



**A' Ruamhar Aig Achamh An Droighinn: DIG IT! at
Auchindrain, Argyll
Archaeological Excavation
Data Structure Report
Project 4546**

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Archaeological Excavation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: The Auchindrain Trust


NGR: NN 02977 03033

Project Number: 4546

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DRAFT 30/08/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL	
			

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

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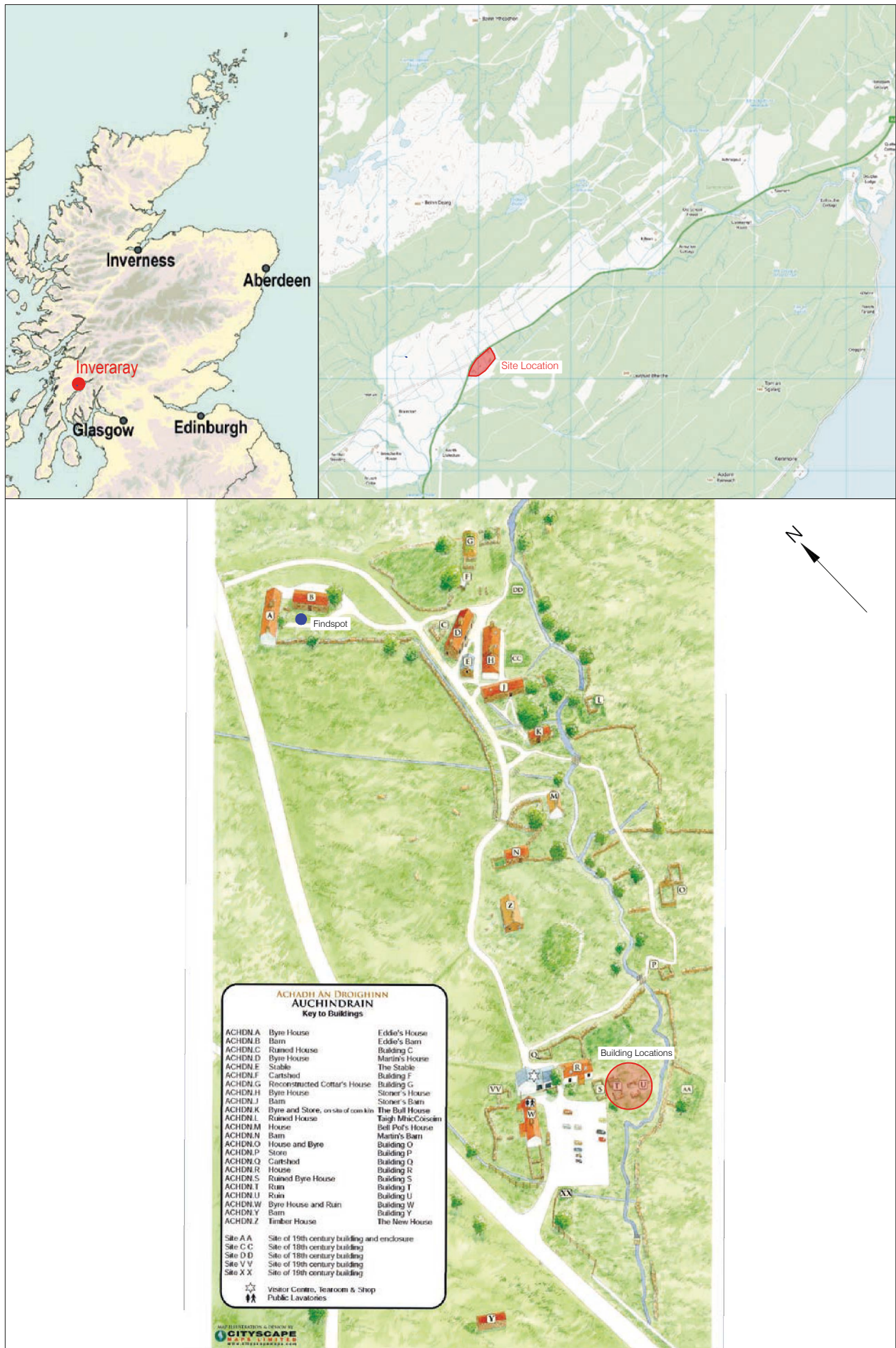


Figure 1:
Site Location

0 100 m

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology carried out site investigations on the upstanding ruined remains of two buildings within the museum at Auchindrain Township near Inveraray, Argyll (Figure 1). The principle focus of the fieldwork was to investigate the function of buildings T and U and a small midden feature at the front of building A. The investigations involved staff of The Auchindrain Trust, Dig It! 2017, Xchange Scotland and GUARD Archaeology. A total of 13 participants were drawn from a variety of international sources including young people from Argyll High Schools and through Xchange Scotland. All participants had some form of disability or disadvantage, which had limited their previous opportunities to become engaged in history, heritage and archaeology. During the work the remains of buildings T and U were uncovered and their pre-abandonment use as a byre and barn exposed.

Introduction

- 2.1 GUARD Archaeology carried out site investigations on the upstanding ruined remains of two buildings within the museum at Auchindrain Township near Inveraray, Argyll (Figure 1). The principle focus of the fieldwork was to investigate the function of buildings T and U and a small midden feature at the front of building A. During the work the remains of buildings T and U were uncovered and their pre-abandonment use as a byre and barn exposed. The remains of midden material was also investigated at the front of Eddie's House (building A). GUARD Archaeology's work on the project, involving predominantly volunteer staff, was carried out between 31st July and 6th August 2017 and included set-up and set-down days.
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014). An OASIS entry has also been produced for this project (Reference: guardarc1-293468).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 Auchindrain Township, Argyll (NGR: NN 02977 03033), is located 6 miles south of Inveraray within the Argyll countryside. It is surrounded by coniferous forestry plantation and overlooked by the steep sides of Creag Mhòr to the north of the site. It is situated next to the main A83 trunk road on quite undulating, hilly ground which slopes downwards to the west.
- 3.2 The township is built in a linear alignment with one main road interconnecting the whole site from east to west. The two buildings under investigation were in the western area of the township to the south of the modern museum car park. They are situated on relatively flat ground adjacent to a small burn which drains into the Leacann Water. Due to its closeness to the burn, the ground to the immediate south of building U was very wet with surface flooding.
- 3.3 The underlying bedrock deposits across the area consists of Ardrishaig Phyllite formation metamorphic bedrock formed 542 to 1000 million years ago and Scottish Highland Siluro-Devonian Calc-alkaline igneous bedrock, the drift deposits are not recorded (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Auchindrain Township (WoSAS pin 1566, NRHE NN00SW 9) is a rare survivor of a type of farming settlement common in Scotland prior to agricultural improvements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when such settlements were either re-developed or abandoned. They were populated by groups of families who shared the land, grew their own food and raised cattle on what was often poor, marginal ground. They contained buildings such as dwellings, barns, corn-kilns, kale yards and enclosures, linked via roads and paths. Most buildings at Auchindrain date from the early nineteenth century onwards although many are demonstrably constructed on earlier foundations. Farming ended at the site in 1963 and the last occupants left in 1967. It opened as a museum in 1968.

