



**NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE** | **The Old Smithy, Cragneuk**

REPORT: 166

**Archaeological Evaluation & Standing Building Survey**

PROJECT ID: 517

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT | Benderloch, Argyll & Bute

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The Old Smithy, Craigneuk, Benderloch,  
Argyll & Bute, PA37 1RT  
NGR: NM 90455, 37696

Planning ref: 15/03188/PP

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

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<b>CONTENTS</b>		
	Abstract	4
<b>1</b>	Introduction	4
<b>2</b>	Location, Geology and Topography	4
<b>3</b>	Archaeological and Historical Context	6
<b>4</b>	Summary Objectives	7
<b>5</b>	Methodology	7
<b>6</b>	Results	9
<b>7</b>	Discussion and Summary	16
<b>8</b>	Recommendations	17
<b>9</b>	Sources	17
<b>10</b>	Appendices	19
	Appendix 1: Tables / Concordances	19
	Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	31
	Appendix 3: DES	32
<b>FIGURES</b>		
<b>1</b>	Site Location	5
<b>2</b>	Extract of OS first edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed 1871 published 1875	6
<b>3</b>	Extract of OS second edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed 1897 published 1899	6
<b>4</b>	Trench Location	8
<b>PLATES</b>		
<b>1</b>	Wall [003] and cobbled surface (004) from the south-east	10
<b>2</b>	Wall [003] and cobbled surface (004) from the north-east	11
<b>3</b>	Western (front) Elevation	14
<b>4</b>	Eastern (rear) Elevation	14
<b>5</b>	Southern Gable End	14
<b>6</b>	Doorway to Smithy	15
<b>7</b>	Brick repairs to wooden door lintel	15
<b>8</b>	Two recesses on internal face of eastern wall	16
<b>9</b>	Blocked hole & raised flue on internal face of northern gable	16
<b>TABLES</b>		
<b>1</b>	Context Information	19
<b>2</b>	Trench Information	20
<b>3</b>	Drawings	22
<b>4</b>	Photographs	22

### **Abstract**

An archaeological evaluation and basic standing building survey were undertaken at the Old Smithy, Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll & Bute, on behalf of Chris Morris of Craigneuk, Benderloch, in relation to a proposed conversion and extension of the smithy building into a dwelling house. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage over a period of four days between 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of April 2016. A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development specifically targeting areas that would be subject to ground disturbance during the construction. The only archaeological remains uncovered within any of the trenches comprised the remains of a dry stone wall and cobbled surface discovered in the western part of the proposed development close to the current driveway.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and basic standing building survey conducted by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of Chris Morris of Craigneuk Benderloch, at the Old Smithy, Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll & Bute. The work was conducted between 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> April 2016 and comprised six evaluation trenches located across the proposed development area at locations where ground disturbance would occur during the construction phase. A basic standing building survey was also undertaken of the upstanding remains that comprise the Old Smithy.

### **Project background**

### **1.2**

A planning application was submitted by Mr. Chris Morris to Argyll and Bute Council (Planning ref: 15/03188/PP) which proposed the change of use of the Old Smithy from a storage building to a dwelling house, including the erection of extensions, alterations to access bellmouth, formation of a new driveway and installation of septic tank and soakaway.

### **1.3**

A letter dated 21st July from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) noted the archaeological sensitivity of the site (see section 3.0 below) and recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to determining the planning application. This led to the applicant commissioning Northlight Heritage to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that provided the methodology to subsequently carry out an archaeological evaluation and basic standing building survey (see Appendix 2).

## **2. Location, Geology and Topography**

### **2.1**

The Old Smithy building is located at NGR NM 90455, 37696, just to the south of Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll and Bute. It sits just to the east of the A828 within the garden grounds of Craigneuk villa and holds a slightly elevated position with mature woodland being present on steep slopes to the south and east. To the west the ground slopes gradually down to the A828 while, to the north, a small cemetery is present.

### **2.2**

The underlying geology consists of Kerrera Sandstone Formation, while the superficial deposits consist of Clay, Silt and Sand Raised Marine Deposits (British Geological Survey online 1:50000 data).



