

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Croft 3, Kirkapol, Tiree Data Structure Report Project 4088

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Croft 3, Kirkapol, Tiree Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Caroline Graham

NGR: NM 04630 47576

Project Number: 4088

Report by: Beth Spence

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Bob Will

DRAFT 31/07/15	Bob Will ----- Project Manager	FINAL 31/07/15	Bob Will ----- Project Manager
			

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

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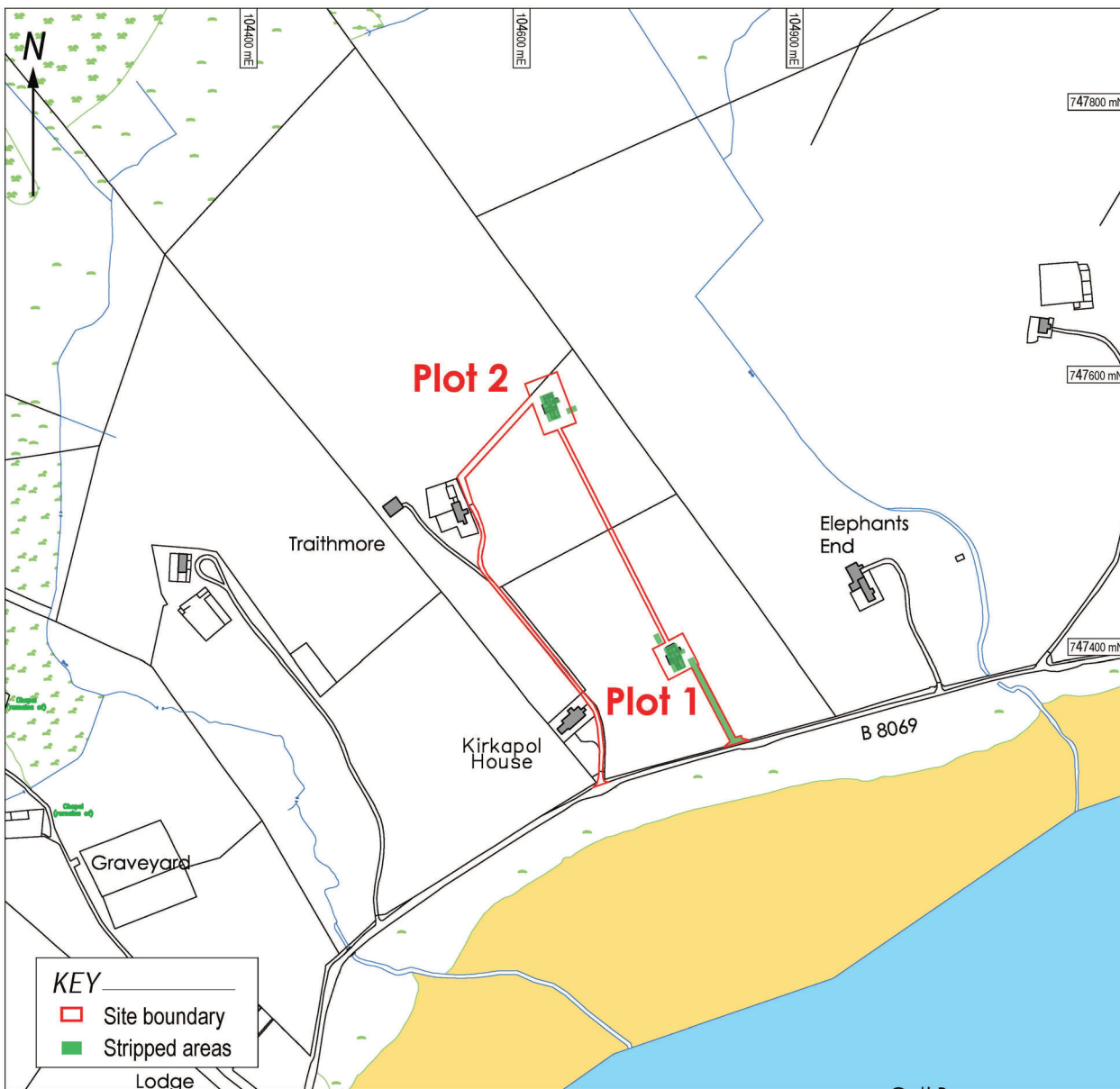
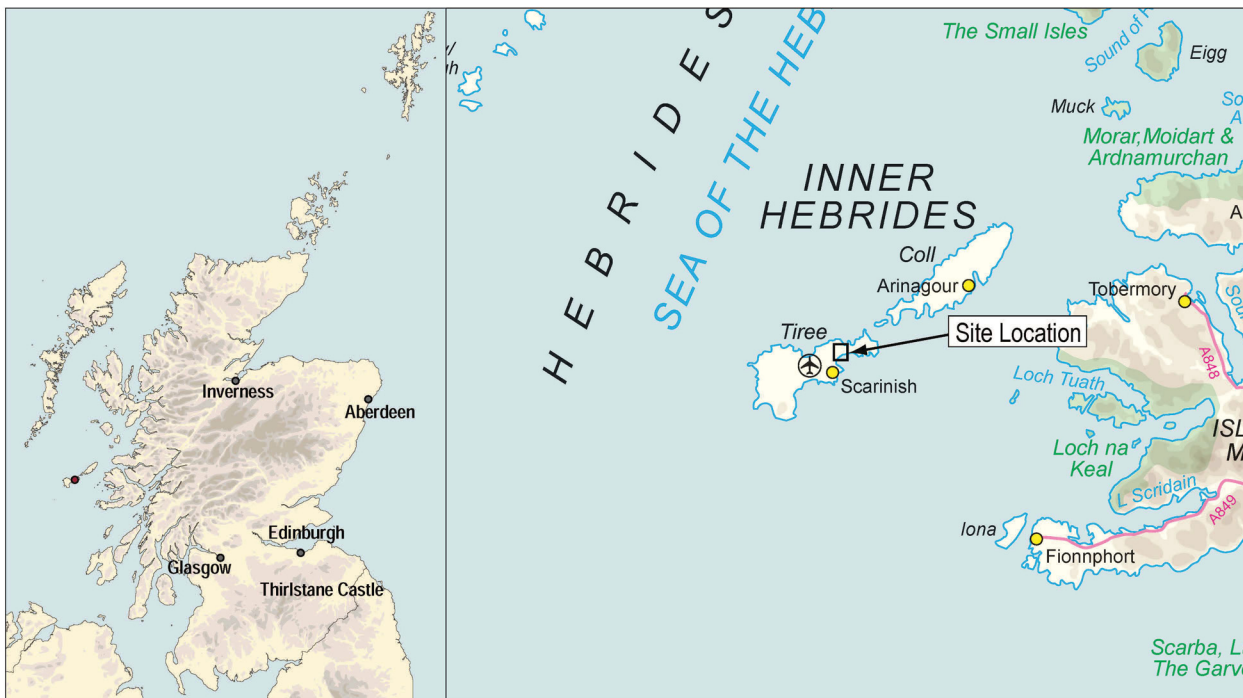