- 4.2 There have been several previous phases of archaeological work at Auchindrain including a survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1963. Invasive work includes exploratory trial trenching and a watching brief. In 1982 Dr Alex Morrison of the University of Glasgow undertook trial trenching across building D to investigate its internal area (WoSAS pin 362). He uncovered several phases of flooring below an earthen floor including wooden planks overlying a mortar floor. Investigations of a small grassy knoll east of structure K revealed a corn drying kiln which pre-dated the upstanding Bull & Wool House, while excavations in building S revealed a byre with cobbled flooring and drains at its north-west end. A small evaluation was carried out in 2010 on building N, while in 2011 twenty-three evaluation trenches were excavated across lesser known buildings to help inform the Conservation Management Plan (WoSAS pin 4669). This work revealed an earlier alignment of buildings possibly relating to buildings depicted on the 1789 estate map (Plate 1)
- 4.3 A watching brief in 2012 to install new drainage around several buildings within the west of the settlement revealed several surfaces probably relating to the upstanding nineteenth century buildings. However, a surface found in Trenches 1 and 8 might relate to an earlier phase of building (WoSAS pin 4869).
- 4.4 The wider locale includes several prehistoric monuments including Creag Mhor Chambered Cairn (WoSAS 1554) to the north-east of the site, Auchindrain Long Cairn (WoSAS 1560) to the south-east and Brenchoillie cup mark stone (WoSAS 1565) further to the south-west.
- 4.5 Brenchoillie Sheiling (WoSAS 58716) and sheepfold (WoSAS pin 15364) are recorded further to the north-west of the site, while Leacann Water Croft (WoSAS 58268), a single unroofed structure and enclosure which appears on the 1st edition OS map (WoSAS pin 44104) is to the south-west. The abandoned settlement of Braleckan (WoSAS pin 1559) is also located to the south-west.



Plate 1: 1786 Estate Map of Auchindrain



Plate 2: 1871 Ordnance Survey with buildings T and U highlighted

- 4.6 Buildings T and U at Auchindrain which were the focus of the present work are first depicted on Langlands' 1789 estate map within a small group of 5 buildings to the north of the Burn (Plate 1). By the 1871 Ordnance Survey they are similarly depicted but with a small enclosure to the north (Plate 2). By 1921 building T is a ruin and by 1946 both are in a ruined state (Plate 3).



Plate 3: 1946 RAF aerial photograph with buildings T and U highlighted

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to:

- recover evidence for the function of structures T and U and their construction;
- recover evidence that can be used to date buildings T and U and any phases of use;
- establish the relationship between the buildings and other associated structures;
- identify the presence of as yet unknown built remains and/or archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using trenches;
- identify and survey the position of as yet unknown material culture and in particular artefacts which may have some relevance to the site and its use;
- investigate midden feature(s) if present and establish its date of use;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological investigation via trenching across the building footprints of structures T and U and any apparent midden feature(s) to establish the presence or absence of built remains and/or archaeological deposits, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for the Client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All excavation was undertaken by hand and by volunteers under the constant supervision of professional archaeologists at all times.

- 6.2 The turf and topsoil were removed carefully from each trench location and disposed elsewhere on site under the direction of Auchindrain staff.
- 6.3 The topsoil 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 by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site team. 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. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site team. Modern finds were collected as bulk samples by context and recorded in pro forma finds recording forms. These were then stored by the museum prior to being processed on site.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section of each trench was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, 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.
- 6.8 All trenches were made safe at the end of each working day.
- 6.9 On completion of the recording the trenches remained open under the care of Auchindrain Township. The reinstatement was minimal and involved consolidating any building walls with fallen stone and returning the spoil to the trenches in layers to level the ground surface. Any surplus soil and turves were disposed of by Auchindrain staff.

Results

7.1 Building T

- 7.1.1 Building T (Figure 2) was rectangular in shape, orientated east/west and located between buildings S and U which were similarly aligned (Figure 1). It was completely covered in ferns, grass and moss vegetation (Plate 4), although much of the longer vegetation had been removed by museum staff prior to work commencing. The remaining vegetation was removed by hand to uncover the structure below. The structure measured 15.25 m in length, 6.25 m in width with upstanding drystone walls 007 which survived to a height between 0.4 m and 0.5 m, equating to two to three courses. The southern wall was particularly degraded with little surviving in most areas. The eastern end walls appeared more complete, albeit still degraded, and survived to a height between 1 m and 1.3 m (Plate 5). Towards the east end there were two internal partition walls which were orientated north/south dividing the structure into three separate rooms (A, B and C), the largest (C) being the most degraded and located at the west side. A moderate amount of tumbled stone lay surrounding the perimeter



Plate 4: Pre-excavation of building T



Plate 5: East end (rooms B and C) building T



Figure 2: Plan of Building T

7.1.2 Internally the building was covered in grass vegetation and prior to work commencing, no internal structures were discernible apart from the two upstanding partition walls in the eastern side. Due to time constraints it was decided to excavate a large trench down the central area of the building rather than deturf the whole internal area. The turf 001 comprised long, coarse grass with the underlying topsoil 002 comprising mid black/brown peaty silt. Both the turf and topsoil measured a combined depth of 0.25 m and were removed by hand. The topsoil 003 at the eastern end of room C was very wet and contained a large amount of stone, presumably tumble from the walls. The turf and topsoil deposits contained a large amount of midden material comprising predominantly of pottery fragments, with glass, metal and leather fragments also recovered (see finds list, Plate 6). The trench measured 1 m in width and 6 m in length. Immediately below the topsoil in room C was located a cobbled surface 010 comprising flattish sub-rounded cobbles measuring between 0.29 m x 0.24 m and 0.24 m x 0.1 m on plan (Plate 7). No bonding material between the cobbles was observed and they appeared set in the subsoil surface 009 which comprised orange/brown silty clay gravel. The cobble surface survived to a length of 3.8 m, its overall width was unknown. At the western end of the building was located an open stone lined drain 012 constructed of large sub-rounded cobbles and small boulders (Plate 8). It measured 3.8 m in length with a total width of 1 m. The drainage channel base was lined with cobbles and measured between 0.2 m and 0.4 m in width with a depth of 0.2 m. Its fill 008 comprised mid grey silt. The drain was orientated north/south and was located next to the south facing doorway in the southern wall which it presumably drained out of. The doorway measured 1.1 m in width and was in the western side of the southern wall (Plate 9) and parallel to the doorway in building U. Cobble flooring 010 appeared to abut the drain on its western side (Plate 7).