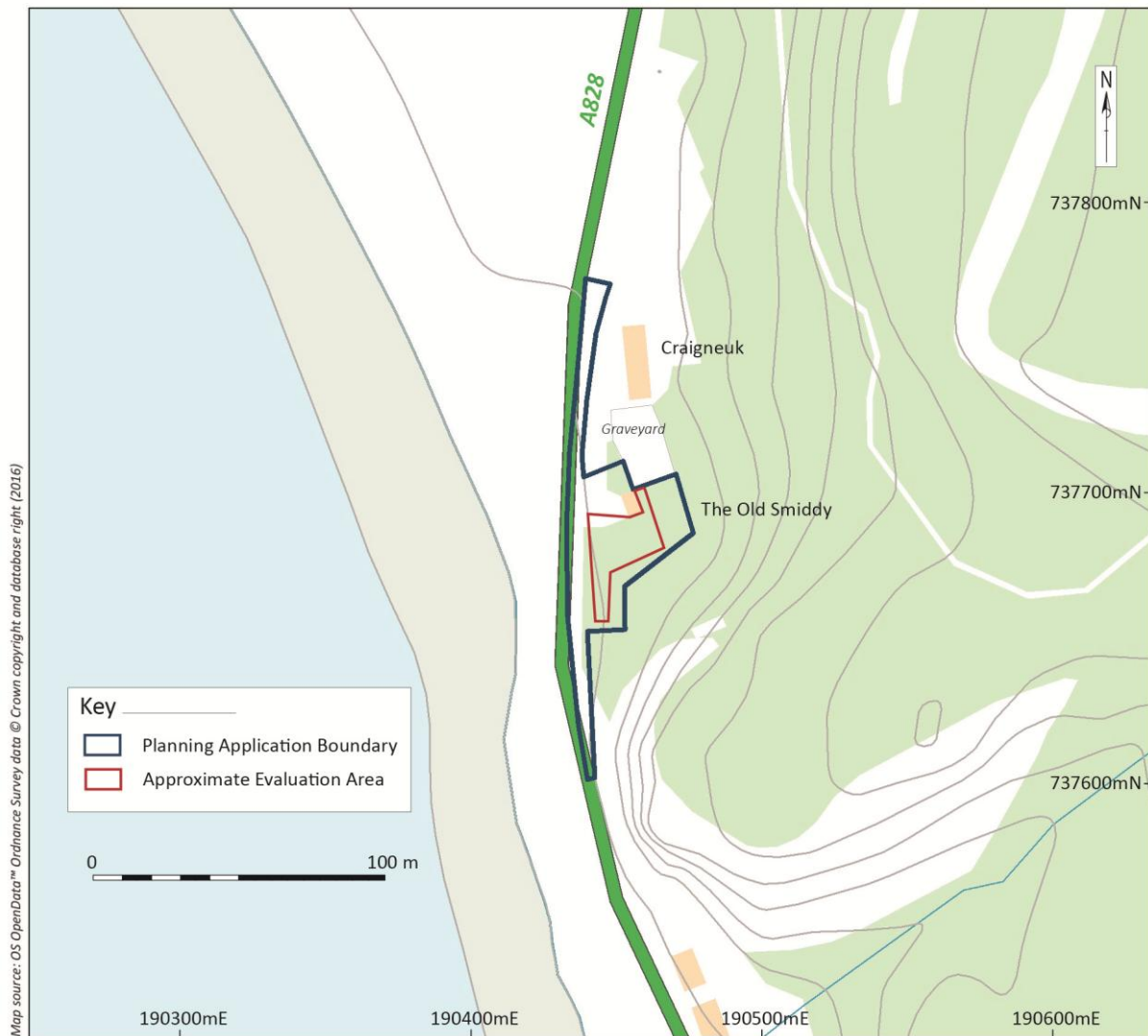
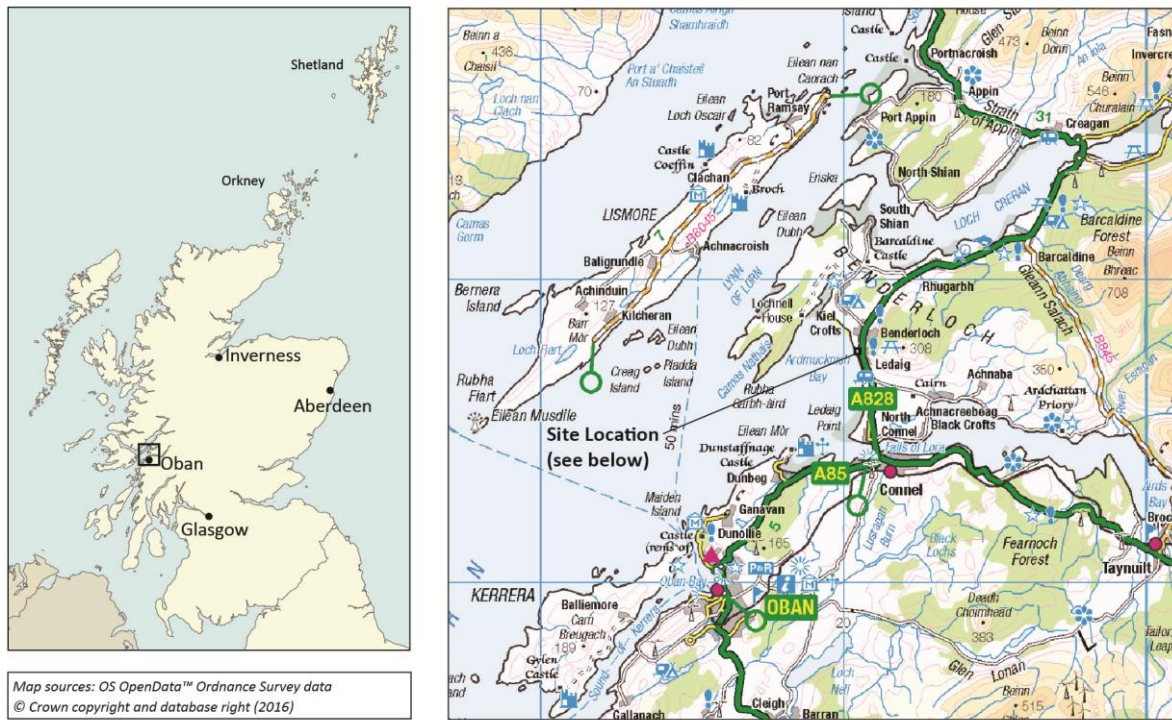


Figure 1: Site Location

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Context

#### 3.1

The archaeological interest at the proposed development centres on the presence of Cill Choluim-Chille, a former church and burial ground dedicated to St. Columba (WoSAS PIN 1422, NMRS No. NM93NW 8). A few courses of the western church wall and faint traces of the southern wall were recorded as being present by the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1871 while the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's (RCAHMS) Inventory of Argyll (RCAHMS 1975) notes that no identifiable remains of the church were now present and that none of the visible tombstones dated from earlier than 1707.

#### 3.2

The remains of a dry stone wall enclosed burial ground, likely dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is located immediately north of the Old Smithy although evidence of earlier activity, beyond the current graveyard boundary, was seen in 1952 when burials were discovered during the laying of a new water supply in the vicinity of the adjacent roadway (Glasgow Herald 1952).

#### 3.3

A cluster of buildings annotated as 'Craigneuk' is shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1747 to 1752 while more detail is seen on the OS first edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1871 and published in 1875 (Figure 2). On the OS map of 1871 two buildings are annotated 'Craigneuk' at the northern end of the complex while, immediately to the south, the current graveyard and remains of Cill Choluim-Chille are shown. Off the south-western corner of the graveyard the smithy building is depicted while a well is shown to the south-west and a saw pit immediately to the east.



Figure 2: Extract of OS first edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed 1871, published 1875

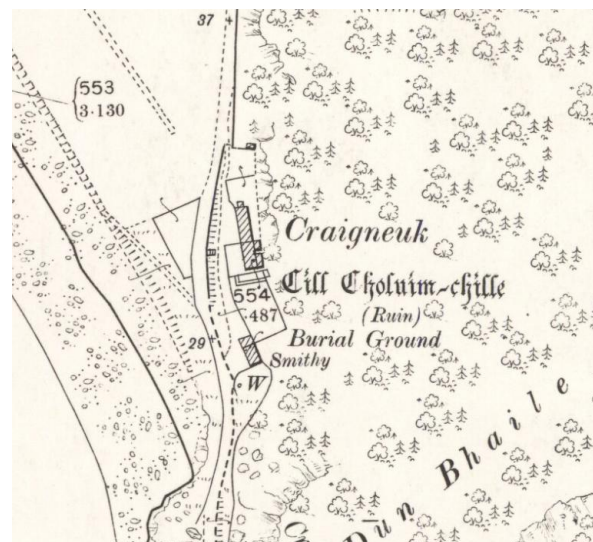


Figure 3: Extract of OS 2nd edition 25 inch to the mile map, revised 1897, published 1899

#### 3.4

A similar situation appears on the first revision OS 25 inch to the mile map, revised in 1897 and published in 1899 (Figure 3), the exception being that the two buildings of Craigneuk appear to have merged into one and the saw pit to the east of the smithy is now absent.

#### 3.5

Nearby sites that hold similar positions in the landscape to Craigneuk and the old smithy building, along the coast to the north and south, hold evidence of prehistoric activity including a food vessel that was recovered

from a cave at the foot of Creag an Eig, Ledaig in 1869 (WoSAS PIN 1392, NMRS NM93NW 13) and human remains, midden material and pottery that was recorded on the southern edges of Benderloch (WoSAS PIN 3878, NMRS NM93NW 55). Further to these sites prehistoric activity in the general area is evident in the numerous sites recorded in and around Benderloch.

