



LISMORE NAVE: PROJECT DESIGN

Client: Lismore Historic Society

Produced by Clare Ellis of Argyll Archaeology

July 2016

Site location: Isle of Lismore



THE NAVE EARTHWORK LOOKING TOWARDS THE PARISH CHURCH

INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological works is proposed at the parish church on the Isle of Lismore. The works will be centred on the remains of the nave of the cathedral, which lies within a Scheduled Monument, SM286. All the proposed works described below will occur within the scheduled area and as such any ground breaking works will be subject to Schedule Monument Consent. The works, as described below, have been funded by Heritage Lottery Fund and Dr Thacker's work by Historic Environment Scotland and Stirling University.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Lismore Parish Church is the choir of the medieval cathedral of Argyll and sits on the probable site of the monastery founded by St Moluag (592 AD). A large curvilinear enclosure, visible in the line of old boundaries and which surrounds the parish church and the settlement of Clachan encloses an area of roughly 4.5 hectares and has been interpreted as the remains of a monastic vallum (Fig. 1). However, apart from this feature no archaeological material dating to the early Christian era of the site has been discovered or recognised.

Excavation took place between 1950 and 1953 on the north and western sides of the existing parish church structure and revealed the plan of a large building comprising a choir and nave some 137 feet long, a later western tower and north chapel (Brown & Duncan 1957, 42, 44) (Fig. 2). More recent work by Sullivan (1994) suggests that the north chapel may have been smaller than estimated by Brown and Duncan. Brown and Duncan (1957, 45) reported that the walls of the nave had been mostly robbed of the larger stone, while the discarded smaller stone, rubble and mixed sand and shell mortar had been spread over the ruin. Two feet, 0.61m, of wall survived above the foundations at the west end of the nave, though this appeared to reduce in height towards the eastern end of the nave (*ibid*, 46). The north and south walls were roughly 1.03 m thick and the west wall 1.17m thick at its base. The walls were built upon a slate foundation set within a shallow trench with white dressed sandstone forming the basal layer and which Brown and Duncan thought must have been imported onto the island perhaps from Inninmore Bay in Movern (*ibid*, 46). The walls were roughly mortared with a rubble and mortar core. An entrance was identified in the southern wall of the nave. Buttresses extended the western wall beyond the southern and northern walls. Two walls 1.2m wide were built into this western wall and a third perpendicular to them enclosing a small area that was interpreted as the base of a tower. A further short wall internal to the nave was interpreted as a possible later wall associated with the burials (*ibid* 47).