Plate 6: Example of site finds



Plate 7: Cobble surface 010, room C, building T



Plate 8: Drain 012, building T



Plate 9: South wall entranceway, building T

- 7.1.3** At the eastern end of room C there was a lot of tumbled stone with no evidence of cobbled flooring. The north and southern walls at this end were completely reduced to ground level suggesting that this area might have been used as a passageway between the buildings once room C fell out of use (Plate 10). This gap/passageway measured 1.2 m in width.
- 7.1.4** The perimeter walls measured 0.8 m in width and were constructed of two rows of cobbles/ small boulders with smaller 'hart' stone in the central area as insulation (Plate 11). No evidence of turf or other insulating material was noted during the works. A small sondage was excavated next to the western end wall, externally, to investigate the mound which it was built on and the wall footings (Plate 12). This mound measured 6.6 m by 4.4 m and stood to a height of approximately 0.5 m. The sondage revealed the mound was completely natural in construct and like other glacial mounds found across the site (Plate 13). It also revealed there was no foundation cut for the walls, with the stones placed directly on the subsoil surface (Plate 12). The footing stones and corner stones of the building were particularly large, at times measuring more than 1 m across (Plates 14 and 15).
- 7.1.5** A small trench was excavated to the immediate south of the southern wall doorway to investigate whether any formal pathway had been constructed between both buildings T and U. This only revealed the underlying subsoil 009.



Plate 10: Room C, building T with possible passageway



Plate 11: Reduced northern wall at possible passageway showing construction method



Plate 12: Western wall and subsoil 009, building T



Plate 13: Glacial mound at west side of building T



Plate 14: Corner and foundation stones in southern wall, building T



Plate 15: Foundation stone in south wall, building T

- 7.1.6 The eastern end of the building survived to a greater height although was constructed in similar drystone build. Both rooms A and B measured a combined east/west length of 5.4 m, while internally A measured 1.8 m east/west by 4.2 m north/south and B measured 1.4 m east/west by 4.2 m north/south. The eastern wall contained a doorway for an entrance into room B which measured 1 m in width. The external walls were of similar construction and width to the western walls but both internal partition walls (013 and 014) were smaller in width measuring 0.6 m. Neither tied into the surrounding external walls, instead abutting them (Plates 16 and 17). The topsoil (005 and 006) in both rooms A and B differed slightly comprising grey brown silt measuring 0.11 m in depth. In room A below the topsoil was a cobble surface 015 (Plate 18) similar to that in room C, while in room B the cobbles 016 (Plate 19) were slightly larger in size. No formal bonding was evident.



Plate 16: West partition wall 013, building T



Plate 17: East partition wall 014, building T

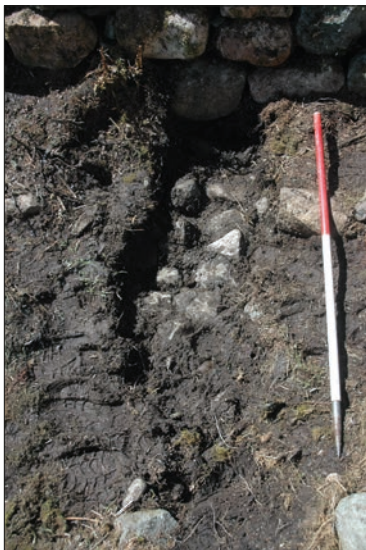


Plate 18: Cobble flooring 015, room A, building T



Plate 19: Cobble flooring 016, room B, building T

7.1.7 The remains of a salt-glazed stoneware manger was noted partially buried next to the southern wall (Plate 20).



Plate 20: Manger fragment (SF 91)

7.2 Building U

7.2.1 Building U (Figure 3) was located to the south of building T on slightly lower lying ground which was very wet underfoot. This was probably a result of poor drainage and its proximity to the burn which lay to its immediate south. As with Building T it was covered with ferns and moss vegetation, with a tree stump growing out of its northern wall (Plate 21). It was also rectangular

although smaller than building T measuring 8.2 m east/west by 5.9 m north/south. Internally it measured 6.3 m east/west by 3.6 m north/south. Its walls 018 were similarly reduced in height and survived at best 1-2 courses measuring 0.4 m in height. The south-west corner wall survived at up to 1.4 m in height comprising four large boulders placed on top of each other which measured on average 0.6 m x 0.6 m x 0.34 m (Plate 22). As with building T, tumbled stone was noted surrounding the walls, with most at the degraded western wall (Plate 23). The southern wall was represented by a single line of sporadic cobbles. At its eastern end was a gap in the wall measuring 2.4 m. A similar gap in the wall was noted in the northern wall and was of similar width, both facing each other, suggesting a doorway was present (Plate 24).

