

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Ardnaw Barn B, Kilmory Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 4257

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## **Ardnaw Barn B, Kilmory, Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report**

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

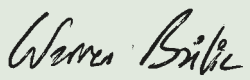
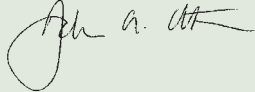
**NGR:** NR 70168 75218

**Project Number:** 4257

**Report by:** Claire Shaw

**Illustrations:** Diarmuid O Connor

**Project Manager:** Warren Bailie

<b>DRAFT</b>  09/02/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  03/03/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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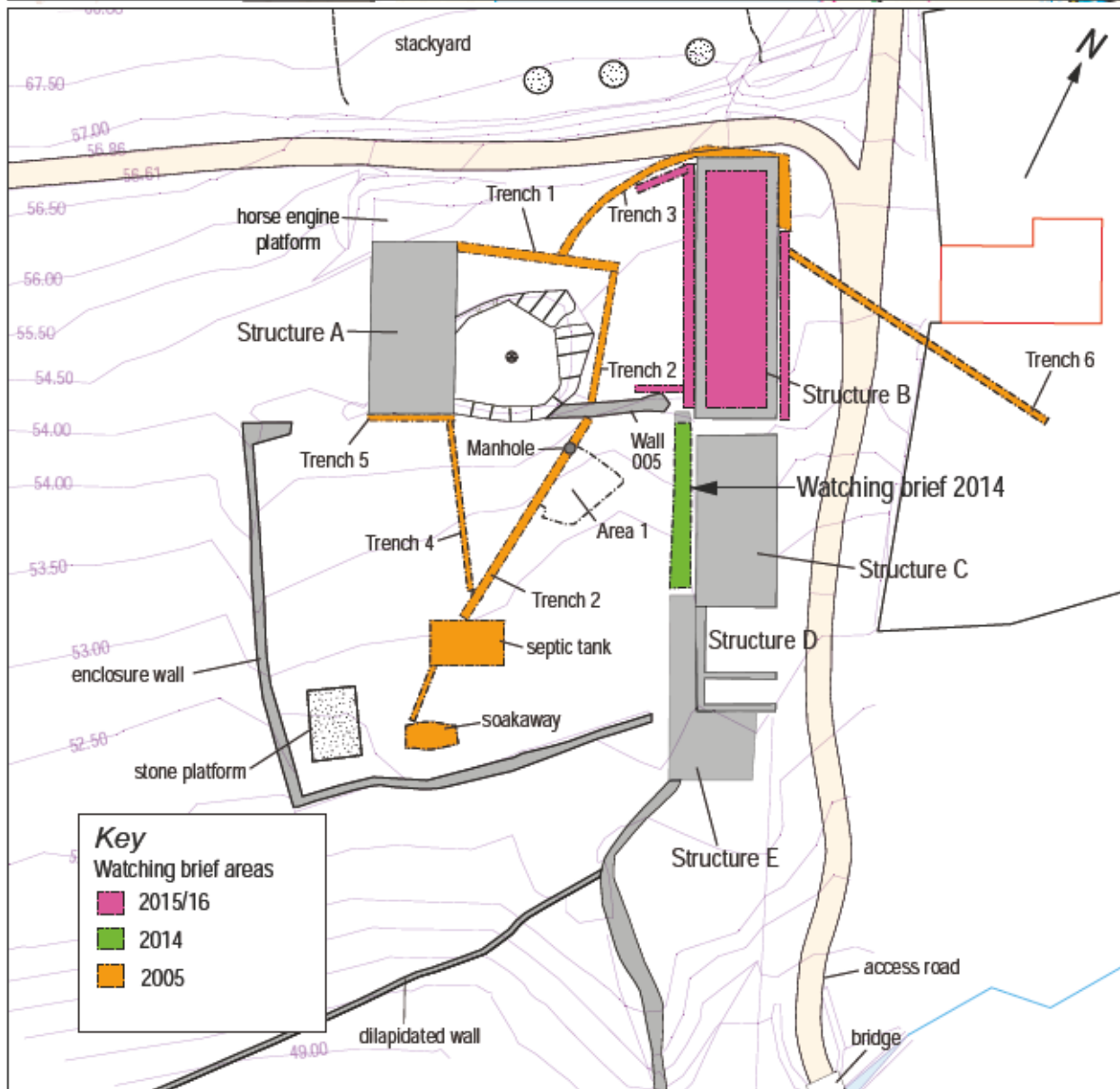
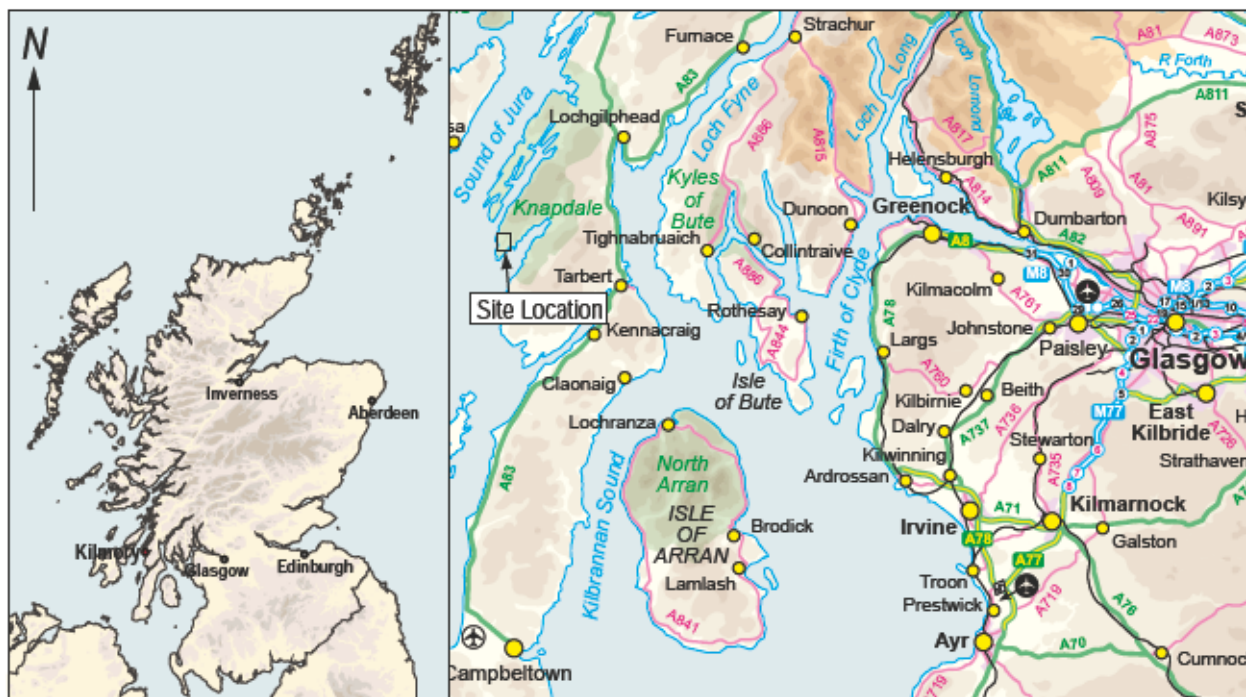
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**Key**  
Watching brief areas  
 2015/16  
 2014  
 2005

Figure 1: Plan of site showing structures A-E and watching brief areas to date.

0 25 m

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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 Barn B at Ardnaw Barns, Kilmory Knap, Argyll. This work was undertaken between the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2016. No features of archaeological significance were revealed.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Bell Ingram Ltd on a site proposed for the refurbishment of a former agricultural Barn B at Ardnaw Barns, Kilmory Knap, Argyll (Figure 1). During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were found. GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook this programme of work between the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2015 and 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2016.