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Caroline Graham to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil stripping of two house plots and associated septic tank locations and access road at Kirkapol, Tiree. This work was undertaken between 6th to 7th July 2015 and revealed an area of rig and furrow over one of the house plots, but 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 Caroline Graham on a site proposed for the construction of two houses at Kirkapol, Tiree. During the course of the watching brief a series of furrows were recorded over one of the house plots, but no further features of archaeological significance were revealed. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work between 6th to 7th July 2015.

Site Location, Topography and Geology *(Figure 1)*

- 3.1 The two house plots are located within the croft land of Croft 3, Kirkapol at Gott Bay on the southeast of the Isle of Tiree, and lies to the east of Kirkapol House and north of the B8067 that runs along the coast. The ground is presently used for grazing and cultivation.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology consists of Blown Sand, while the solid geology consists of Metagranodionite and Gneissose Scourian Gneisses (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies in close proximity to a mound known locally as the 'Giant's grave' where human remains were discovered in 2005 and reported to the police and Historic Scotland, therefore there is potential for further discoveries in the immediate area of the mound. In addition nearby is the Parish Church at Kirkapol and the remains of an earlier chapel. All these remains suggest occupation of the area in the prehistoric and Medieval period.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify:
- the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits, built remains or artefacts relating to the early occupation of Kirkapol;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the ground-works were recorded in accordance with ClfA Standards.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground-breaking or ground level reduction work associated with the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology *(Figure 1)*

- 6.1 Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The upper turf was removed first in order that this could be stored separately and a test pit was then excavated adjacent to each house plot area to investigate the sandy subsoil and establish depth in order to rule out the possibility of lower archaeological horizons below upper windblown sand. Topsoil across the areas of both house plots, separate septic tank locations and the access road for Plot 1 was then removed in spits to the surface of the sterile natural sand subsoil. The area that was stripped was less than the red line boundary shown in the planning application being confined to the house plot, septic tank and access road for Plot 1 and the house plot and septic tank for Plot 2.
- 6.2 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil/overburden, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.3 All stripped areas were surveyed using a sub-metre GPS in order that they could be located within the National Grid.
- 6.4 Any archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

Results

- 7.1 A total area of 615 m² was stripped. Topsoil deposits consisted of dense organic rich dark grey sandy loam with frequent small roots and occasional pebbles. This was quite shallow at c. 0.15 – 0.2 m depth across Plot 1 and the access road area, and up to 0.25 m depth across Plot 2. This lay directly above the sterile sand subsoil which was a light white grey across Plot 1 and a light beige grey across Plot 2, with sand across both areas containing occasional water smoothed pebbles and shell fragments.



Plate 1: Plot 1 stripped, from the south-east.



Plate 2: Access road stripped, from the north-west.

- 7.2 No features of archaeological significance were encountered across the areas of Plot 1 (Plate 1) or the access road (Plate 2). However a system of WNW/ESE orientated furrows was revealed across Plot 2 which lies further up slope, amongst a series of plough scars on the same orientation (Plate 3). These were located around 1.3 m to 2.5 m apart, and were up to 0.45 m in width. A representative slot was excavated into mid-dark brown grey sand fill 005 which contained small roots, pebbles and shell fragments, revealing a depth of 0.1 m (Plate 4). This was contained within shallow sided cut 006 which had an irregular base. These are likely basal remains of furrows indicating a system of rig and furrow across the area. The linear features were occasionally affected by burrowing but did not appear truncated by the plough scarring suggesting these may be contemporary. No material culture was recovered to indicate date.



Plate 3: Furrows across Plot 2, from the west.



Plate 4: WNW facing section of 005/006.

- 7.3 Two unstratified artefacts were recovered from topsoil deposits across the area. These consisted of a sherd of red earthenware with a brown glaze of probable late 19th/20th century date from Plot 1 area, and a possible worked flint flake in the area of Plot 2.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief revealed that no archaeological deposits were found across the lower Plot 1 and access road areas. The system of furrows revealed across the upper area of Plot 2 indicate that cultivation took place here. No artefacts were recovered from the furrows to indicate date, however given the nature of these and the related plough scarring and their survival below a relatively thin topsoil it is probably more likely that this relates to historic post-medieval crofting activities on the land rather than being an indication of any earlier agricultural activity in the area. Extensive areas of rig and furrow are visible on aerial imaging extending across an area of less improved ground covering the fields to the north of the development boundary, with the furrows revealed in Plot 2 likely a continuation of the WNW/ESE orientated system visible in the adjacent field.
- 8.2 The single flint flake recovered in topsoil in the upper area may hint at prehistoric activity in the vicinity, however no features were revealed within the stripped areas to substantiate this further.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work revealed natural sand subsoil across the full extent of the areas of required groundworks associated with the development and has demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within these areas. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only, the final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Caroline Graham and Ross MacLennan for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Bob Will.