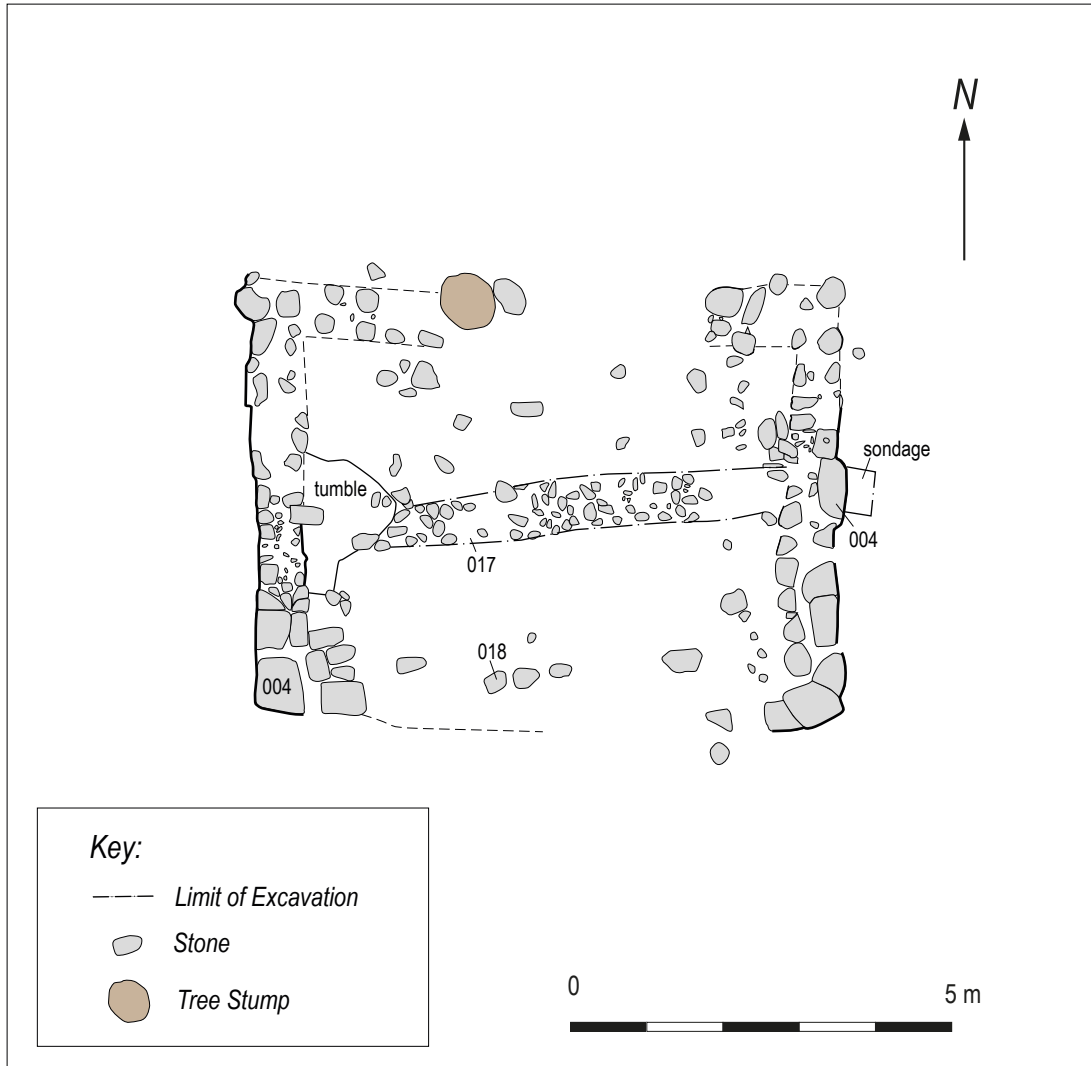


Figure 3: Plan of Building U



Plate 21: Pre-excavation of building U



Plate 22: West wall of building U



Plate 23: Collapsed stone at western wall, building U



Plate 24: Parallel entranceway, building U

7.2.2 A linear trench was excavated along the central area of the building from east to west. The topsoil 002 was similar to that found in building T and was of comparable depth. A cobble surface 017 was found below with the cobbles measuring on average 0.2 m x 0.16 m x 0.08 m with flat surfaces (Plates 25 and 26). No bonding agent was found in the cobble surface or surrounding building walls, which were similarly constructed to those in building T. No drain was found in this building.



Plate 25: Excavation of cobble floor 017, building U



Plate 26: Close-up of cobble floor 017, building U

7.2.3 The perimeter walls were cleared of vegetation to fully expose them. A small trench was excavated abutting the external edge of the eastern wall to expose its foundations. Despite it immediately flooding, it was noted that the stones were built directly on the subsoil surface with no foundation cut.

7.2.4 Along the eastern walls outer foundation stones was a sub-rounded boulder with a flat surface and a central depression. This is probably a re-used stone, possibly initially used as a pivot stone for a metal doorway (Plate 27) whereby the pivot has ground a depression in the stone; there was no evidence for wear across the rest of the stone to suggest that it was a grinding surface.



Plate 27: Re-used pivot stone in western wall, building U

7.3 Eddie's House Midden

- 7.3.1 During work on a drainage ditch at the front of Eddie's House (Building A) in the north of the township, several fragments of pottery were noted (Plate 28). These probably represent midden material discarded from the adjacent house.



Plate 28: Caledonian Pottery ware fragment from of Eddie's House

Discussion

- 8.1 The work at Auchindrain Township has revealed the function of both buildings prior to their final abandonment. Building T was probably used as an animal byre on the evidence of the cobbled flooring and drainage channel typical of such buildings, while building U was probably used as a barn. Both were built using drystone construction techniques although no evidence for roofing material was uncovered.
- 8.2 The eastern end of building T appears to have continued in use while the western end was abandoned, although the date for this could not be discerned from the present evidence. This is based on the better preservation of the walls at the eastern end compared to those at the west end which were very degraded. It is also attested by documentary sources which report that the eastern end was used as a privy until the 1960s (Bob Clark pers comm). The similarity of the external walls in overall size and construction and similarity of the cobble flooring in rooms C and A would suggest that the building was initially one large structure prior to the addition of partition walls 013 and 014 at an unknown date. Following the abandonment of room C, a small passageway between it and rooms A and B appears to have been created, attested by the destruction of the cobble flooring in this area and the reduction of the perimeter walls to ground level.
- 8.3 No evidence of earlier structures was found during the work which would aid the dating of the buildings and their construction date which is unknown. However, buildings were often adapted for different purposes over time and it could be that both buildings had different functions when initially built. Indeed, present evidence reveals that building T was initially one large structure whose eastern end continued in use following abandonment of its western end.
- 8.4 No internal features such as postholes were uncovered in either building to suggest internal structures such as wooden partition walls for animal stalls. However, internally excavation was restricted to a large central trench and it could be that internal features might still survive outwith the limits of excavation.
- 8.5 Unfortunately despite there being a lot of finds recovered during the work, all appear to relate to the post abandonment use of both buildings due to their recovery from topsoil and turf deposits. However, analysis of the finds will provide information on the everyday items the inhabitants of the township used and any preferences which they might have had.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The present work programme has uncovered the pre-abandonment function of buildings T and U which were unknown prior to work commencing. This knowledge will help aid interpretation of the site and might highlight changes of practice at different periods of time and any site focus these activities might have had. Unfortunately no evidence of earlier structures were found within the excavation area, although further work at other buildings such as CC and DD (figure 1) dating to the eighteenth century might throw further light on the layout and function of the township during earlier periods.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Jeff Sanders and Digit!2017 for the support throughout the project from its inception to completion. We would like to thank Bob Clark and the Auchindrain Trust for commissioning us to do the work and thank you to and all the township staff for their help and assistance on site. The fieldwork was directed by Maureen Kilpatrick with assistance from Johnnie Gallacher, with additional support from Sorcha Ni Foghluda. Cecile Angibault and Bex Smith provided volunteer support, while Florida Aboubacar, Elsa Casanova, Myles Clark, Leon-Paul Difouana, Emilie Fain, Tom Hallal, Paige Hutchinson, Hayley, James Ives, Euan McGregor, Connor O'Brien, Colin Reid and David Weir all volunteered on site. Matilda Agace, Daniel Baumbach and Kristen Casey also assisted with finds recording. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by Warren Bailie.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> [accessed online 16/8/17]

National Record of the Historic Environment <http://pastmap.org.uk/> [accessed online 16/8/17]

West of Scotland Archaeology Service http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=1567 [accessed online 17/8/17]