## 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 Kilmory Chapel (alternative name Maeirubha's Chapel) and the McMillan Cross (NR77NW 3), which is a Scheduled Monument (SAM No. 90185). The Chapel houses several medieval carved stones.
- 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 Barns 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 Barns, prior to the eighteenth century.

- 4.5 A Watching Brief was conducted by GUARD Archaeology Limited on nearby Barn C in October 2014 (Thomson, 2014). No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the monitoring of ground works along the exterior of the west wall of Barn C.

## 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 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.

## Methodology

- 6.1 The strategy employed during the watching brief consisted of the following:
- 6.2 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This included ground-works associated with both internal and external foundations, service trenches and landscaping.
- 6.3 The number of archaeologists required during the works was dependant on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed. Each machine 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, if present, were clearly identified.
- 6.5 Overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil.
- 6.6 No significant archaeological features, special finds or complex groups of features were encountered.
- 6.7 WOSAS was the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may have insisted on full excavation for any features destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.8 No human burials were discovered during the watching brief.
- 6.9 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Chartered Registered Organisation*.

## Results

7.1 Barn B measured approximately 18.7 m by 5.8 m. The interior deposits within Barn B were reduced by a depth of between 300 – 400 mm, removing the cobble floor surface (contexts 001 and 002) and the underling bedding material (context 002). This exposed a less stony and gravelly course sand (004). Context 004 was subsequently removed, revealing a loose, mid to dark brown, sandy soil (005). Around the internal walls of the barn a narrow channel measuring between 500 mm and 600 mm wide was excavated to a depth of 150 mm to accommodate services within the barn. No archaeological deposits were noted, see Plate 1.

7.2 Externally a series of service trenches were excavated along the eastern, southern and western walls of Barn B. The trench along the eastern wall measured approximately 18.7 m long, 0.7 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.5 m. The trench along the southern wall measured 5.8 m long by 0.7 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.5 m. The trench along the western wall measured approximately 18.7 m by 0.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep. Extending from the western trench, two additional trenches were excavated as soakaways. The north-western soakaway trench measured 7.6 m by 0.5 m by 0.9 m and extended in a south westerly direction. The southern soakaway measured 6 m by 0.5 m by 0.8 m and extended in a westerly direction.

7.3 During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were encountered, see Plates 2 and 3.



Plate 1. South end of barn showing drains.



Plate 2. North west soakaway, post excavation.



Plate 3. Trench along the east facing wall of barn B.

## 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 previous phases of archaeological works on this site and affirm that the farmstead does not appear to include any archaeology or built remains pre-dating the nineteenth century.

8.2 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 (Barn B). However in the event that further ground disturbance were proposed on this site in the future, an archaeological watching brief may 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: guardarc1-241330) 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 and Mrs. M.E. Harris for their assistance on site. 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 Barn B, Kilmory,  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
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.

Thompson, R 2014 *Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory, GUARD Project 3772*.

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: List of Contexts

Context No	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose cobbles, mid grey, sub-rounded	cow shed stall flooring
002	Slightly silty. Sandy gravel	layer under (001)
003	Orange/brown sandy gravel	intermediate layer
004	Rough sand/gravel orange-brown	Basal layer of floor
005	Sandy gravel, rough sand	basal layer of trench
006	Sandy silt/ash layer, red/brown	Ash layer on topsoil
007	Mid to large gravels, stones	intermediate layer
008	Sandy silt, orange brown	basal layer of trench
009	Rough stones, sandy silt	Top soil and stones
010	Rough sandy gravel	intermediate layer
011	Sandy silt, mid to dark brown	Top soil and stones
012	Sandy gravel, rough sand	basal layer of trench
013	Stones	Cleared stone
014	Sandy silt, mid to dark brown, rooty	Made ground material
015	Sandy gravel, rough sand	basal layer of trench