**Croft 3, Kirkapol, Tiree
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, last accessed 9th July 2015

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Canmore database; <http://canmore.org.uk/>, last accessed 9th July 2015

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Plot 1 and access road	Moderately compacted dark grey sandy loam, dark and organic rich, with frequent small roots and occasional pebbles, 0.15-0.2m in depth.	Shallow topsoil across Plot 1 and access road area
002	Plot 1 and access road	Very compact light white grey sand with occasional water smoothed pebbles and shell fragments. Test pit taken to 1.3 m depth, water table at c. 0.9 m.	Sandy subsoil across Plot 1 area, leached and pale.
003	Plot 2	Moderately compact dense dark grey organic rich sandy loam with occasional pebbles and frequent small roots, up to 0.25m in depth.	Topsoil across Plot 2 area.
004	Plot 2	Very compact light beige grey sand with occasional water smoothed pebbles and shell fragments. Test pit revealed as 0.6m in depth above a white sand. Truncated by plough scarring/furrows.	Pale sandy subsoil across Plot 2.
005	Plot 2	Moderately compact mid-dark brown grey sand with occasional small roots, pebbles and shell fragments.	Fill of a furrow, no artefacts to indicate date.
006	Plot 2	Linear, ESE/WNW orientated, with sharp break and gradual sides leading to rounded irregular base. Occasionally burrow affected.	Cut of a furrow, representative of furrow system across area. Furrows are between 1.3 – 2.5 m apart, quite regular in form, same orientation as plough scars.

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	Plot 1	Unstrat	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Brown glazed ceramic rim sherd, red fabric. Likely 19th/20th.
2	Plot 2	Unstrat	1	Lithic	Flint	Flint flake, possibly worked.

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Plot 2	005	2l					Fill of furrow 006

Appendix E: List of Digital Images

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
-	-	-	ID shot	-
-	Plot 1	-	General – removing turf	S
-	Plot 1	-	Outlook to NE	SW
-	Plot 1	-	Outlook towards Scaranish	N
-	Plot 1	-	General of plot area with mound to W (in neighbours property)	S
-	Plot 1	-	General – depression NW within possible sand dune	SW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
-	Plot 1	-	General towards Plot 2 area	S
-	Plot 1	-	General Plot 1 area	W
-	Plot 1	-	General towards chapel/graveyard	SE
-	Plot 1	-	Stripping test pit	NW
-	Plot 1	-	NE facing section of test pit	NE
-	Plot 1	-	NE facing section of test pit	NE
-	Plot 1	-	Test pit post ex	N
-	Plot 1	-	General test pit location	N
-	Plot 1	-	Working shot – stripping Plot 1	SE
-	Plot 1	-	Working shot – stripping Plot 1	E
-	Plot 1	-	Stripping porch offset	SW
-	Plot 1	-	Burrow investigated	E
-	Plot 1	-	Field drain/burrow	SW
-	Plot 1	-	Field drain/burrow	SW
-	Plot 1	-	Field drain	NW
-	Plot 1	-	Burrow over field drain	E
-	Plot 1	-	Plot 1 stripped	E
-	Plot 1	-	NE facing section	NE
-	Plot 1	-	Removing turf at tank location	NW
-	Plot 1	-	Stripping at tank location	NW
-	Plot 1	-	Tank area stripped	NW
-	Plot 1	-	NE facing section	NE
-	Plot 1	-	Plot 1 stripped	NW
-	Plot 1	-	Plot 1 stripped	W
-	Plot 1	-	Plot 1 stripped	SE
-	Access road	-	Access road area	S
-	Access road	-	Starting strip	W
-	Access road	-	Removing turf	SE
-	Access road	-	General of possible small mounds towards field entrance	E
-	Access road	-	Staining/001 investigated	NE
-	Access road	-	Staining/001 investigated	NW
-	Access road	-	General of SE end	SE
-	Access road	-	General of stripping	SE
-	Access road	-	NE facing section	NE
-	Access road	-	General of stripped road to SE	NW
-	Access road	-	General of stripping	E
-	Access road	-	General of stripped road to SE	NW
-	Access road	-	General of stripped road to NW	SE
-	Access road	-	General of road stripped	NW
-	Access road	-	Drain/soak away investigated	SW
-	Access road	-	Drain/soak away investigated	NE
-	Access road	-	Drain/soak away investigated – NE facing section	NE
-	Plot 2	-	Starting at Plot 2	S
-	Plot 2	-	General outlook from Plot 2	N
-	Plot 2	-	General outlook from Plot 2	NW
-	Plot 2	-	General outlook from Plot 2	S
-	Plot 2	-	General outlook from Plot 2	E
-	Plot 2	-	General outlook from Plot 2	N
-	Plot 2	-	Starting turf removal	SE
-	Plot 2	-	Plot 2 – turf removed	SW
-	Plot 2	-	Starting stripping test pit	SE
-	Plot 2	-	SE facing section of test pit	SE
-	Plot 2	-	SE facing section of test pit	E
-	Plot 2	-	General test pit location	E
-	Plot 2	-	Stripping Plot 2	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
-	Plot 2	-	Furrows/plough scars	ESE
-	Plot 2	-	Furrow/plough scar investigated	ESE
-	Plot 2	-	Furrow/plough scar investigated	ESE
-	Plot 2	005	Slot in furrow	ESE
-	Plot 2	005	Slot in furrow	ESE
-	Plot 2	005	NW facing section	NW
-	Plot 2	005	SE facing section	SE
-	Plot 2	-	Furrows	W
-	Plot 2	-	Plot 2 furrows	W
-	Plot 2	-	Furrows	W
-	Plot 2	-	Plot 2 stripped	SE
-	Plot 2	-	Starting tank area	S
-	Plot 2	-	Stripping tank area	SE
-	Plot 2	-	Tank area stripped	NE
-	Plot 2	-	NW facing section of tank area	NW
-	Plot 2	-	NE facing section of plot 2	NE