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	T and U	Yellow/green coarse grass (depth 0.1 m)	Grass turf
002	T and U	Mid black/brown silt (peat rich) with plant root inclusions (depth 0.15 m)	Topsoil
003	T and U	Mid black/brown silt (peat rich) with plant root inclusions (depth 0.21 m)	Topsoil located at extreme east or room C
004	U	Drystone walls measuring 0.8 m in width with two rows of large sub-rounded cobbles with smaller sub-angular hard stone in central area. Survives to 1 to 2 courses in height. At southern end survives to 4 courses in height.	Perimeter wall of building U
005	T	Grey/brown silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.11 m)	Room A topsoil
006	T	Grey/brown silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.11 m)	Room B topsoil
007	T	Drystone walls measuring 0.8 m in width with two rows of large sub-rounded cobbles with smaller sub-angular hard stone in central area. Survives to 2 to 3 courses in height. At eastern end survives to 1 m - 1.3 m high.	Perimeter walls of building T
008	T	Loosely compacted grey silt (depth 0.21 m)	Fill of drain 012
009	T and U	Orange/brown silty clay gravel with pebble inclusions	Subsoil
010	T	Flattish, sub-rounded cobbles measuring 0.29 m x 0.24 m x 0.1 m. No bonding material evident	Cobble surface in room C
012	T	Linear stone constructed drain measuring 3.8 m in length and 1 m in total width. Drainage channel measure between 0.2 m - 0.4 m with a depth of 0.2 m. Filled with 008	Drainage channel in west side of room C
013	T	Drystone construction measures 1.04 m in height (5 courses), 0.6 m in width. Abuts perimeter wall of building T. Cobbles measure (average) 0.27 m x 0.37 m x 0.13 m.	West partition wall
014	T	Drystone construction measures 0.98 m in height (7 courses), 0.6 m in width. Abuts perimeter wall of building T. Cobbles similar to 013	East partition wall
015	T	Sub-rounded cobbles, similar in size to room C cobbles, no bonding evident	Cobble surface in room A
016	T	Sub-rounded cobbles, larger than cobbles in rooms A and C, measuring 0.3 m x 0.36 m. No bonding evident	Cobble surface in room B
017	U	Sub-rounded cobbles, no bonding evident, measure 0.2 m x 0.16 m x 0.08 m	Cobble surface

Appendix C: List of Finds

SF no.	Context	Building	Area	No. of pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	001	T	C	6	Ceramic	Ceramic Pottery	Cream Glaze Jar
2	001	T	C		Ceramic	Ceramic Pottery	Decorated Pot Sherds
3	001	T	C	1	Ceramic	Stone ware	Small Body Fragment
4	001	T	C	11	Ceramic	Ceramic	Body sherds, white and cream glaze vessels
5	001	T	C	18	Ceramic	Ceramic	Decorated body sherds
6	001	T	C	11	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Sherds (mostly body. 1 x base).
7	001	T	C	4	Metal	FE	Ring and nail fragments

SF no.	Context	Building	Area	No. of pieces	Material	Type	Description
8	001	T	C	1	Textile	Leather	? Shoe heel
9	002	T	C	38	Glass	Bottle/Jar	Sherds . Neck and body.
10	002	T	C	10	Ceramic	Pottery	Decorated body sherds
11	002	T	C	32	Ceramic	Pottery	White/cream body sherds
12	002	T	C	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Jar base
13	001	T	C	3	Brick	Fragments	Modern brick fragments
14	002	T	C	2	Metal	FE	2x Trivet fragments
15	002	T	C	2	Metal	FE	Iron wire x2
16	002	T	C	2	Textile	Leather	Shoe fragments
17	002	U		2	Ceramic	? Earthen ware	Jug and handle x2
18	002	U		4	Glass	Clear and green	? Window sherds
19	001	T	C	7	Textile	Leather	Shoe fragments
20	003	T	C (east side gap)	5	Glass	Crystal (?)	Possibly from a decanter/glass
21	003	T	C (east side gap)	36	Glass	Coloured	Sherds of variously coloured glasses
22	003	T	C (east side gap)	136	Glass	Colourless	Sherds of bottles
23	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Ceramic	Black and white	Black line drawing of man's legs
24	003	T	C (east side gap)	1	Ceramic	China	Floral pattern with gold coloured decoration
25	003	T	C (east side gap)	13	Ceramic	Blue and white	Floral pattern in blue - sherds
26	003	T	C (east side gap)	5	Ceramic	Pot	Red patterned shards
27	003	T	C (east side gap)	1	Ceramic	Pot	Sherd with gold coloured decoration
28	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Ceramic	Pot	Cerated sherd and 2 rim shard
29	003	T	C (east side gap)	110	Ceramic	Pot	Sherds of cream pots and bowls
30	003	T	C (east side gap)	62	Glass	Clear	Sherds, colourless
31	003	T	C (east side gap)	20	Glass	Coloured	Sherds, coloured
32	003	T	C (east side gap)	5	Terracotta	Pot	Sherds with white glaze inside
33	003	T	C (east side gap)	47	Ceramic	Pot	Sherds of various cream
34	003	T	C (east side gap)	4	Ceramic	Pot	Marked(?) sherds
35	003	T	C (east side gap)	7	Ceramic	Pot	Sherds of various floral patterns
36	003	T	C (east side gap)	5	Ceramic	China	Sherds of various blue patterns
37	003	T	C (east side gap)	1	Ceramic	Red and cream	Sherd of town drawing
38	003	T	C (east side gap)	2	Glass	Shaped	"camp coffee" and "116,5"
39	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Glass	Bubbled and bottled	Various sherds of bottles
40	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Glass	Bowl?	Sherds fit together with zig-zag pattern
41	003	T	C (east side gap)	72	Glass	Bottles	Sherds of white and blue colourless glass
42	003	T	C (east side gap)	80	Ceramic	Cream	Sherds of various wares

SF no.	Context	Building	Area	No. of pieces	Material	Type	Description
43	003	T	C (east side gap)	42	Glass	Cloured	Sherds of bottles - necks and base
44	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Ceramic	Cream pot	Sherds of cerated (?) jar
45	003	T	C (east side gap)	23	Ceramic	Patterned	Sherds of blue patterned ceramics
46	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Ceramic	Patterned	Sherds with black lined patterns
47	003	T	C (east side gap)	18	Metal	Iron rusty	Pieces of metal/iron
48	003	T	C (east side gap)	3	Slate	Pieces	Pieces of slate
49	003	T	C (east side gap)	5	Glass	Whole jar and sherds	Whisky glass sherd
50	002	T	C (east side gap)	2	Ceramic	Sherds	Blue floral pattern red double stripe
51	002	T	C (east side gap)	14	Ceramic	Sherds	Cream sherds, probably(?) jar
52	002	T	C (east side gap)	21	Iron	Fragments	Corroded fragments
53	002	T	C (east side gap)	1	Glass	Neck of beer bottle	Brown glass sherd
54	002	T	C (east side gap)	1	Glass	Bottle (?) sherd	Sauce bottle, rectangular
55	002	T	C (east side gap)	5	Glass	Shards	Colour and colourless
56	002	T	C (east side gap)	1	Ceramic	Sherds	Blue horse(?) pattern
57	002	T	C (west side)	75	Glass	Clear	Clear glass shard
58	002	T	C (west side)	45	Glass	Coloured	Coloured glass shard
59	002	T	C (west side)	57	Ceramic	Plain	Sherds, (jars)
60	002	T	C (west side)	8	Glass		Various pieces of interest
61	002	T	C (west side)	1	Brass (?)	Y-shape	Gas fitting
62	002	T	C (west side)	14	Ceramic	Decorated sherds	Blue decoration
63	002	T	C (west side)	11	Ceramic	Decorated sherds	Pieces with different decoration/ writing
64	002	T	C (east side)	1	Glass	Bottle	Clear bottle base sherd
65	002	T	C (east side)	1	Glass	Bottle	Base of bottle with writing
66	005	T	A	1	Glass	Bottle	Clear coffee, complete
67	005	T	A	55	Ceramic	Ceramic	Decorated sherds
68	005	T	A	174	Ceramic	Ceramic	Plain sherds (jars etc) 2 bags.
69	005	T	A	3	Glass	Glass	Window and ?bottle
70	005	T	A	15	Ceramic	Ceramic	Assorted sherds pot (stone ware included).
71	003	T	C (east side)	4	Metal	Metal	Fragments
72	003	T	C (east side)	10	Glass	Glass	Bottle sherds including base
73	003	T	C (east side)	4	Glass	Glass	Assorted fragments
74	005	T	A	17	Glass	Glass	Assorted brown glass sherds