### Appendix C: List of Photographs

#### File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	ID shot	-		-
2	Interior	001-002	Starting work barn interior	S
3	Interior	001-002	Starting work barn interior	NE
4	Interior	001	S. end of barn drains	E
5	Interior	001	S. end of barn drains	N
6	Interior	001-003	Cobble removal	S
7	Interior	001-003	cobble removal with flash	S
8	Interior	003	Interior barn looking south	N
9	Interior	003	Interior barn looking north	S
10	Interior	003	Working shot	NE
11	Interior	003	Spoil removal from (003)	W
12	Interior	004	Spoil removal from (004)	E
13	Interior	004	Final removal of spoil from (004)	N
14	Interior	-	Pre plumbing channel trench	NE
15	Interior	-	Pre plumbing channel trench	S
16	Interior	-	Pre plumbing channel trench	SW
17	Interior	005	Plumbing channel in progress/section	E
18	Interior	005	Section of channel	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
19	Interior	005	working shot of plumbing channel	W
20	Interior	005	Interior W. wall section	E
21	Interior	-	East door section	W
22	Interior	-	South end of barn clearing spoil from (005)	N
23	Interior	-	Post ex of spoil clearance barn interior	S
24	Exterior	006	pre ex of plumbing trench on NE gable end	N
25	Exterior	006	Ash layer (006) at N. terminal end of trench	N
26	Exterior	006-008	Post ex section of NE gable trench	NE
27	Exterior	006-008	Post ex of NE gable trench	N
28	Exterior	-	Working shot of middle trench W. wall	N
29	Exterior	009-010	Working shot of middle trench W. wall	NW
30	Exterior	009-010	Working shot of middle trench W. wall	N
31	Exterior	011-012	Soakaway trench NW gable end	NW
32	Exterior	011-012	Soakaway trench NW gable end	E
33	Exterior	011-012	Soakaway trench NW gable end section	S
34	Exterior	011-012	Soakaway trench NW gable end post ex	W
35	Exterior	013	S.gable end soakaway trench pre ex	N
36	Exterior	013-014-015	Section of S. gable soakaway	S
37	Exterior	013-014-015	Section of S. gable soakaway post ex	W
38	Exterior	013-014-015	Section of S. gable soakaway post ex	E
39	Exterior	013-014-015	NW. gable soakaway showing electric cables	E
40	Exterior	013-014-015	NW. gable soakaway showing electric cables post ex	E
41	Exterior	013-014-015	NW. gable soakaway showing electric cables post ex	W

File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Beginning slot at west side of barn	N
3	-	-	Post ex of slot at west side of barn	S
4	-	-	Area of west wall	NW
5	-	-	Area of slot at west wall	N
6	-	-	Trench at south gable end	E
7	-	-	Trench along east facing wall	N
8	-	-	Water pipes in east trench	-

## Appendix D: Discovery and Excavations Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ardnaw Barn B
PROJECT CODE:	4257
PARISH:	South Knapdale
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Clark Innes, Kenneth Green, Claire Shaw
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NR77NW 34, Chapel - NR77NW 3, SM No. 90185
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Chapel, Cross
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NR 70168 75218
START DATE (this season)	30 <sup>th</sup> November 2015
END DATE (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> February 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Watching Brief (2006), Watching Brief 2014
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	A watching brief was conducted during the reduction of the interior floor deposits within Barn B and the excavation of service trenches within the interior and exterior of Barn B. No features of archaeological significance were found.
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.baillie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