Appendix F: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

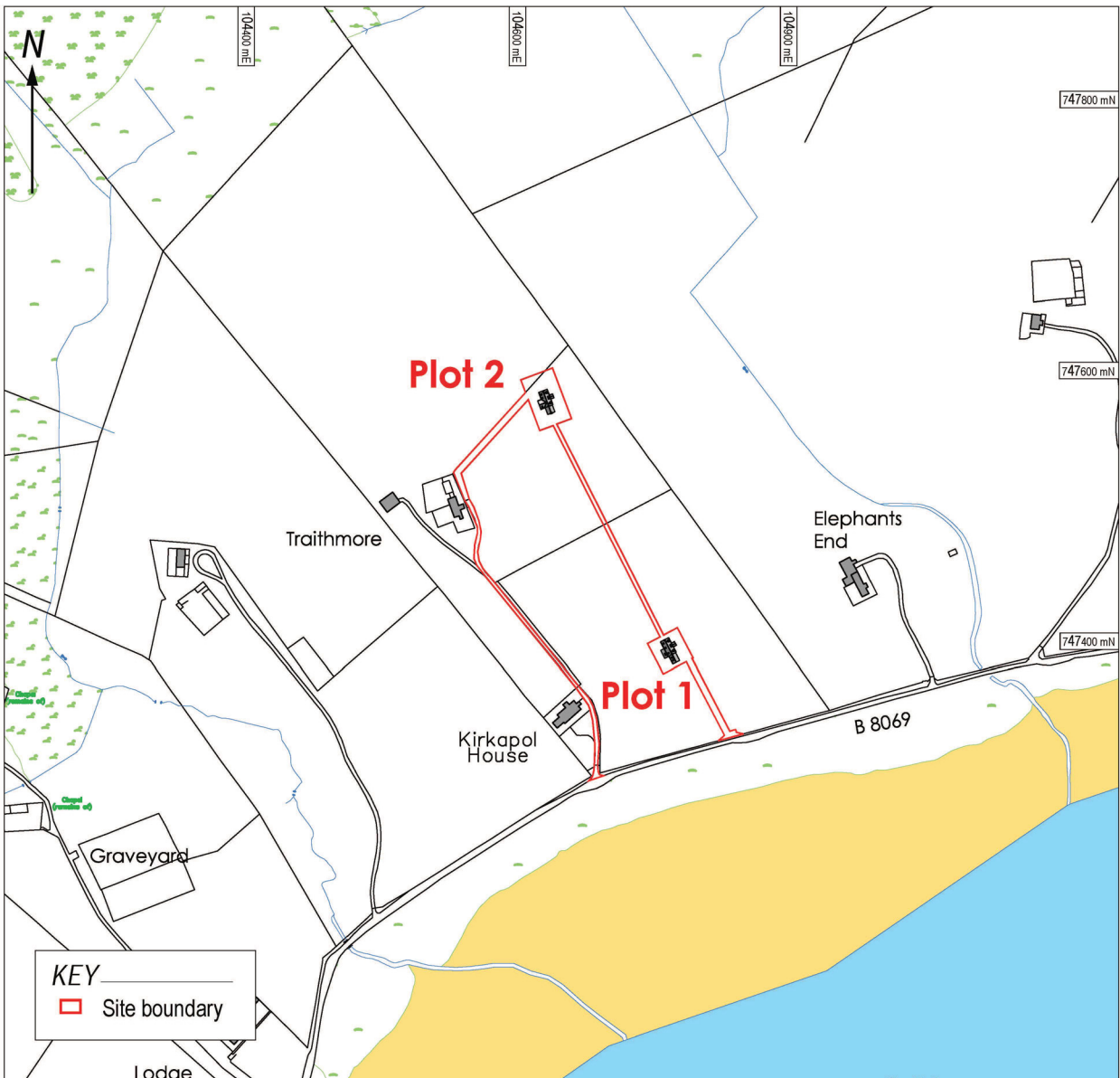
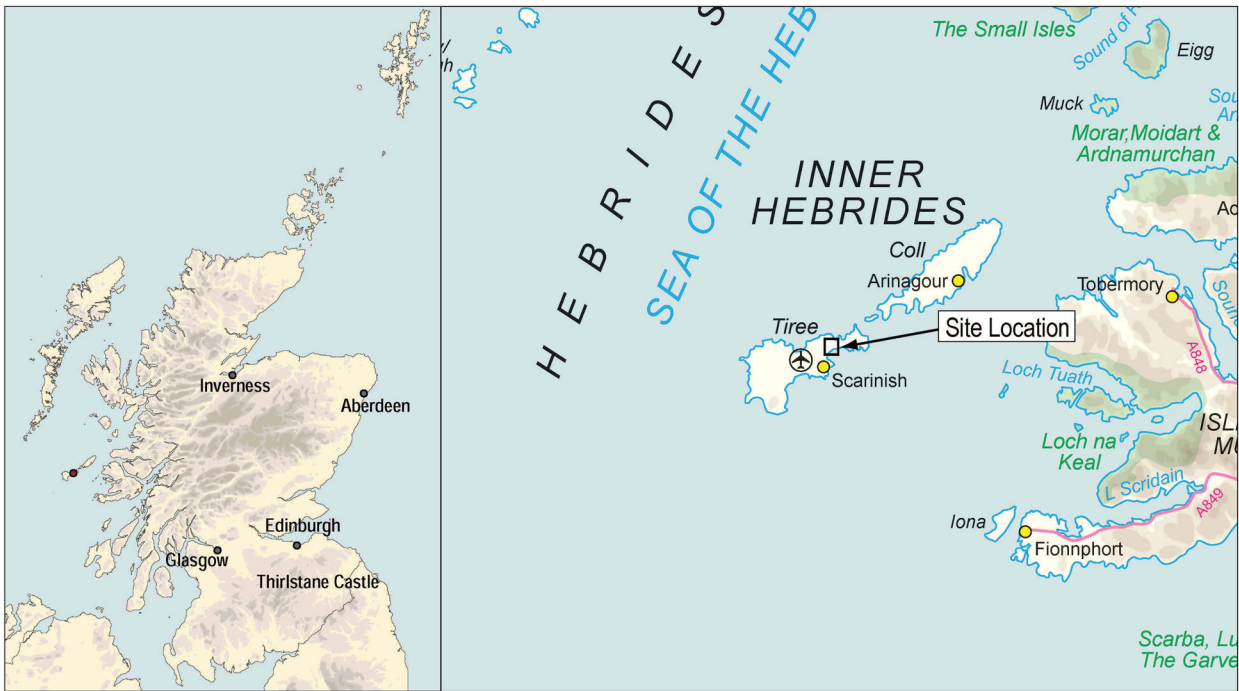
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Croft 3, Kirkapoll, Tiree
PROJECT CODE:	4088
PARISH:	Tiree
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Rig and furrow
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	--
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NM 04630 47576
START DATE (this season)	6 th July 2015
END DATE (this season)	7 th July 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Caroline Graham to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil stripping of two house plots and associated septic tank locations and access road at Kirkapoll, Tiree. This work was undertaken between 6 th to 7 th July 2015 and revealed an area of rig and furrow over one of the house plots, likely related to historic crofting activities across the area.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Caroline Graham
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Govan, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Beth.spence@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS intended