#### 4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on the site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- where preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

#### 5. Methodology

##### *Evaluation*

##### 5.1

Six trenches were excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 4) at locations that targeted parts of the development where ground disturbance would occur during construction phase (see figure in Appendix 2). The trench layout was slightly altered in the field due to either previously unforeseen restrictions or to enlarge a trench. By the end of the evaluation the locations and dimensions of all trenches were recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

##### 5.2

Excavation was undertaken by a 9 tonne mechanical excavator using a 1.5 m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Due to various reasons (see section 6) the natural subsoil was not reached in all the trenches.

##### 5.3

Areas of potential archaeological interest were cleaned by hand. All archaeological remains encountered during the trenching operations were recorded, but not excavated, except insofar as excavation was necessary to determine the character, extent, quality, date and complexity of the features/deposits present.

##### 5.4

Archaeological features, deposits and finds were recorded by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken.

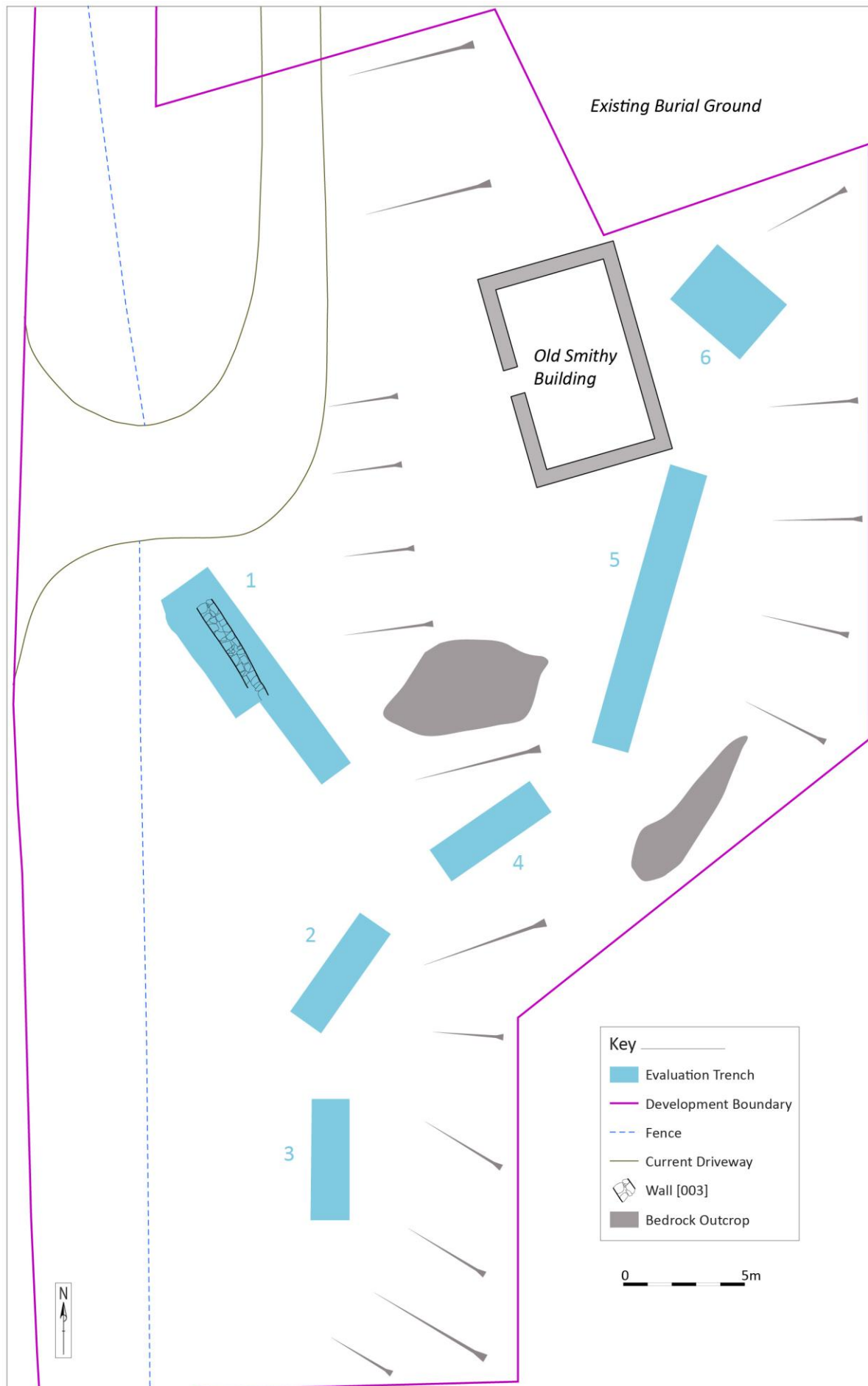


Figure 4: Trench Location (site layout based on an original drawing by Arka Architects)



### *Standing Building Survey*

#### 5.5

A basic standing building survey was undertaken on the remains of the Old Smithy building. The methodology employed followed that described in the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers Scotland Historic Building Recording Guidance (ALGAO: Scotland, 2013) in relation to a basic historic building recording.

#### 5.6

The standing building survey included:

- a rapid desk-based assessment placing the site in its local geographical, architectural and historical context;
- a written description of the structure;
- a photographic record of the structure including both detailed and wider general shots;
- an annotated ground plan showing the direction and location of the photographs taken along with any obvious phasing; and
- annotated photographs representing the main elevations where appropriate.

## **6. Results**

#### 6.1

The results of the evaluation and historic building survey are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits during fieldwork while square brackets indicate unique structure numbers.

### **Evaluation**

#### *Trench 1*

#### 6.2

Trench 1 measured 10 m by 1.5 m and was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction. It was positioned over the proposed new driveway and service trenches which would be situated beneath it. The initial trench was extended during the evaluation by 1 m in width and 5 m in length on the north-western side of the trench (Figure 4).

#### 6.3

Over all of the trench the topsoil (001) was composed of approximately 0.20 m of dark brown silty sand with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.15 m in size. Beneath the topsoil lay a deposit of rounded beach pebbles and cobbles (002), up to 0.15 m in size, that existed to approximately 0.15 m in depth in the north-western half of the trench and to approximately 0.60 m in the south-eastern half.

#### 6.4

Running through the centre of the north-western part of the trench, on a north-west to south-east alignment,

were the lower courses and foundations of a stone built wall [003]. The wall [003], which extended outwith the north-western extent of the trench, was exposed over 4.10 m of its length, to approximately 0.60 m in depth and existed up to five courses in height (Plates 1 & 2).

#### 6.5

Just to the south-east of the wall [003], in the centre of Trench 1 and directly beneath the beach cobble deposit (002), a likely asbestos pipe was discovered. Excavation did not proceed in this area preventing the wall [003] from being revealed any further although it was suspected it extended into the unexcavated area.

#### 6.6

Where revealed it was constructed of large relatively flat stones up to 0.4 m in size. It appeared as a double skin with a core of smaller angular and fragmented stones. Traces of lime mortar was present on the western side although only in very small patches. No evidence of a foundation cut for the wall was uncovered although this could, at least partially, be due to the unstable nature of the surrounding gravel and pebble deposits.



