and Listed Building (No. 18271)) and McMillan's Cross (Listed Building No. 18272). Several carved stones are housed within the chapel.
- 3.2 The solid geology consists of Argyll Group metamorphic rocks – Psammite, Semipelite and Pelite (British Geological Survey).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The chapel at Kilmory is traditionally associated with the seventh century St Maeirubha of Applecross (Fisher 2001, 2) and therefore a chapel is likely to have been present here in the early medieval period. The chapel building is of a thirteenth century date and revenues from here were granted to Kilwinning Abbey (RCAHMS 1992, 161). The chapel has been restored and now houses a significant collection of early medieval grave slabs. These slabs include Macmillan's Cross, a freestanding cross of the fifteenth century, carved for Alexander MacMillan, Keeper of Castle Sween (RCAHMS 1992, 171). These stones indicate the importance of this site, as an ecclesiastical focus in North Knapdale, during the Medieval period.
- 4.2 Cartographically, the site of 'Kilmory' first appears on Bleau's map of 1654, and this map shows the site located north of Feirnach and south of Ardenaeg. The site is depicted as a church and cross. Although not named, the site is also visible as a church on Moll's map of 1732. On Langland's map of 1801 Kilmory is depicted as a large house and a small rectangular shape which probably represents the township of Kilmory (NMRS No. NR77NW 34). The township appears in nineteenth century photographs as a group of thatched, stone-walled structures (RCAHMS Archive Photo SC69907).
- 4.3 Ardnaw Farm is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873, on the opposite bank of a stream to the chapel. The map depicts one long rectangular building, two square structures and an enclosure wall. A rectangular enclosure is shown immediately north of this. Both the Statistical Account of 1791 and the New Statistical Account of 1845 mention the chapel and cross but make no specific reference to the township of Kilmory (OSA 1791, 317; NSA 1845, 262-263). Other sites within 1 km of Kilmory include Dun a'Bhuiliig fort (NMRS No. NR77SW 1), a possible cist (NMRS No. NR67SE 1) and a cist with beaker pottery (NMRS No. NR77SW 3).
- 4.4 A previous Standing Building Survey and Watching Brief were conducted by GUARD in February 2005 (James 2006) on groundworks associated with a planning application for the proposed renovation of three farm buildings to form one dwelling and a garage. The standing building

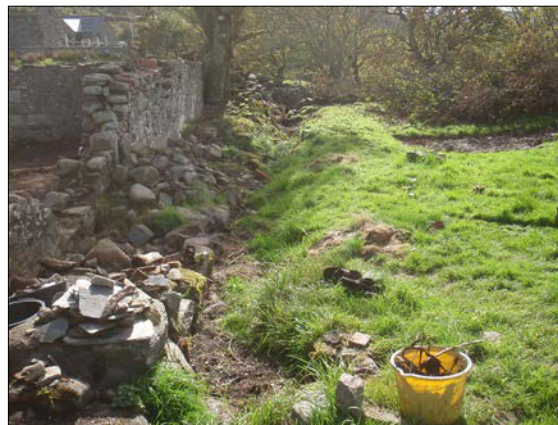


survey identified at least three phases of construction at Ardnaw with the earliest structure being of late eighteenth century date and the latest structure being of late nineteenth century date. A series of trenches were monitored and recorded across the development area (figure 1), one feature of interest was uncovered. The circular arrangement of stones found in Trench 2 was not fully investigated and therefore was not identified with any degree of certainty. The possible interpretations of the feature are: a well, a corn drier or possibly a souterrain (James 2006). No further disturbance occurred in this area so the circular feature remains preserved in situ. There was no evidence for any features to the north of the burn, in the vicinity of Ardnaw Barn, prior to the eighteenth century.

## Aims and Objectives

5.1 The general aim of the watching brief was to identify any archaeological features encountered and record them fully. The specific objectives were:

- Establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the development area,
- Determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered,
- Fully excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.



*Plate 1: Pre-excavation of foundation trench dug along the west side of the barn. Showing the thirteenth century chapel in the background and piles of nineteenth and twentieth century discards in the foreground.*

## Methodology (Figure 1)

- 6.1 The strategy employed during the watching brief consisted of the following:
- 6.2 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This included ground-works associated with site clearance, foundations, service trenches and landscaping.
- 6.3 One machine on site required a monitoring archaeologist.
- 6.4 All plant was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and any archaeological features were clearly identified.
- 6.5 Overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found,

to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.