Appendix G: Method Statement**CROFT 3, KIRKAPOL, TIREE**

WATCHING BRIEF METHOD STATEMENT

ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4088



KEY
 Site boundary

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological watching brief method statement is applicable to the groundworks associated with two proposed house plots at Croft 3, Kirkapol, Tiree. The watching brief will cover topsoil stripping for the access road, septic tanks and footprint of each house and other ground preparation works required for the development (Planning Reference: 14/03016/PP. This method statement was prepared in consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological watching brief required for the ground-works associated with the development of two house plots at Croft 3, Kirkapol, Tiree. The watching brief will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains, particularly those related to the early occupation and development of Kirkapol. 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 may be required following consultation with WoSAS.
- 2.2 Any additional work on site and post-excavation analysis and publication of the results of the watching brief, will be specified in a separate document that will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS and the client, prior to the commencement of any further archaeological site work or post-excavation programme. All archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation work will be funded by the client as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The two house plots are located within the croft land of Croft 3, Kirkapol at Gott Bay on the south-east of the Isle of Tiree, and lies to the east of Kirkapol House and north of the B8067 that runs along the coast. The ground is presently used for grazing and cultivation.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies in close proximity to a mound known locally as the 'Giant's grave' where human remains were discovered in 2005 and reported to the police and Historic Scotland, therefore there is potential for further discoveries in the immediate area of the mound. In addition nearby is the Parish Church at Kirkapol and the remains of an earlier chapel. All these remains suggests occupation of the area in the prehistoric and Medieval period.
- 4.2 In the immediate area of the development site there are a number of small mounds which could be archaeological in nature these will be cordoned off with hazard tape or similar during groundworks to ensure that they are not damaged.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify:
 - the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits, built remains or artefacts relating to the early occupation of Kirkapol;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the ground-works are recorded in accordance with ClfA Standards.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct a watching brief on any and all ground-breaking or ground level reduction work associated with the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of all groundworks relating to the construction of the two houses; the footprint of each house or foundation trenches, service trenches, access road and septic tanks.
- 6.2 The topsoil and/or overburden for each foundation and service trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the sterile, undisturbed, natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, these will be fully excavated (100%) in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.4 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil/overburden, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.8 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the watching brief, requiring more than limited excavation and recording, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a site specific methodology with an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any additional methodologies issued for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered that could not be fully investigated as part of a watching brief.
- 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;
 - 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 and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication ;
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 A hard copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

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

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report. Should more significant material be found, publication of the findings in a journal or as a monograph may be required and will be produced within 12 months of completion of fieldwork and approval 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(s) thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

- 10.3 A copy of the archive contents will be included in the Data Structure Report which will be provided to WoSAS for inclusion in the planning file and HER archive in order that any relevant conditions can be discharged.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Bob Will, 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 has still to be confirmed but is likely to take place the week beginning 25 May 2015. 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 watching brief will take 5 days to complete.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. 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.

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