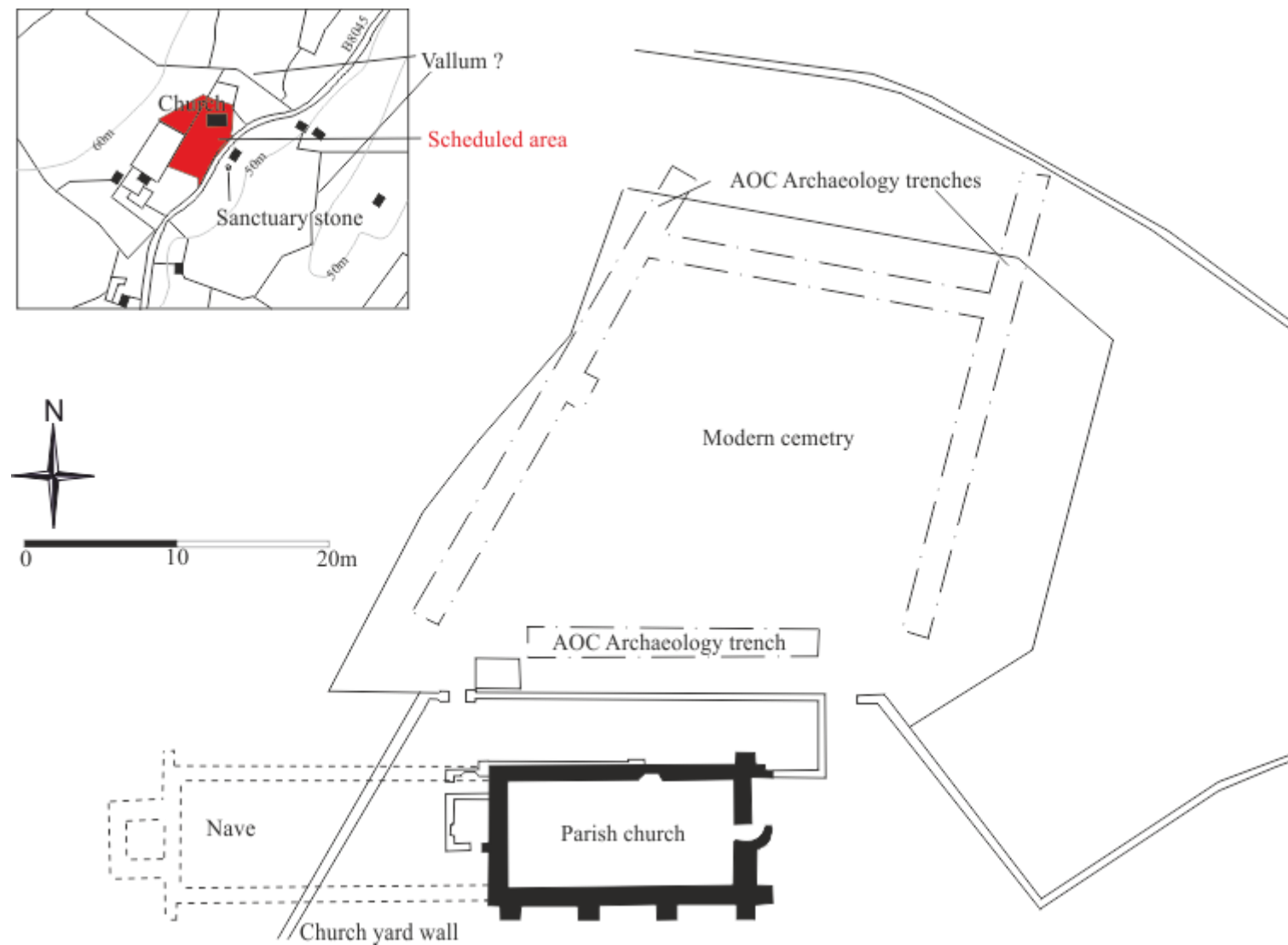


Fig. 1. Location of the church and plan of the church, nave and modern burial ground.

Disarticulated human remains were found in all the nave trenches. Three articulated burials were found along the inside of the north wall of the nave, three on the outside of the south wall of the nave, one at the inside south-west corner of the nave and another in the centre of the nave; the excavators indicate that in their view the burials dated to a much later period than that of the nave (ibid 45). Two excavation trenches are shown on Brown and Duncan's 1950 plan (Fig. 2), one on the northwest corner of the nave and the other on the southern side of the tower. The location of the trench in the centre of the nave, and which Brown and Duncan describe as trial trench dug to a depth two feet lower than any of the others (Brown and Duncan 1950, 45), is also possibly marked on the 1950 plan. Unfortunately the final publication plan produced by Brown and Duncan (1957) does not show the location of any of the excavation trenches, although two trenches are shown on a scaled plan in the archive and it is unclear to what extent the walls of the nave and the west tower were exposed and interior and exterior deposits excavated, although the final plan indicates that all of the upper surfaces of the walls of western end of the nave and tower were exposed (Fig. 2). Furthermore, the recovery (?) or observation of up to 80 human skulls indicates that a significant proportion of the deposits within and around the nave may have been excavated; interestingly, Brown and Duncan (1950, 45) suggested that some of the infill material may have been derived from the choir when it was restored in 18th century.

Brown and Duncan (1957, 42) suggest that the cathedral was built between 1250 and 1350 AD and the first mention of a cathedral at Lismore is in the Paisley Register of charters of 1327, when the rights to the income from the Kintyre church of Kilkerran were confirmed by Bishop Andrew. The roundhead arched doorway with two carved heads in the south wall of the chancel is one of a few surviving medieval features recorded and along with the mason's marks (paralleled at Achinduin Castle) indicates that the structure was built in the second half of the 13th century. By 1512 a letter from James IV to Pope Julius II asking for the transfer of the see to Saddell due to the ruinous state of the cathedral indicates that the structure had been neglected for some period of time. The building certainly had no roof in 1679 (Brown and Duncan 1957, 42) but renovation which works took place after 1757 included the re-roofing of the choir following the reduction of the height of the walls by some 6 to 10 feet (ibid, 43) and resulted in the basic layout of the current parish church. Further building works took place in 1900 including the construction of three new windows in the north wall and the construction of the vestry at the west end of the original choir (ibid 43). A low irregular mound, visible in 1950, was located on the west side of the parish church; this may be the mound shown on Brown and Duncan's plan located to the north western side of the parish church. The mound is not visible today and would appear to have been located on the boundary of the modern extension to the graveyard. The rectangular enclosure immediately north of the parish church has also disappeared under the modern graveyard but the sub-rectangular enclosure north of the nave is still visible as an earthwork today.