SF no.	Context	Building	Area	No. of pieces	Material	Type	Description
75	005	T	A	135	Glass	Glass	Assorted - glass bottle, vase etc
76	005	T	A	32	Glass	Glass	Assorted - glass bottle, vase etc
77	005	T	A	27	Glass	Glass	Assorted - glass bottle, vase etc
78	005	T	A	11	Glass	Glass	Assorted
79	005	T	A	16	Ceramic	Pottery	Assorted - various sherds
80	007	T	North wall	4	Metal	Metal	Assorted - pipe and building material
81	007	T	South wall	19	Metal	Iron	Assorted - handle, bucket sherds
83	005	T	A	22	Glass	Glass	Assorted sherds
84	005	T	A	4	Glass	Glass	Assorted sherds
85	005	T	A	24	Glass	Clear glass	Sherds
86	005	T	A	28	Ceramic	Pottery	Assorted sherds
87	005	T	A	1	Glass	Glass	Small blue bottle
88	002	T	C	1	Leather	Leather	Part of shoe
89	002	T	C	1	Textile	Textile	Fragments
90	drainage ditch	Eddie's House	Front of house	1	Ceramic	Ceramic	Base and handle fragment sherd (Caledonia Pottery)
91		T	C	1	Ceramic	Ceramic	Manger fragment

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No	Area	Context No	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	T	8	1xL					Drain fill

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
001	T	1-4	Plan of Building T	1:20
002	U	5-6	Plan of Building U	1:20

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Image no.	Area	Details	Taken from
1	T	Pre-excavation shot. Structure T.	W
2	T	Pre-excavation shot. Structure T.	W
3	T	Pre-excavation shot. Structure T.	E
4	T	Pre-excavation shot. Structure T.	W
5	U	Pre-excavation shot. Structure U.	W
6	U	Pre-excavation shot. Structure U.	W
7	U	Pre-excavation shot. Structure U.	E
8	T and U	Both structures. ?Path area.	SE
9	T and U	Both structures. ?Path area.	SE
10	T	Structure T with trench	SW
11	T	Structure T with trench	SW
12	U	Structure U with trench	E
13	T	Mound at West side of Trench T	S
14	-	Erecting shelter	S
15	-	Putting up site tent	N/A
16	T	Textile fragment. Trench T.	W
17	T	Textile fragment. Trench T.	W
18	T	Trench 1	W
19	T	Drain. Trench 1.	E
20	T	Trench 1.	E

Image no.	Area	Details	Taken from
21	T	Working shot.	E
22	U	Working shot.	N/A
23	T	Working shot. Johnnie.	E
24	U	Working shot. Colin? Cecile? And Lewis?	NE
25	T	Working shot. Colin? Cecile? And Lewis?	NE
26	T	Working shot. Bex and David.	S
27	T	Working shot. Group West end of building.	E
28	T	Tent with Euan and Sorcha.	S
29	-	ID shot	-
30	T	Tumbled stone at East end	W
31	T	Tumbled stone at East end	W
32	-	Glass sherds	-
33	-	Glass sherds	-
34	T	Tumbled stone at East end	W
35	T	Tumbled stone at East end	W
36	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	W
37	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	W
38	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	-
39	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	-
40	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	-
41	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	-
42	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	W
43	T	Natural subsoil mound. West end.	W
44	T	Myles filmed by Society Antiquaries of Scotland	W
45	U	Working shot	W
46	U	Working shot	NW
47	T	Drain in Structure T	S
48	T	Drain and cobbles post ?cain	SW
49	U	Working shot. Tom and ?Liam	NW
50	T	Working shot. Tom and ?Liam	W
51	T	Working shot. Tom and ?Liam	W
52	T	Subsoil at area between Structures T and U	E
53	U	West-wall elevation	W
54	U	West-wall elevation	W
55	U	West-wall NW corner	N
56	U	West-wall. Upper surface.	N
57	U	West-wall. Internal elevation.	E
58	U	West-wall. Internal elevation.	E
59	U	South-wall and entrance.	E
60	U	South-wall and entrance.	E
61	U	South-wall entrance.	N
62	U	East-wall elevation	E
63	U	East-wall elevation	E
64	U	East-wall upper surface.	S
65	U	East-wall upper surface.	N
66	U	East-wall upper surface (close up).	N
67	U	East-wall. Inner elevation.	W
68	U	East-wall. Inner elevation.	W
69	U	North wall entrance.	N
70	U	North wall entrance.	N
71	U	North wall entrance.	N
72	U	Internal area and entrances.	N
73	U	Internal area and entrances.	N
74	U	Building U general shot.	S
75	U	Building U general shot.	S