- 6.6 No significant archaeological features, special finds or complex groups of features were encountered.
- 6.7 No human burials were discovered during the watching brief.
- 6.8 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

## Results

- 7.1 A total area of 30m<sup>2</sup> was stripped of topsoil for a service trench along the west side of Barn C. This revealed a loose mid orange-brown coarse sand with gravel natural. Across the area of topsoil removal it appeared to be approximately 0.3m thick. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were encountered, see Plate 2.
- 7.2 During the watching brief a background scatter of artefacts were noted from topsoil deposits across the area, including nineteenth and twentieth century pottery, glass and ceramic bottles and twentieth century leather shoes, see Plate 3 below.
- 7.3 No further ground disturbance is proposed beyond the service trench along the west side of Barn C. The current ground level is to be built up by up to 0.5 m with aggregate and subsequent services for the refurbishment will be set within this build up layer.



Plate 2: Post-excavation section of the north-west corner of the barn showing (001)-(003).



Plate 3: Nineteenth and twentieth century ceramics, glass and metal found during clearing the site.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified no archaeological features relating to the use of the site prior to the nineteenth century. These findings are in keeping with earlier phases of archaeological works on this site and reasserts that the farmstead does not appear to include any archaeology or built remains pre-dating the nineteenth century. The site is topographically separated from the site of the Kilmory Chapel by Ardnaw Burn to the south which may account in some way for the apparent disparity in the nature and period of the archaeological remains in each area. This does perhaps suggest that the burn formed a partly natural boundary for the medieval ecclesiastical site of Kilmory Chapel.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work has shown that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist in the area where ground-works took place within the development area. As the remaining area of the development of Barn C is to be built up above the current ground level by up to 0.5 m of aggregate it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required for this refurbishment. In the event that further ground disturbance were proposed on this site in the future, an archaeological watching brief would be required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-191646) will be completed within 3 months. 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.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Bell Ingram Ltd for their assistance, as well as D. Carmichaels and Sons and Ms. M.E. Harris for their assistance on site. Plant and drivers were supplied by MacColl Appin Ltd. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.



**Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Bibliography

James, H F 2006 *Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory Knap, Argyll- Standing Building Survey and Watching Brief*, GUARD Project 1864.

RCAHMS 1992 *Mid-Argyll & Cowal: Medieval and Later Monuments*, volume 7. Edinburgh

OSA *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799*. Edinburgh

NSA *The Statistical Account of Argyllshire* 1845. Edinburgh, Blackwood.

### Appendix B: Feature Descriptions

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Rounded stone rubble, collapse from the old barn walls of Structure C, D and E	Stone rubble
002	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam. 0.3m thick. Machine excavated in dry conditions.	Topsoil
003	Loose mid orange-brown coarse sand with gravel. 0.3m thick. Machine excavated in dry conditions.	Natural

### Appendix C: Site Records

#### List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	001	Pre-excavation shot of rubble and drain	N
3	-	-	Ground clearance - discarded shoes	-
4	-	-	Ground clearance - glass and 19th/20th century pottery	-
5	-	001, 002	Working shot - removal of rubble (001)	N
6	-	001-003	Post-excavation of NW corner of barn	W
7	-	001-003	Post-excavation of NW corner of barn	W

## Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

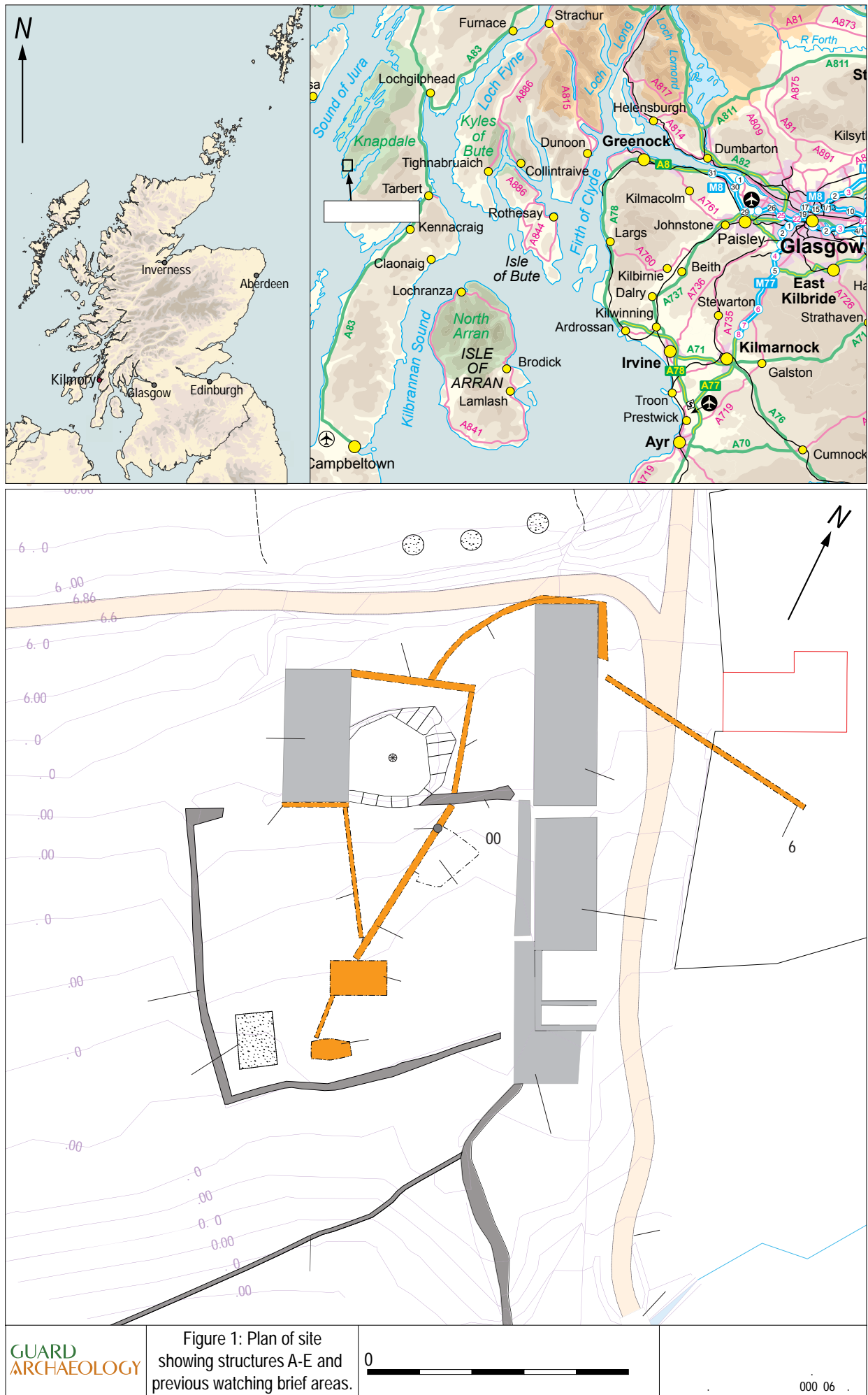
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ardnaw Farm
PROJECT CODE:	3772
PARISH:	South Knapdale
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Rowena Thomson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NR77NW 34, Listed Building No. 18272. Chapel - NR77NW 3, SAM No. 90185 and Listed Building No. 18271.
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Chapel, Cross
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NR 70168 75218
START DATE (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2014
END DATE (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Watching Brief (2006)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of a foundation trench to facilitate rebuilding of a barn. No features of archaeological significance were found although a large quantity of nineteenth and twentieth century surface finds were identified.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bell Ingram Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	warren.bailie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

**Appendix E: Method Statement****ARDNAW BARN, KILMORY KNAP,  
ARGYLL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3772





## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Method Statement for a programme of archaeological work on Building C at Ardnaw Barn, Kilmory Knap, Argyll (Figure 1). This method statement has been prepared on behalf of Bell Ingram Limited in consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise the Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters. The method statement includes monitoring of all ground breaking works including landscaping associated with the project and hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by means of a 'watching brief'. This Method Statement has been produced in accordance with the planning application 14/00151/PP and conditions recommended by WoSAS.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the scope and methodology for the proposed archaeological mitigation works for the proposed refurbishment of Barn C at Ardnaw Barn, Kilmory Knapp, Argyll (Figure 1). An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground breaking works associated with the construction programme including landscaping. The aim of the watching brief is to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 In addition this Mitigation Strategy outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted to WoSAS acting on behalf of Argyll and Bute Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.
- 2.3 Further phases of archaeological work will accompany development of Barns A and B and will be encapsulated in an addendum to this method statement.