Plate 1: Wall [003] and cobbled surface (004) from the south-east

#### 6.7

The northern part of the wall [003] had been partially disturbed by a now disused cast iron pipe which ran in a NNE to SSW direction across the northern end of Trench 1. A trench cut for this probable water pipe was not visible, however, it appeared to extend to a depth of approximately 0.20 m removing part of the wall [003] at its northern end. A very firmly compacted silty sand (012) with frequent large angular stone inclusions up to 0.20 m in size surrounded the pipe and presumably represented the fill of the pipe trench.

#### 6.8

Abutting the western side of the wall [003] was a cobbled surface (004) which appeared to continue outwith the extent of Trench 1 to the north-west, south-west and south-east (Plate 1 & 2). It comprised a single layer of sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles within a very dark brown/black silty sand matrix (004). Two fragments of glazed ceramic were recovered from within the matrix of the cobbled surface (004).

#### 6.9

The cobbles sat upon a deposit of dark brown, very wet, sandy silt containing frequent rounded stone inclusions up to 0.15 m in size (005). This deposit lay under both the cobbled surface (004) and wall [003] although its full depth was not ascertained due to water ingress starting some 1 m below the surface of (005).



Plate 2: Wall [003] and cobbled surface (004) from the north-east

#### 6.10

The deposits encountered within the south-eastern half of Trench 1 differed to that in the northern half. Beneath the beach cobble deposit (002) the remains of a ceramic pipe running in an east to west direction was uncovered. The pipe sat within a deposit comprising a dark brown/black silty sand (008) which contained frequent large angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.40 m in size along with an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments. However, no cut for the pipe trench was evident. This deposit was excavated to 0.8 m in depth before water ingress prevented further excavation. Although similar to deposit (005), uncovered beneath the cobble layer and wall in the north-western end of the trench, it (008) contained brick fragments, appeared much more mixed and contained more angular stones suggesting it had been heavily disturbed or had been used as some form of levelling deposit.

#### *Trench 2*

#### 6.11

Trench 2 measured 5 m by 1.5 m and was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. It was positioned over the proposed location of a new service trench and partially over the proposed position of a septic tank on the lower terrace below the Old Smithy building.

#### 6.12

In the south-western half of the trench, beneath a topsoil (001) varying in depth between 0.35 m and 0.5 m, the remains of tarmac road (006) was uncovered. It appeared to run in a north to south direction and existed to 0.08 m in depth. The remains of the road lay directly on top of a deposit comprising rounded beach cobbles (007) up to 0.10 m in size. This deposit was excavated by means of a test pit to 0.5 m and was interpreted as sterile and naturally formed.

#### 6.13

In the north-eastern corner of Trench 2 a blue plastic water pipe, running in a north to south direction, was uncovered. This had been laid directly into the beach cobble deposit (007) with no associated cut being visible.

### *Trench 3*

#### 6.14

Trench 3 measured 5 m by 1.5 m and was orientated in a north to south direction. It was positioned over the location of a proposed soakaway on the lower terrace below the Old Smithy building.

#### 6.15

The topsoil (001) within Trench 3 was slightly deeper than in other trenches measuring on average 0.70 m in depth. Immediately below the topsoil lay a mixed dark brown/black silty sand which contained frequent large angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.40 m in size along with an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments. It was identical to the deposit uncovered at the south-eastern end of Trench 1 (008) and was presumed to be the same.

#### 6.16

At the northern end of Trench 3, at a depth of 1.2 m and still within deposit (008), a blue plastic water pipe was uncovered running in a north-east to south-west direction. Similarly, at a depth of 1.3 m and also within deposit (008), a suspected asbestos pipe was uncovered running north to south through the centre of the trench. Due to the presence of both of these pipes excavation did not proceed beyond this point.

### *Trench 4*

#### 6.17

Trench 4 measured 5 m by 1.5 m and was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. It was positioned on the slope between the upper and lower terrace, to the south of the Old Smithy building, and corresponded to the proposed new driveway and service trenches which would be situated beneath it.

#### 6.18

Below approximately 0.15 m to 0.30 m of topsoil (001) lay a mixed dark brown/black silty sand which contained frequent large angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.40 m in size along with an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments. It was identical to the deposit uncovered at the south-eastern end of Trench 1 and in Trench 3 (008) and was presumed to be the same.

#### 6.19

This deposit (008) existed to 1 m in depth across all the trench beneath which lay a grey sandy gravel containing a moderate to frequent amount of rounded pebbles and cobbles (009). This was interpreted as a naturally formed sterile deposit.

### *Trench 5*

#### 6.20

Trench 5 was originally orientated in a NNE-SSW direction on the upper terrace immediately to the south of the Old Smithy building. This was repositioned slightly to a more north-east to south-west orientation due to the presence of a large tree stump. The trench measured 12 m by 1.5 m and was positioned to correspond to the proposed southern extension and driveway.

#### 6.21

The topsoil (001) was deep over all the northern half of the trench although it ranged from 0.85 m at the north-eastern end to 1.25 m at the centre of the trench. A large number of corroded iron objects, primarily in the

form of horse shoes but also including engine parts, were present in this topsoil presumably relating to the former use of the area as a smithy.

6.22

Beneath the topsoil in the northern half of the trench was a subsoil (010) composed of a grey sand, gravel and pebble deposit existing to approximately 0.20 m to 0.35 m in depth. This lay on top of a sterile brown sand, gravel and pebble deposit (011) interpreted as the natural subsoil.

6.23

The deposits comprising the southern half of Trench 5 were not entirely distinct. This lack of definition in section was likely due to disturbance caused by numerous large tree roots. In stark contrast to the north-eastern half of Trench 5 the topsoil in the southern half was only 0.2 m in depth. Beneath this lay a mixed dark brown/black silty sand which contained frequent large angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.40 m in size along with an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments. It was identical to the deposit uncovered at the south-eastern end of Trench 1 while also being present within Trench 3 and 4 (008). It was assumed in this case to be the same as these deposits.

6.24

This deposit (008) was excavated down to a depth of 1.35 m beyond which excavation was not possible due to collapsing trench sides. In addition, the restricted space here did not allow widening and stepping of the trench which would have allowed excavation to continue.

*Trench 6*

6.25

Trench 6 was located at the rear of the Old Smithy building and was originally expected to be a 1 m by 1 m hand excavated test pit due to lack of machine access. Once on site it became apparent that safe machine access would be possible, therefore, a trench measuring 3.8 m by 3 m was opened. The trench was orientated north-west to south-east and was positioned over the proposed eastern extension.

6.26

The entire trench consisted of 0.7 m of topsoil which lay on top of a sterile brown sand, gravel and pebble deposit also seen at the north-eastern end of Trench 5 (011). This was interpreted as the natural subsoil. No trace of the saw pit located here on the first edition OS 25 inch to the mile map surveyed in 1871 (Figure 2) was located.