Image no.	Area	Details	Taken from
76	U	Trench internal area.	E
77	U	Trench internal area.	E
78	U	Trench internal area.	E
79	U	Trench internal area.	W
80	U	Trench internal area.	W
81	U	General shot, Building U	E
82	U	General shot	E
83	U	General shot, slot at wall base.	E
84	U	General shot.	E
85	U	General shot.	NE
86	U	General shot.	NE
87	U	General shot.	NW
88	U	Stone with hole, East wall (outer edge).	W
89	U	Stone with hole, East wall (outer edge).	N
90	U	General shot, Building U	E
91	T	SE elevation.	S
92	T	SE elevation.	S
93	T	SE elevation, upper surface.	W
94	T	SE elevation, upper surface.	W
95	T	Wall divisions internal with elevation.	W
96	T	Wall divisions internal with elevation.	W
97	T	Wall divisions internal with elevation.	SW
98	T	? Wall divisions internal with elevation. (Upper surface).	S
99	TT	? Wall divisions internal with elevation.	N
100	T	? Wall divisions internal with elevation. (Internal elevation).	NE
101	T	? Wall divisions internal with elevation. (Internal elevation).	NE
102	T	? Wall divisions internal with elevation. (Internal elevation).	SE
103	T	North wall (Internal elevation).	S
104	T	East wall (Internal elevation).	SW
105	T	Doorway, East wall.	W
106	T	Doorway, East wall.	W
107	T	Doorway, East wall.	W
108	T	?Internal North elevation.	N
109	T	Doorway South facing Elevation	S
110	T	Internal elevation	S?
111	T	Internal elevation	SE
112	T	East wall with doorway.	E
113	T	East wall elevation.	E
114	T	East wall elevation.	NE
115	T	Cobbles, East division.	NE
116	T	North wall, South facing elevation.	S
117	T	West division. East-facing elevation.	E
118	T	West division. East-facing elevation.	E
119	T	Cobbles, West division floor.	E
120	T	Cobbles, West division floor.	E
121	T	?Internal and North wall	SW
122	T	?Internal and North wall	SE
123	T	?Internal and North wall	SE
124	T	Internal west division wall.	S
125	T	Drinking trough fragment.	S
126	T	Drinking trough (close up).	S
127	T	Internal west wall, upper surface.	S
128	T	Drinking trough in situ.	S
129	T	Drinking trough in situ.	S
130	T	Degraded south wall at east-end	W

Image no.	Area	Details	Taken from
131	T	East-end of Building T	SW
132	T	East-end of Building T	SW
133	T	Passageway, tumbled stone.	S
134	T	Passageway, tumbled stone.	S
135	T	Passageway, tumbled stone.	N
136	T	Passageway, entrance stone, (?door N jamb).	E
137	T	Passageway, entrance stone, (?door N jamb).	E
138	T	Tumbled stone passageway.	N
139	T	Tumbled stone passageway.	W
140	T	North wall, NE end.	N
141	T	North wall, NE end.	N
142	T	General shot, West end.	NE
143	T	North wall, NW end.	NW
144	T	North wall, NW end.	NW
145	T	West wall.	N
146	T	North wall (upper surface).	W
147	T	North wall (upper surface).	W
148	T	North wall (upper surface).	W
149	T	North wall, NW corner.	NW
150	T	West wall, West elevation and mound.	W
151	T	West wall, West elevation and mound.	W
152	T	West wall (close up).	W
153	T	West wall, upper surface.	S
154	T	West wall, upper surface.	N
155	T	South wall, SW area.	S
156	T	South wall, degraded East end.	E
157	T	South wall, degraded East end.	E
158	T	Entrance, South wall.	S
159	T	Doorway , South wall.	S
160	T	Doorway , South wall.	S
161	T	Drain.	S
162	T	Drain.	S
163	T	Drain.	S
164	T	Drain (close up).	S
165	T	Drain.	N
166	T	Drain.	N
167	T	Glacial mound at West wall.	N
168	T	General shot.	S
169	T	Internal area.	W
170	T	Drain and north wall.	S
171	T	Drain and north wall.	S
172	T	Cobble surface.	E
173	T	Cobble surface.	E
174	T	Cobble surface.	E
175	T	Cobble surface. Possible path.	W
176	T	West-division, West elevation wall.	W
177	T	West-division, upper surface.	S
178	T	Cobble surface.	E
179	T	Cobble surface.	E
180	T	Cobble surface.	E
181	T	General shot of building.	SE
182	T	General shot of building.	SE
183	T	General shot of building.	SW
184	T	General shot of building.	SW
185	T	General shot.	NW

Image no.	Area	Details	Taken from
186	T	Cobbles-privy.	S
187	T	Cobbles-privy.	S
188	T	Cobbles-privy.	N
189	T	General shot, Building T.	SW
190	T	General shot, Building T.	NW
191	T	Cobbles and partition wall.	N
192	T	General shot.	NW
193	T	General shot.	SW
194	T and U	General shot of buildings.	SW
195	T and U	-	SE
196	U	General shot of Building U	E
197	T and U	General shot of Buildings T and U.	E
198	T and U	General shot of Buildings T and U.	E
199	T	General shot, North area.	NE
200	T	General shot, North area.	NE
201	T	General shot	NE
202	-	Finds.	-
203	-	Finds.	-

Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	A' RUAMHAR AIG ACHAMH AN DROIGHINN: DIG IT! AT AUCHINDRAIN, ARGYLL
PROJECT CODE:	4546
PARISH:	Inveraray
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NN00SW 9
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic Farm Township
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Byre and barn drystone farm buildings
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NN 02977 03033
START DATE (this season)	1 st July 2017
END DATE (this season)	5 th August 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Excavation and recording
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology carried out site investigations on the upstanding ruined remains of two buildings at Auchindrain township Museum, near Inveraray, Argyll. The principle focus of the fieldwork was to investigate the function of buildings T and U and a small midden feature at the front of building A. The investigations involved members of Auchindrain Trust, Dig It! 2017, Xchange Scotland and GUARD Archaeology. A total of 13 participants drawn from a variety of sources including young people from Argyll High Schools, the local authority's Adult Education and Youth Work Department, and the local skills Development Scotland unit, Xchange Scotland. During the work the remains of buildings T and U were uncovered and their pre-abandonment use as a byre and barn exposed.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Heritage Lottery Fund and National Museum of Scotland
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix H: Archaeological Project Design

**A' RUAMHAR AIG ACHAMH AN
DROIGHINN: DIG IT!
AT AUCHINDRAIN, ARGYLL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 4546