**Appendix E: Method Statement**

# ARDNAW BARN B, KILMORY KNAP, ARGYLL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4257



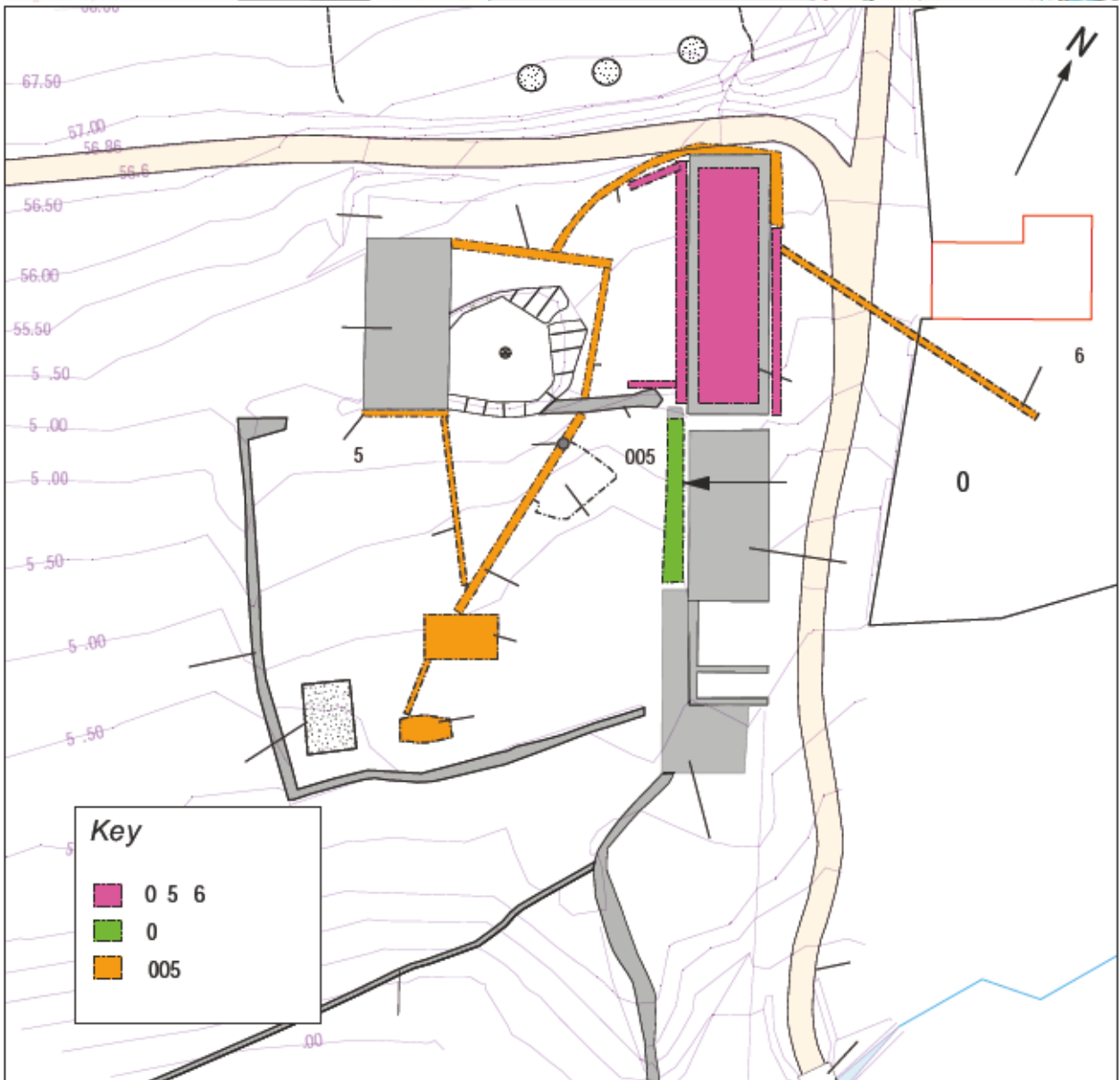
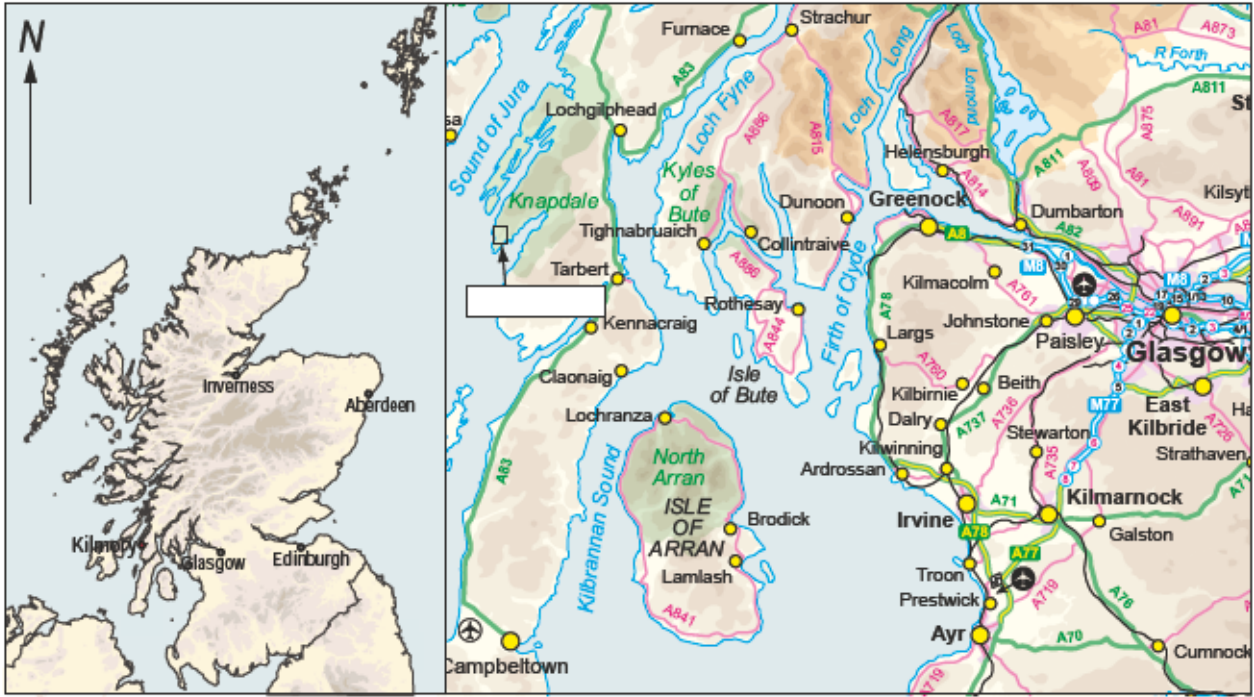