*Tree Stump Removal*

6.27

In addition to the planned evaluation trenches two tree stumps were removed under archaeological watching brief conditions from the upper terrace just to the south of the Old Smithy. This was only undertaken after prior approval was sought and granted from WoSAS.

6.28

Removal of each tree stump resulted in an area approximately 5 m in diameter and 0.7 m in depth being disturbed. Although no clear section was seen the stumps and associated root system appeared to have only penetrated the topsoil and the layer immediately beneath. This lower layer comprised a mixed dark brown/black silty sand which contained frequent large angular and sub-angular stone inclusions up to 0.40 m in size along with an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments. It was identical to the deposit uncovered



at the south-eastern end of Trench 1 while also being present within Trench 3, 4 and 5 (008). It was assumed in this case to be the same as these deposits.

6.29

No archaeological remains were uncovered during the removal of the tree stumps and roots.

### Standing Building Survey

6.30

The Old Smithy building (Plates 3-5), currently used as a storage building and around which the proposed development centres, was subject to a basic standing building survey comprising a detailed photographic record, written description and annotated scaled sketch drawings.

6.31

In general at the time of survey the remains of the Old Smithy building were in relatively good condition with all the walls being intact and upstanding. Externally the single storey building measured approximately 9.5 m north to south by 6 m east to west and stood up to 5.5 m in height from ground level at the southern gable end to the top of the chimney. The ground level around the building was not consistent, this being most obvious at the rear (east) of the building where an accumulation of material had built up against the wall (Plate 4, see section 6.25 & 6.26).



Plate 3: Western (front) Elevation



Plate 4: Eastern (rear) Elevation



Plate 5: Southern Gable End

6.32

The building was constructed from a double skin of variously shaped and sized stone blocks with a mortar bonding. It had a corrugated iron roof while the northern end, particularly the north-western corner, was covered by dense foliage.

6.33

The western side of the building had two windows each measuring 0.92 m by 0.77 m in size. The doorway sat between these two windows (Plate 3), in the centre of the western wall, and measured 2 m by 1 m in size (Plate

6). The lintel around the windows appeared to be constructed of wood on the inside with stone blocks on the outer face. The sills around the windows were of stone construction. The wooden lintel above the doorway appeared to have undergone some previous repair work with the stone and brick work above the door having been replaced with some modern bricks (Plate 7).

#### 6.34

The interior of the building measured approximately 8.5 m by 5 m and had a stone floor. A relatively modern interior partition wall had been constructed immediately south of the doorway and ran east to west across the width of the building. The partitioned room which this created measured approximately 3 m by 5 m and had had the floor raised by 0.25 m.



Plate 6: Doorway to Smithy



Plate 7: Brick repairs to wooden door lintel

#### 6.35

On the internal face of the eastern wall four small recesses were constructed approximately 1.45 m above floor level. The recesses had an opening that measured approximately 0.3 m by 0.3 m (Plate 8) while they varied in depth. Their construction was confined to the inner stone wall of the building and no corresponding recesses were present on the western interior wall.

#### 6.36

On both the northern and southern gable walls a roughly rectangular hole (Plates 5 & 9), with sides varying between 0.4 m and 0.5 m in length, extended through both the internal and external stone walls creating an open hole through the building, although both had subsequently been blocked by wooden logs. On both gables these holes were located below small recesses (Plate 9) more similar to those on the eastern internal wall but which appeared to form a raised inlet to the chimney.

#### 6.37

On the interior side of the western wall, between the northern window and the northern gable end, an iron ring was attached to the wall some 1.2 m above the floor level.





Plate 8: Two recesses on internal face of eastern wall



Plate 9: Blocked hole & raised flue on internal face of northern gable

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

Overall the archaeological evaluation outlined above has shown that the proposed development area at the Old Smithy building has been subject to relatively significant levels of previous disturbance. This was seen in the presence of several historic and more modern services crossing the site and also in the presence an old tarmac surface within Trench 2, possibly representing the route of the old road (the current road perhaps running on the route of the former Benderloch railway line which closed in 1966). Deeper disturbance was also seen in the significant topsoil deposits, containing various modern iron artefacts, within Trench 5 which likely corresponded to the former smithy and suggests that outdoor smithing work and associated dumping of material was carried out, at least to some extent, to the south and south-west of the smithy building. However, the most substantial disturbance was seen in the heavily mixed dark silty sand containing numerous stones and an occasional to moderate amount of brick fragments (008) found within Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5. This frequently extended to over 1 m in depth and was presumably the result of either importing of material or, perhaps more likely given the similarity to the seemingly less disturbed deposit at the north-western end of Trench 1 (005), the significant disturbance and re-deposition of a local deposit.

### 7.2

Significant accumulations of a topsoil like material were present over the eastern areas of the site (Trenches 5 & 6). This could be due to natural accumulations of material that had migrated down slope from the cliff face or from landscaping of the area.

### 7.3

A combination of the historic and more modern services, the depth of the made ground deposit (008) preventing safe excavation to deeper levels (constraints of space prohibited stepping trenches) and the ingress of water that occurred within Trench 1 prevented the sterile natural subsoil being confirmed in all trenches.

#### 7.4

The only archaeological remains which were discovered during the evaluation were the dry stone wall and associated cobbled surface located at the northern end of Trench 1. Given two fragments of post-Medieval pottery were recovered from the matrix of the cobbled surface it would suggest that they are post-Medieval in date and likely from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Given its broad orientation it is feasible that they could relate to a boundary wall, shown extending west from the Smithy before turning south, at this approximate location on the 2nd edition OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1897 (Figure 3) while it could also relate to the arcing feature annotated 'T' on the first edition OS 25 inch to the mile map surveyed 1871 (Figure 2). Despite the origins of the wall and cobbled area remaining unclear what is more certain is that the ground level has been raised significantly since the time the wall was in use, possibly relating to the event which led to the formation of mixed deposit (008).

#### 7.5

The presence of a well just to the east of the wall location on the aforementioned early OS maps (Figures 2 & 3) could also explain the water ingress experienced within Trench 1, particularly given the natural water table might not be expected to be so high here. A local visitor suggested that the position marked as a well on the early OS maps corresponded to where they remember a spring being present.

#### 7.6

The standing building survey of the Smithy building itself showed it to be in relatively good condition although no architectural detail was noted that would suggest the current building dated from before the nineteenth century, as noted on the early OS maps (Figure 2 & 3). However, the lack of evidence for earlier smithing activity during this work does not remove the possibility that the site was in use prior to the nineteenth century.

## 8. Recommendations

#### 8.1

The results of the evaluation ordered and presented above has shown that the site as a whole has been subject to relatively high levels of disturbance although the levels of this disturbance varied across the site. The location of the natural subsoil was also not confirmed in all of the trenches.

#### 8.2

Given only limited archaeological remains were uncovered during the evaluation it is recommended that ground disturbance undertaken during any future construction phase be monitored and controlled by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

#### 8.3

Northlight Heritage would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement for archaeological mitigation rests with the planning authority.