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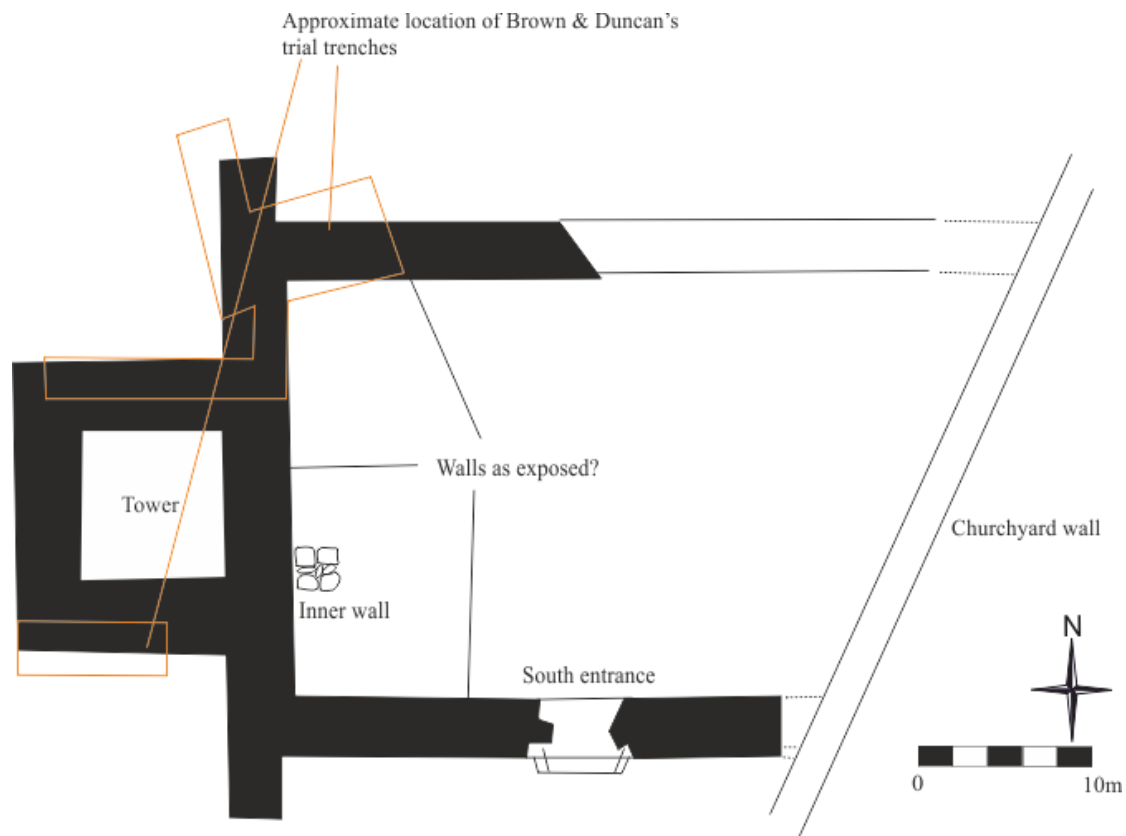
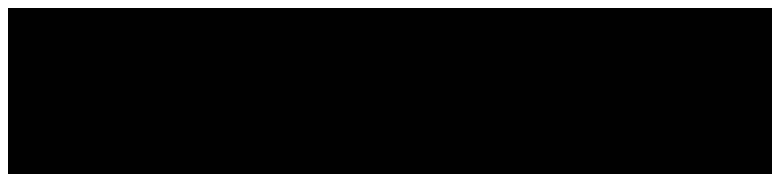


Fig. 2. Copy of brown and Duncan's excavation plan (1957), with possible location of excavation trenches highlighted.