## Potential Impacts

- 2.4 The refurbishment of Barn C and associated foundations, services and landscaping has the potential to damage or destroy previously unknown archaeological features within the site from the following activities:
  - Ground disturbance from excavations for foundations and service trenches and;
  - Ground disturbance from excavations associated with the landscaping of the site.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is located at Kilmory, on Loch Sween (NGR: NR 70168 75218) within Kilmory village (NMRS No. NR77NW 34). The site is situated north-west, across a stream, from Maeirubha's chapel (NR77NW 3; a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 90185) and Listed Building (No. 18271)) and McMillan's Cross (Listed Building No. 18272). Several carved stones are housed within the chapel.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The chapel at Kilmory is traditionally associated with the seventh century St Maeirubha of Applecross (Fisher 2001, 2) and therefore a chapel is likely to have been present here in the early medieval period. The chapel building is of a thirteenth century date and revenues from here were granted to Kilwinning Abbey (RCAHMS 1992, 161). The chapel has been restored and now houses a significant collection of early medieval grave slabs. These slabs include Macmillan's Cross, a freestanding cross of the fifteenth century, carved for Alexander MacMillan, Keeper of Castle Sween (RCAHMS 1992,

171). These stones indicate the importance of this site, as an ecclesiastical focus in North Knapdale, during the Medieval period.

- 4.2 Cartographically, the site of 'Kilmory' first appears on Bleau's map of 1654, and this map shows the site located north of Feirnach and south of Ardenaeg. The site is depicted as a church and cross. Although not names, the site is also visible as a church on Moll's map of 1732. On Langland's map of 1801 Kilmory is depicted as a large house and a small rectangular shape which probably represents the township of Kilmory (NMRS No. NR77NW 34). The township appears in nineteenth century photographs as a group of thatched, stone-walled structures (RCAHMS Archive Photo SC69907).
- 4.3 Ardnaw Farm is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873, on the opposite bank of a stream to the chapel. The map depicts one long rectangular building, two square structures and an enclosure wall. A rectangular enclosure is shown immediately north of this. Both the Statistical Account of 1791 and the New Statistical Account of 1845 mention the chapel and cross but make no specific reference to the township of Kilmory (OSA 1791, 317; NSA 1845, 262-263). Other sites within 1 km of Kilmory include Dun a'Bhuiliig fort (NMRS No. NR77SW 1), a possible cist (NMRS No. NR67SE 1) and a cist with beaker pottery (NMRS No. NR77SW 3).
- 4.4 A previous Standing Building Survey and Watching Brief were conducted by GUARD in February 2005 (James 2006) on groundworks associated with a planning application for the proposed renovation of three farm buildings to form one dwelling and a garage. The standing building survey identified at least three phases of construction at Ardnaw with the earliest structure being of late eighteenth century date and the latest structure being of late nineteenth century date. A series of trenches were monitored and recorded across the development area (figure 1), one feature of interest was uncovered. The circular arrangement of stones found in Trench 2 was not fully investigated and therefore was not identified with any degree of certainty. The possible interpretations of the feature are: a well, a corn drier or possibly a souterrain (James 2006). No further disturbance occurred in this area so the circular feature remains preserved in situ. There was no evidence for any features to the north of the burn, in the vicinity of Ardnaw Barn, prior to the eighteenth century.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
  - establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works;
  - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
  - Preserve by record any archaeological features identified during the watching brief process.

## Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:
- 6.2 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include groundworks associated with site clearance, foundations, service trenches and landscaping.
- 6.3 The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed. Each machine will require a monitoring archaeologist.
- 6.4 All plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.5 Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.

- 6.6 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered these will be fully excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
- 6.8 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
- 6.9 Should more substantial remains be encountered an excavation strategy will be agreed in writing with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist prior to proceeding.
- 6.10 In the event that significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and WoSAS, on behalf of the Planning Authority, will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy/contingency can be agreed to deal with them.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeologist will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial must be archaeologically excavated. Specialist advice and support must be provided as appropriate.
- 6.13 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 fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS, prior to submission to the local planning authority. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Method Statement for further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and publication, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
  - executive summary;
  - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
  - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
  - 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;
  - discussion of the results of field work;
  - context & feature descriptions;

- features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
  - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
  - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
  - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
  - bibliography.
- 7.4 The Data Structure Report will be completed within one week of the completion of the site investigations.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 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
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

## Copyright

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

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.
- 9.2 If the results from the project are more significant they will be published in an appropriate journal.
- 9.3 The scope and extent of an appropriate post-excavation programme (including any publication proposals) will be set out in a detailed post-excavation research design (PERD) and approved by WoSAS.

## Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure

Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

## Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
  - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD 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 fieldwork will be arranged in due course. WoSAS will be given at least two week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

## Bibliography

James, H F 2006 *Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory Knap, Argyll- Standing Building Survey and Watching Brief*, GUARD Project 1864.

RCAHMS 1992 *Mid-Argyll & Cowal: Medieval and Later Monuments*, volume 7. Edinburgh

OSA *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799*. Edinburgh

NSA *The Statistical Account of Argyllshire* 1845. Edinburgh, Blackwood.



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