## 9. List of Sources

### *Cartographic Sources*

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## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
001	Topsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.20 - 0.30	Moderately compacted silty sand with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Above entire site
002	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.15 - 0.60	Loosely compacted layer of beach cobbles.	Above [003] Below (001)
003	Structure	Unknown	0.60	0.63	N-S running probable boundary wall with traces of lime mortar bonding. To the eastern side of cobbled surface (004).	Above (005) Below (004)
004	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Approx 0.30	Cobbled surface to western side of wall [003].	Above [003] Below (002)
005	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt with abundant rounded stone inclusions <0.15 m in size. Possible natural.	Below [003]
006	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.08	Firm black tarmac road surface.	Above (007) Below (001)
007	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Loosely compacted dark brown sand with abundant rounded stone inclusions <0.10 m in size.	Below (006)
008	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderately compacted dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent angular & sub-angular stone inclusions <0.40 m in size, as well as bricks and other general debris. Used as a make-up layer to level the ground.	Above (009) Below (001)
009	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderately compacted grey sandy gravel. Same as (010).	Below (008)
010	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderately compacted grey sandy gravel. Same as (009).	Below (008)
011	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderate - firmly compacted brown sandy gravel with abundant rounded pebble inclusions <0.05 m in size.	Below (010)

Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
012	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Approx 0.20	Firmly compacted dark brown/black silty sand with frequent large angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size. Fill around water pipe in trench 1.	Above [003] Below (001)

Table 2: Trench Information

Trench no.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Intermediate	Subsoil	Notes
1	10.00	1.50	Approx 0.90	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Loosely compacted layer of beach cobbles (002).	Loosely compacted dark brown sandy silt (005) with abundant rounded stone inclusions <0.15 m in size. Possible natural.	Extended by 5 x 1 m on the NW side. Contained a suspected asbestos pipe. Wall and cobbled area uncovered.
2	5.00	1.50	Approx 0.80	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	n/a	Loosely compacted dark brown sand (007) with abundant rounded stone inclusions <0.10 m in size.	n/a
3	5.00	1.50	Approx 1.30	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Moderately compacted dark grey/brown sandy silt (008) with frequent angular & sub-angular stone inclusions <0.40 m in size, as well as bricks and other general debris.	Unknown	Contained a suspected asbestos pipe as well as a modern water pipe.
4	5.00	1.50	Approx 1.20	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Moderately compacted dark grey/brown sandy silt (008) with frequent angular & sub-angular stone inclusions <0.40 m in size, as well as bricks and other	Moderately compacted grey sandy gravel (009).	n/a

<i>Trench no.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>	<i>Notes</i>
					general debris.		
5	12.00	1.50	Approx 1.20	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Moderately compacted dark grey/brown sandy silt (008) with frequent angular stone inclusions <0.40 m in size, as well as bricks and other general debris	Moderately compacted grey sandy gravel (010).	Contained a lot of Fe. waste associated with the Old Smithy building.
6	3.00	3.80	Approx 1.20	Moderately compacted silty sand (001) with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	n/a	Moderate - firmly compacted brown sandy gravel (011) with abundant rounded pebble inclusions <0.05 m in size.	Was originally 1m <sup>2</sup> , extended with mechanical excavator.

Table 3: Drawings

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
001	001	001 - 005	Post excavation plan of wall (003) and cobbled surface [004]	1:20
002	002	n/a	Standing building survey sketch	1:50
003	003	n/a	Standing building survey topography sketch	1:100

Table 4: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1		x	001	Pre excavation shot of site	N
2		x	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NW
3		x	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE
4		x	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE
5		x	001 - 003, 012	Pre excavation shot of site	S
6		x	001 - 003, 012	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	N
7		x	001 - 003, 012	Mid excavation shot of wall [003] in trench 1	N
8		x	001 - 003, 012	Mid excavation shot of wall [003] in trench 1	E
9		x	001 - 003, 012	Mid excavation shot of wall [003] in trench 1	E
10		x	001, 005	Possible continuation of wall [003]	E
11		x	001 - 003, 005, 012	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	N
12		x	001, 006, 007	Post excavation shot of trench 2	S
13		x	001, 006, 007	Post excavation shot of trench 2	N
14		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SW
15		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of trench 3	NE
16		x	001, 009	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
17		x	001, 009	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
18		x	001, 008, 010	Mid excavation shot of horseshoes in trench 5	N
19		x	001, 008, 010	Mid excavation shot of horseshoes in trench 5	W
20		x	001	Working shot	N
21		x	001, 008, 010	Post excavation shot of trench 5	N
22		x	001, 008, 010	East facing section in trench 5	E
23		x	001, 008, 010	Post excavation shot of trench 5	S
24		x	001	Working shot	NW
25		x	001, 011	Post excavation shot of trench 6	S
26		x	001, 011	Post excavation shot of trench 6	E
27		x	001, 005	Mid excavation shot of southern end of trench 1	N
28		x	001 - 003, 005, 012	Mid excavation shot of southern end of trench 1	S
29		x	001	Pre excavation shot of tree stump to be removed	W
30		x	001	Pre excavation shot of tree stump to be	N

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
				removed	
31		x	001	Working shot	NE
32		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of area once tree stump was removed	W
33		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of area once tree stump was removed	W
34		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of area once tree stump was removed	N
35		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of area once tree stump was removed	N
36		x	001, 008	Post excavation shot of area once tree stump was removed	N
37	x		n/a	Front elevation of building	W
38	x		n/a	Close up shot of door	W
39	x		n/a	Close up shot of southern window	W
40	x		n/a	Front elevation of building	SW
41	x		n/a	Close up shot of northern window/overgrown	W
42	x		n/a	Front elevation of building	NW
43	x		n/a	Northern gable end of building/overgrown	N
44	x		n/a	Northern gable end of building/overgrown	NNW
45	x		n/a	Southern gable end of building	S
46	x		n/a	Hole through wall in southern gable end of building (exterior)	S
47	x		n/a	Southern gable end of building	SE
48	x		n/a	Rear elevation of building	SE
49	x		n/a	Rear elevation of building	E
50	x		n/a	Interior shot of door	E
51		x	n/a	Working shot	N
52	x		n/a	Lintel above door	W
53	x		n/a	Interior of northern window	E
54	x		n/a	Interior shot of features within northern gable end of building	S
55	x		n/a	Interior shot of features within northern end of the rear elevation of building	SW
56	x		n/a	Interior shot of features within centre of the rear elevation of building	WNW
57	x		n/a	Metal ring attached to wall at in interior of building	E
58	x		n/a	Interior shot of feature in southern gable wall	NW
59	x		n/a	Interior shot of feature in southern gable wall	W
60	x		n/a	Interior shot of flue feature in southern gable wall	NW
61	x		n/a	Interior shot of southern window	NNE
62	x		n/a	Interior shot of northern gable wall	S
63	x		n/a	Interior shot of northern half of rear elevation	W