An archaeological evaluation of the ground immediately to the north of the parish church was undertaken by O'Sullivan of AOC Archaeology in 1994, Fig. 1. No early Christian remains were found, though a series of layers of probable demolition rubble; post-medieval or early modern habitation deposits perhaps part of a structure and which included a possible stone floor, midden and a large post-pit and two small pits with charcoal fills; and a single adult inhumation which was either relatively recent or had been re-interred were recorded. Fragments of human bone were found throughout the topsoil. O'Sullivan concluded that the ground on the northern side of the parish church had at some point been an unrecorded cemetery prior to the creation of the modern cemetery (1994, 6). No date was obtained from the habitation remains and O'Sullivan argued that the good state of the animal bone, despite the moderately acidic local soil conditions, and the shallow position of the deposits indicated that these were relatively modern in date. However, the pH of the actual features from which the carbonized remains and burnt bone were recovered is near neutral and the lack of early modern pottery and glass etc. in these contexts may indicate that the deposits could potentially be medieval or early medieval in date.



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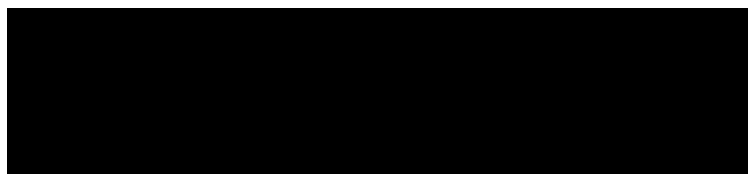
In the grounds of the modern manse, located on the opposite side of the road to the parish church, human remains were observed during the construction of the house in the 1980s (MacDougall pers. comm.). The house was built over or very near to the supposed location of the nunnery and sanctuary (Fig. 1), but no record of any archaeological works associated with the construction of the new manse can be found. Just to the south of the house is a broken granite cross some 0.76m high; the cross is known as the sanctuary marker.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Lismore cathedral and its place within current research priorities

It has been argued that Lismore cathedral was built in the second half of the 13th or early 14th century (see Duncan and Brown 1957) although no absolute dates have been obtained from the site and various architectural elements indicates that it could date from the later 12th century. Duncan and Brown (1957) found no evidence of an earlier structure but given the historic association of Moluag with the site and the possible presence of a *vallum* it remains a distinct possibility that the medieval cathedral was built on the site of, or to replace an older church structure and/or monastic settlement, such as has been shown to be the case at Portmahomack on the Tarbat peninsula, Easter Ross (Yeoman 2009). One of the conclusions of the excavation at the chapel site of Baliscate on the Isle of Mull (Ellis in press) was that there was an urgent need for further excavations of early Christian church sites in Argyll to allow for the development of a chronological and typological framework of the early church beyond that which currently simply comprises a 12th century origin for enclosed stone chapel sites which perhaps have an early Christian foundation. One of the longer aims of the project would be to add Lismore cathedral to the small corpus of excavated ecclesiastical sites in Scotland which include portions of Iona (Barber 1982; O'Sullivan 1994b & 1998) Portmahomack (Carver 2008), St Banes (Laing *et al* 1998), Inchmarnock (Lowe 2008), Isle of May (James & Yeoman 2008), Ardnadam (Rennie 1984), Auldham (Crone & Hindmarch 2016) and Baliscate (Ellis in press).

Modern excavation of early Christian burial sites in Scotland and particularly the west coast are rare, excavated examples being on Iona, Inchmarnock, St Ninians Point on Bute, Ardnadam and Baliscate and mostly comprise simple dug graves or long cists (Raven pers. comm.). No isotopic analysis to determine the origin of the peoples and very little radiocarbon dating has been done. Lismore Cathedral may in a future phase of excavation provide an ideal opportunity to start to address these issues as human



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remains appear to survive extremely well in the limestone rich soils (Duncan and Brown 1957).

Site specific aims

The primary aims of the project are to:

1. improve public access to the western end of the cathedral
2. improve the appearance of the remains with the removal of modern debris and vegetation control
3. assess the condition of preservation of the western end of the cathedral
4. ensure the long term preservation of the cathedral

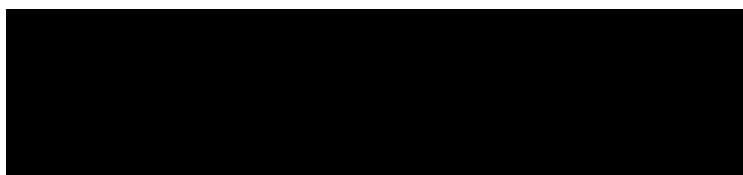
The objectives are to:

1. improve the visual appearance of the western end of the cathedral through grass cutting and clearance of surface debris including sheep feeders and loose stone
2. create new public access from the existing graveyard, through the adjacent to the modern graveyard and into the western end of the cathedral
3. assess the condition of preservation of the stone walls of the various built elements of the western end of the cathedral
4. determine the extent of previous disturbance (excavation, stone robbing and dumping of spoil)
5. assess the nature and extent of surviving archaeological deposits
6. determine the period of construction of the nave, western tower and internal wall
7. inform potential further stages of archaeological works and programme of conservation
8. produce a recommended programme for further works with the aim of ensuring the long term preservation of the western end cathedral

STRATEGY

Stage one: enclose nave and tower

The area of the nave will be enclosed by ryelock fencing with a 2m wide gate to allow stock to enter the enclosed area from the adjacent field (Fig. 3). A portion of this new fencing will be located within the scheduled area (Fig. 3) and those postholes within



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the scheduled area will be hand dug to the required depth by a suitably qualified archaeologist to ensure that any archaeological deposits or finds encountered are adequately recorded.

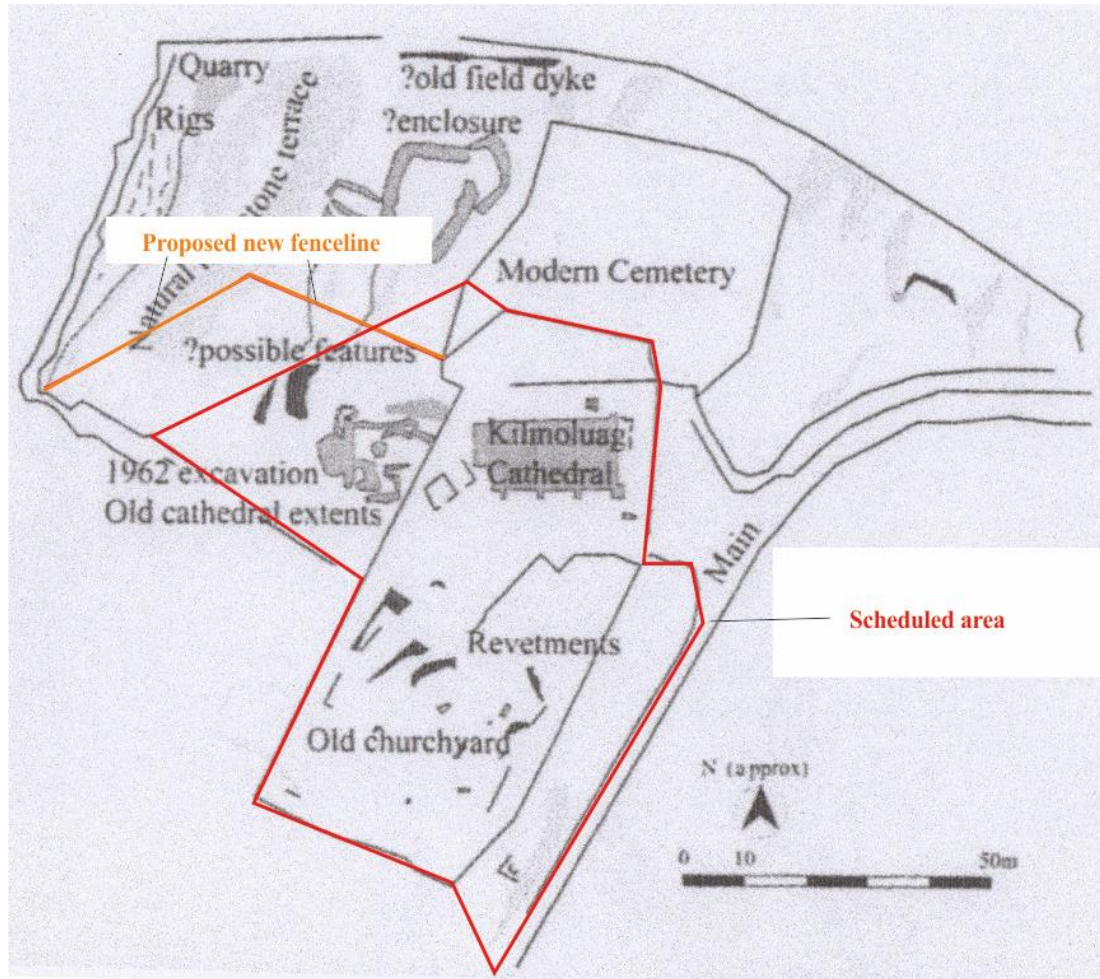
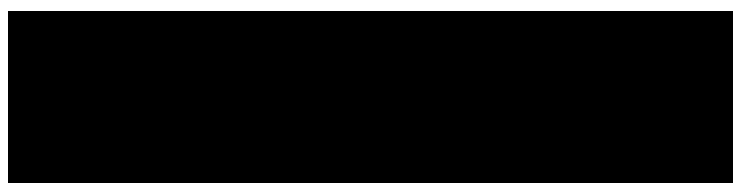