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Project Design document sets out GUARD Archaeology's methodology and is provided as a written scheme for the investigation of structures T and U and a small midden feature at Auchindrain Township, Argyll (see visitor location map). The investigations will involve members of Auchindrain Trust, Dig It! 2017, Xchange Scotland and GUARD Archaeology. A total of 12 participants drawn from a variety of sources including young people from Argyll High Schools, the local authority's Adult Education and Youth Work Department, and the local skills Development Scotland unit, Xchange Scotland. All participants have learning disabilities or economic disadvantages, which will have limited their previous opportunities to become engaged in history, heritage and archaeology. This method statement may be varied dependent upon knowledge and understanding of the site during the project and is subject to approval by Auchindrain Trust. A copy will also be supplied to WoSAS for comment.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 This Project Design sets out the methodology for the proposed investigations at Auchindrain township, Argyll (NGR: NN 02977 03033), located 6 miles south of Inveraray within the Argyll countryside. The site is located next to the main A83 trunk road on relatively flat ground adjacent to a small burn which drains into Leacon Water situated to its west. The site is surrounded by coniferous forestry plantation and overlooked by the steep sides of Creag Mhòr to the north of the site.
- 2.2 The work will be carried out between 31 August and 13 August 2017 with the main excavation work taking place over the first seven days. The GUARD team will arrive on day one 31 July to set up, will direct excavations for 5 days and set down on the seventh day, 6 August 2017. Reinstatement and other activities will take place up to and including 13 August but will not include archaeological staff involvement.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Auchindrain Township (WoSAS pin 1566, NRHE NN00SW 9) is a rare survivor of a type of farming settlement common in Scotland prior to agricultural improvements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when such settlements were either re-developed or abandoned. They were populated by groups of families who shared the land, grew their own food and raised cattle on what was often poor, marginal ground. They contained buildings such as dwellings, barns, corn-kilns, kail yards and enclosures, linked via roads and paths. Most buildings at Auchindrain date from the eighteenth century onwards although might be constructed on earlier foundations. Farming ended at the site in 1963 and the last occupants left in 1967. It opened as a museum in 1968.
- 3.2 There have been several previous phases of archaeological work at Auchendrain including a survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1963. Invasive work includes exploratory trial trenching and watching brief. In 1982 Dr Alex Morrison of the University of Glasgow undertook trial trenching across building D to investigate its internal area (Wosas pin 362). He uncovered several phases of flooring below an earthen floor including wooden planks overlying a mortar floor. Investigations of a small grassy knoll east of structure K revealed a corn drying kiln which pre-dated the upstanding bull shed, while excavations in building S revealed a byre with cobbled floor and drains at its south-east end. A small evaluation was carried out in 2010 on building N, while in 2011 twenty-three evaluation trenches were excavated across lesser known buildings to help inform the Conservation Management Plan (WoSAS pin 4669). This work revealed an earlier alignment of buildings possibly relating to buildings depicted on the 1789 estate map (Plate 1)
- 3.3 A watching brief in 2012 to install new drainage around several buildings within the west of the settlement revealed several surfaces probably relating to the upstanding nineteenth century buildings. However, a surface found in trenches 1 and 8 might relate to an earlier phase of building (WoSAS pin 4869).

- 3.4 The wider locale includes several prehistoric monuments including Creag Mhor Chambered Cairn (WoSAS 1554) to the north-east of the site, Auchindrain Long Cairn (WoSAS 1560) to the south-east and Brenchoillie cup mark stone (WoSAS 1565) further to the south-west.
- 3.5 Brenchoillie Sheiling (WoSAS 58716) and sheepfold (WoSAS pin 15364) are recorded further to the NW of the site, while Leacann Water Croft (WoSAS 58268), a single unroofed structure and enclosure which appears on the 1st edition OS map (WoSAS pin 44104) is to the south-west. The abandoned settlement of Braleckan (WoSAS pin 1559) is also located to the south-west.



Plate 1: 1786 Estate Map of Auchindrain



Plate 2: 1870 Ordnance Survey with buildings T and U highlighted.

- 3.6 Buildings T and U at Auchindrain are the focus of present work and are first depicted on Langlands 1789 estate map within a small group of 5 buildings to the north of the Burn (Plate 1). By 1870 Ordnance Survey they are similarly depicted but with a small enclosure to the north (Plate 2). By 1921 building T is a ruin and by 1946 both are in a ruined state (Plate 3).



Plate 3: 1946 RAF aerial photograph with buildings T and U highlighted.

Project Objectives

4.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation is to:

- recover evidence for the function of structures T and U and their construction;
- recover evidence that can be used to date buildings T and U and any phases of use;
- establish the relationship between the buildings and other associated structures;
- identify the presence of as yet unknown built remains and/ or archaeological features and deposits in the proposed areas using trenches;
- identify and survey the position of as yet unknown material culture and in particular artefacts which may have some relevance to the site and its use;
- investigate midden feature(s) if present and establish its date of use;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the site investigation works within the proposed areas, are recorded to an appropriate level.

4.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological investigation via two trenches across the building footprints of structures T and U and any apparent midden feature(s) to establish the presence or absence of built remains and/or archaeological deposits, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for the Client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Methodology

- 5.1 The investigations proposed in this project design may vary dependant on findings, weather conditions and schedule. There are two proposed trench positions over structures T and U and a small midden feature (Figure 1) within the Auchindrain Township which aims to answer specific questions about these buildings and their immediate surroundings.
- 5.2 All excavation will be by hand and undertaken by volunteers under the constant supervision of a professional archaeologist at all times.

- 5.3 The turf or other upper layer will be removed carefully from each trench location with the turves stored on plastic sheeting beside each pit. Plastic sheeting will also be used to accommodate the spoil from each trench excavated.
- 5.4 The topsoil at each test pit location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site team to determine their character and extent.
- 5.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site team. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25%-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context 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.
- 5.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site team. Modern 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.
- 5.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 5.8 A representative section of each trench will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 5.9 All trenches will be made safe at the end of each working day with road irons and hazard tape to minimise the risk of injury both to human and animals who may pass through the site.
- 5.10 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police and the client on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 5.11 All significant built remains encountered in any trench will be left *in situ* and consolidated where possible. These will then be left open.
- 5.12 On completion of the recording the trenches will remain open under the care of Auchindrain Township. The reinstatement will be minimal and involve consolidating any building walls with fallen stone and returning the spoil to the test pit in layers, if required, to level the ground surface. Any loose soil and turves will be disposed of by Auchindrain staff.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 6.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the excavations. 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 investigation, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 6.2 If appropriate, the report will also include proposals for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology be encountered.
- 6.3 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;
 - bibliography.
- 6.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client, and a copy for WoSAS.
- 6.5 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

- 7.1 Copyrights of the reports and all other information, including electronic information will rest on the client but the consultant will have the right to use the report and the survey results free of charge in relation to non-commercial activities or to promote its work.

Publication

- 8.1 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 the report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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, West of Scotland Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 10.1 Auchindrain Museum have an alternative arrangement with TTU for dealing with finds assemblages and this will be followed for the proposed works. Topsoil or excavated finds within the township are deemed by TTU to be "modern material" and thereby not subject to the normal finds disposal procedure. After recording, the finds are handed directly to the museum for cleaning, weeding, photographing and listing directly into their accessions system. However, the exception to this, agreed with TTU, is that any finds which predate 1800 are declared to TTU in the normal way.
- 10.2 The usual arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work involves deposition 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 would usually be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 11.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Assistant Director: Johnnie Gallacher
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
- 11.2 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.

Site Investigation Schedule

- 12.1 The proposed start date for the main archaeological fieldwork for these investigations will be Monday 31 July 2017 with the completion of fieldwork scheduled for Sunday 6 August 2017 (6 consecutive days, with the first day used as site set-up). There will be an estimated two trenches excavated across the building footprints and their vicinity, dependant on the preliminary findings and a small trench over a small spread of midden material. Throughout the project Auchindrain Township and volunteers will assist with the de-sodding, excavation and recording of trenches and the cataloguing any artefacts recovered.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 13.1 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.
- 13.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

- 14.1 <http://maps.nls.uk>
- http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id
- <http://pastmap.org.uk/>

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