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
64	x		n/a	Interior shot of repairs made to lintel above door	W
65	x		n/a	General landscape shot	SE
66	x		n/a	General landscape shot	E
67	x		n/a	General landscape shot	NE
68	x		n/a	General landscape shot	NW
69	x		n/a	General landscape shot	S
70	x		n/a	General landscape shot	SW
71	x		n/a	General landscape shot	W
72	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing complete building	NW
73	x		n/a	General landscape shot	ENE
74	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing rock outcrop to south of building	N
75	x		n/a	General landscape shot	W
76	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing southern gable wall	S
77	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing southern gable wall	S
78	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing southern gable wall	W
79	x		n/a	General landscape shot showing southern gable wall	NNE
80		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004)	S
81		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004), close up	N
82		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004)	E
83		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004), close up	E
84		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004)	S
85		x	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of wall [003] and cobbled surface (004), close up	S
86		x	001 - 004	General shot to show location of trench 1	SW
87		x	001 - 004	General shot to show location of trench 1	SW
88		x	003 - 005	West facing section below cobbled surface (004)	E
89		x	003 - 005	West facing section below cobbled surface (004)	E
90		x	003 - 005	West facing section below cobbled surface (004)	E
91		x	003 - 005	West facing section below cobbled surface (004)	SW
92		x	n/a	Site as left at the end of the evaluation	N

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
93		x	n/a	Site as left at the end of the evaluation	N
94		x	n/a	Site as left at the end of the evaluation	W
95		x	n/a	Site as left at the end of the evaluation	SW

## APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

The Old Smithy, Benderloch, Oban

Planning ref: 15/03188/PP

*Change of use of storage building to form dwellinghouse, erection of extensions, alterations to access bellmouth, formation of new driveway and installation of septic tank and soakaway. Land South Of Craigneuk, Benderloch, Oban, Argyll And Bute, PA37 1RT.*

### Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared by David Sneddon

#### 1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), on behalf of Chris Morris of Craigneuk, Benderloch for archaeological works relating to the proposed change of use and extension to the Old Smithy building, Benderloch in order to form a dwelling house.

An archaeological evaluation is being undertaken to inform the planning decision for a submitted planning application (Planning ref: 15/03188/PP) which could lead to advice for refusal if *in-situ* human remains are uncovered.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, including fieldwork arising from Stage 1, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during Stage 1, and Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in either or both Stages 1 and 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

#### 2.0 Site Location and Description

The proposed conversion lies on the site of the Old Smithy building (NGR NM 90455, 37696) just to the south of Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll and Bute.

The Old Smithy sits just to the east of the A828 within the garden grounds of Craigneuk villa. It holds a slightly elevated position with mature woodland on steep slopes being present to the south and east. To the west the ground slopes gradually down to the A828 while, to the north, a small cemetery is present. It is currently used as a storage building.

### 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological interest at the proposed development centres on the presence of Cill Choluim-Chille, a former church and burial ground dedicated to St. Columba (WoSAS PIN 1422, NMRS No. NM93NW 8). A few courses of the western church wall and faint traces of the southern wall were recorded as being present by the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1871 while the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's (RCAHMS) Inventory of Argyll (RCAHMS 1975) notes that no identifiable remains of the church were now present while none of the visible tombstones dated from earlier than 1707.

The remains of a dry stone wall enclosed burial ground, likely dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is located on the site although evidence of earlier activity, beyond the current boundary, was seen in 1952 when burials were discovered during the laying of a new water supply in the vicinity of the adjacent roadway (Glasgow Herald 1952).

A cluster of buildings annotated as 'Craignuck' is shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1747 to 1752 while more detail is seen on the OS first edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1871 and published in 1875. On the OS map of 1871 two buildings are annotated 'Craigneuk' at the northern end of the complex while, immediately to the south, the current graveyard and remains of Cill Choluim-Chille are shown. Off the south-western corner of the graveyard the smithy building is depicted while a well is shown to the south-west and a saw pit immediately to the east.

A similar situation appears on the first revision OS 25 inch to the mile map, revised in 1897 and published in 1899, the exception being that the two buildings of Craigneuk appear to have merged into one and the saw pit to the east of the smithy is now absent.

Positions in the landscape, similar to Craigneuk and the old smithy building, along the coast to the north and south hold evidence of prehistoric activity including a food vessel that was recovered from a cave at the foot of Creag an Eig, Ledaig in 1869 (WoSAS PIN 1392, NMRS NM93NW 13) and human remains, midden material and pottery that was recorded on the southern edges of Benderloch (WoSAS PIN 3878, NMRS NM93NW 55). Further to these sites prehistoric activity in the general area is evident in the numerous sites recorded in and around Benderloch.

### 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on the site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- where preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

### 5.0 Methodology

#### 5.1 Standing Building Survey

A basic standing building survey will be undertaken on the remains of the former smithy building. The

methodology employed will follow that described in the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers Scotland Historic Building Recording Guidance (ALGAO: Scotland, 2013) in relation to a basic historic building recording.

This standing building survey will include:

- a rapid desk-based assessment placing the site in its local geographical, architectural and historical context;
- a written description of the structure;
- a photographic record of the structure including both detailed and wider general shots;
- an annotated ground plan showing the direction and location of the photographs taken along with any obvious phasing; and
- if appropriate annotated photographs or drawings representing the main elevations.

## 5.2 Evaluation

The evaluation will comprise a series of machine and hand excavated trial trenches within the boundaries of the proposed development. The trenches will target specific areas of the development where ground disturbance will occur during the construction phase.

Although slight variations in trench position may occur during the evaluation, due to topographic other currently unforeseen restrictions, it is expected that a total of six trenches will be opened as detailed in Figure 1 and Table 1.

Table 1: Details of proposed evaluation trenches (see also Figure 1)

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	10 x 1.5	Machine excavated. Positioned over proposed driveway and service trenches.
2	5 x 1.5	Machine excavated. Positioned over proposed service trenches and septic tank.
3	5 x 1.5	Machine excavated. Positioned over proposed soakaway.
4	5 x 1.5	Machine excavated. Positioned over proposed driveway and service trenches.
5	10 x 1.5	Machine excavated. Positioned over proposed southern extension & end of driveway.
6	1 x 1	Hand excavated as machine access not possible due to potential instability of eastern smithy building wall. Positioned over eastern wall of proposed eastern extension.

Machine excavated trenches will be opened by mechanical excavator, using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The hand excavated trench will be opened by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The topsoil and any other modern made-ground deposits will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

Areas of potential archaeological interest within each trench will be cleaned by hand. Should archaeological remains be encountered during trial trenching operations, features and deposits will be recorded but not

excavated, except insofar as excavation is necessary to determine the character, extent, quality, date and complexity of the features/deposits present.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and the developer in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place.