Figure 1: Plan of site showing structures A-E and watching brief areas to date.

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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Method Statement for a programme of archaeological work on Building B at Ardnaw Barn, Kilmory Knap, Argyll (Figure 1). This method statement has been prepared, on behalf of Bell Ingram Limited having been instructed by Mrs M E Lewis, in consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise the Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by means of a 'watching brief'. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all ground breaking works including internal and external ground disturbance associated with Barn B (Figure 1), and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. This Method Statement has been produced in accordance with the planning application 14/00151/PP (and more recently 15/01390/NMA) 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 B 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 internal and external works. 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.

## Potential Impacts

- 2.3 The refurbishment of Barn B 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 internal floor reduction and service trenches;
  - Ground disturbance from excavations for external service trenches and ground disturbance associated with the patio and 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'Bhuilig 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.
- 4.5 A Watching Brief was conducted by GUARD Archaeology Limited on Barn C in October 2014 (Thomson 2014). No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the monitoring of ground works along the exterior of the west wall of Barn C (Figure 1).

## 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 both internal and external to include 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 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: Warren Bailie
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
  - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, 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 early December 2015. 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 Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME). 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 (unpublished report).

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

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

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

Thomson, R 2014 *Ardnaw Farm, Kilmory Data Structure Report*, GUARD Project 3772. (unpublished report)

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