Fig. 3. Location of proposed new fence (orange) and outline of scheduled area.

Stage two: grass cutting and removal of modern surface debris

The interior of the new enclosure of the nave will be cleared of modern debris (animal feeders, rubbish and other modern material sitting upon the ground surface) and the vegetation trimmed, with all debris and cleared vegetation removed off site.



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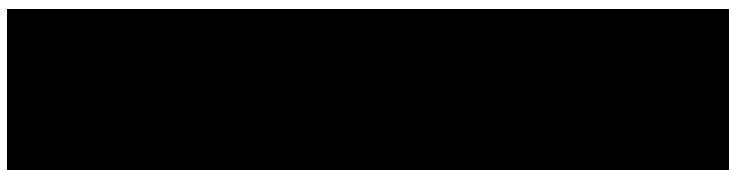
Stage three: creating of safe access

A new ground level access (currently a wall has to be climbed by way of a ladder) will be created from the current graveyard into the newly enclosed area around the nave. The exact location of this access has yet to be decided, although a gap in the graveyard wall has been identified (see Plate 1) as a possible suitable location. Works will only proceed once permission has been granted by Argyll and Bute Council and HES will be informed and consulted once the final location of the gate has been agreed.

The hinges and catch of the gate will be embedded into the wall and so there is no requirement for any postholes to be dug. The level of the two areas of ground, inside the graveyard wall and outside adjacent to the nave, may need to be modified slightly to ensure a safe routeway through the gate. Any levelling of the ground surface will be undertaken following standard excavation methods. If *in situ*, articulated human remains are encountered work will be halted and the remains protected by terram before being covered with a sufficiently depth of soil to ensure any footfall does not impact upon the remains. Furthermore, if archaeological deposits prevent the creation of a level access through the gate then alternative surface coverings and/or the creation of a stepped access will be discussed with HES and Argyll and Bute Council.



PLATE 1. Location in graveyard wall for proposed new access gate.



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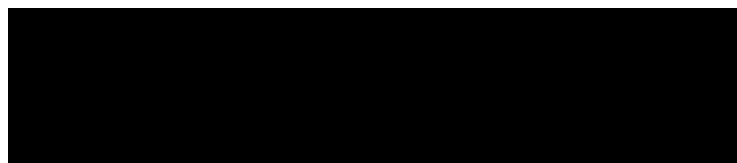
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Stage four: preliminary excavation

Base line condition

A rapid scaled plan was completed by Clare Ellis of Argyll Archaeology (2016) of the western end of the cathedral beyond the graveyard wall (Fig. 4). The objective was to document the current condition of the visible earthworks prior to any excavation works taking place. The walls of the nave were only really visible at the western end, in places a couple of courses of stone could just be observed beneath the grass cover. It was possible to trace the western wall, a small portion of the tower walls and small portion of the northern wall. The line of the northern wall appeared to be stepped, though this may well be the result of the previous excavations in the 1950s.

A hollow, which resembled an unbackfilled trench was noted in the northwestern corner and this roughly corresponds with the Brown and Duncan's excavation trench (Figs 2 & 4). A further hollow was noted in the location of the southern entrance and again this would correspond with the description of Brown and Duncan's excavation (but no trench is shown on their excavation plan). A central hollow probably corresponds to Brown and Duncan's internal trial trench, though no dimensions for this trench were given for this or any of their other trenches. An additional hollow, which also resembled the remains of an unbackfilled excavation trench was noted on the outside of the central area of the northwall and a further hollow just to the west of the tower was also recorded. The probable edge of an excavation trench was recorded on the interior of the north wall and similarly the reduction of the ground level on the south side of the south wall may also mark the edge of an excavation trench.