The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images will be taken. By the close of the evaluation the locations and dimensions of all trenches will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. The general practice will be to bulk recover artefacts by context which date from the nineteenth or twentieth century's. Should significant finds be encountered from earlier occupation phases of the site there may be the requirement for three-dimensionally recording prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

Where particularly extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features are proven to be present the developer and WoSAS will be informed and discussions, including a site meeting if deemed necessary and appropriate, will be held between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate strategy. Where preservation *in situ* is not feasible this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites to ensure preservation through record.

West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of the planning authority, will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation of features to be destroyed by the proposals.

This document details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 evaluation. The detailed methodology to be employed during any Stage 2 mitigation works and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, would if required be specified in *addenda* to this document, to be called *project designs* for any proposed fieldwork at Stage 2, and *post- excavation research designs (PERDs)* for work required at Stage 3. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted by the developer for the agreement of WoSAS, and prior to the commencement of any archaeological work, which may be specified in the *addenda* documents. In the case of *addenda* relating to Stage 2 works (*project designs*), these will be implemented in full before any development work proceeds in any relevant development phase.

## 5.2 Human Remains

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

## 5.3 Project Monitoring

WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with WoSAS and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of WoSAS will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

## **6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements**

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the fieldwork will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will be produced as an electronic report (and a desk-top published document where this is required). The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, only follow consultation with WoSAS.

The report will be prepared, in structural and textual content terms, to the standard of the traditional Data Structure Report (DSR) as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts...discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to OASIS.

Copies of the DSR will be provided to WoSAS, the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of this work will inform the need for further (Stage 2) fieldwork or further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication, the report will, on request, be followed by a costed assessment specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

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 during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, 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 (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily by Northlight until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the evaluation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

## **7.0 Timetable**

The evaluation will be undertaken during April 2016.

Any DSR to be submitted within 4 weeks of completion of any fieldwork

Any PERD, if required, to be submitted within 3 months of agreement of DSR with WoSAS.

Any final publication, if required, to be submitted within a year of agreement of PERD with WoSAS.

## **8.0 Staffing**

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director(s) – TBC

## **9.0 Health and Safety**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. Northlight Heritage, as part of York Archaeological Trust, adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects.

Northlight Heritage also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

## **10.0 Bibliography**

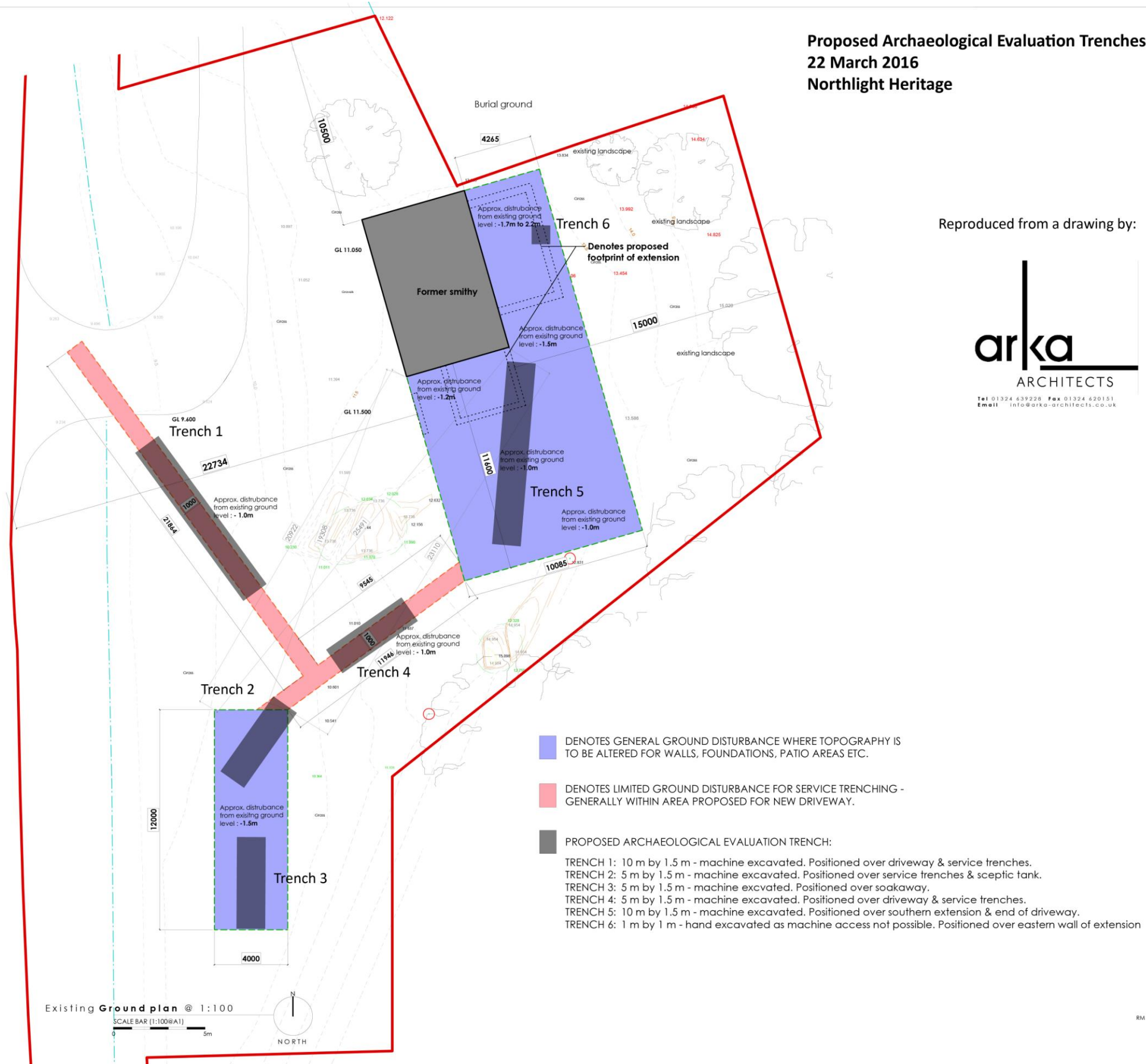
Glasgow Herald, 21 April 1952, Finding of ancient burial place.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol. 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.



Proposed Archaeological Evaluation Trenches  
22 March 2016  
Northlight Heritage

Reproduced from a drawing by:



## APPENDIX 3: DES

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Argyll & Bute
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	The Old Smithy, Benderloch
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	517
<b>PARISH:</b>	Ardchattan & Muckairn
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Steven Black
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NM93NW 8
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Former Smithy Building, Possible Early Historic Religious Site
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NM 90455, 37696
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	18/04/2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	20/04/2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	n/a
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation and basic standing building survey were undertaken at the Old Smithy, Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll & Bute, in relation to a proposed conversion and extension of the smithy building into a dwelling house. The work was conducted between 18 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> of April 2016. A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development specifically targeting areas that would be subject to ground disturbance during the construction. The only archaeological remains uncovered within any of the trenches comprised the remains of a dry stone wall and cobbled surface discovered in the western part of the proposed development close to the current driveway.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Archaeologically Controlled Watching Brief during construction
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Chris Morris of Craigneuk, Benderloch
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)