Excavation

The turf and topsoil will be removed by hand and stacked to the sides of the trenches for backfilling following the excavation. Each trial trench will be lined with terram prior to backfilling.

Trench 1: It is proposed to open a trench over the northwest corner of the nave and the northern wall of the tower (Fig. 4). This trench will incorporate Brown and Duncan's trench (Fig. 2). The trench will be L-shaped and measure 6m E/W and 5m N/S. The objectives of the trench will be:

- to reveal the west and north wall of the nave
- to reveal the north wall of the tower
- to confirm the relationship between the nave and the tower
- to expose the internal fill(s) of the nave
- to expose deposits external to the nave

Exposure of the nave walls and the tower walls will allow for the accurate recording of their size, mode of construction and condition of preservation and allow for sampling of any mortar material (see Thacker below). Deposits internal and external to the nave and tower within the trench will be fully excavated if these are clearly backfill material derived from the excavations in the 1950s. Similarly if it is not possible to determine whether the deposits are modern or the result of early 20th backfill or 18th century backfill then the deposits will be excavated until the primary archaeological levels (floors, ground surface, top of graves etc.) are reached. At this stage no primary deposits will be excavated.

Trench 2: It is proposed to open a trench over a portion of the west wall of the nave and the internal wall as identified by Brown and Duncan (1957). The trench will be rectangular and measure 4m E/W and 2m N/S. The objective of the trench will be:

- to reveal the west wall of the nave
- to reveal the internal wall
- to confirm the relationship between the nave wall and the internal wall
- to expose internal fill(s) of the nave

Again exposure of the nave wall and the internal wall will allow for the accurate recording of their size, mode of construction and condition of preservation and allow for sampling of any mortar material. Exposure of deposits internal to the nave will allow for an assessment to be made of the scale of the excavations carried out by Brown and Duncan, the nature of any backfill material and exposure and initial assessment of any primary archaeological deposits. At this stage no primary deposits will be excavated.

Trench 3: It is proposed to open a trench 2m x 2m (this may be extended to 3m x 3m if the edges of the trenches are found to fall entirely within 1950s trial trench) over the internal hollow within the nave. The objective of the trench will be:

- to determine whether the hollow is the remains of the trial trench report by Brown and Duncan
- to determine the depth of stratigraphy within the interior of the nave
- to determine presence or absence of in situ primary deposits within the interior of the nave

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At this stage no primary deposits will be excavated. Exposure of deposits internal to the nave will allow for an assessment to be made of the scale of the excavations carried out by Brown and Duncan, the nature of any backfill material and exposure and initial assessment of any primary archaeological deposits including floor levels.

Masonry mortars and stone

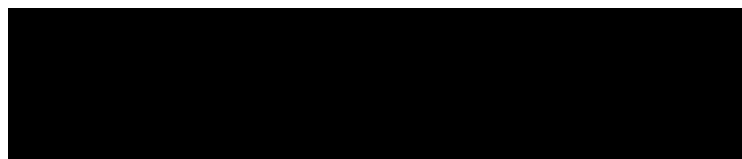
The Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C-14 Project (SMCCCP), headed by Dr Mark Thacker, aims to investigate how the construction techniques and material sources developed in the medieval masonry buildings across Scotland and explore the archaeological potential of those materials through lab-based analysis and environmental survey. Dr Thacker will investigate any surviving masonry mortars and characterize them *in situ*, examine any mortar stratigraphy and take samples for further lab-based analysis. Mortar contexts will be recorded by photography, hand-measurement from fixed building features such as wall faces and according to any datum/site grid imposed by the excavation team. *In situ* well contexted samples of approximately 100g will be removed with a knife or hammer and chisel. Sample quantities will respond to the evidence stratigraphy and availability. Loose mortar samples may also be collected. Lab-based analysis will take place at the University of Stirling and will initially comprise of thick and thin section analysis in reflected and polarized light. On the basis of these various analyses and possible comparative environmental sampling away from the site, the samples will be considered for immediate inclusion in the SMCCCP dating programme or alternatively curated for re-evaluation later in the SMCCCP project.

Any dressed stone, *in situ* or in a secondary context, will also be characterized, recorded and sampled for further petrographic analysis and comparative provenancing. If representative loose or core samples are available then these will be prioritized over *in situ* face stones.

An assessment will also be made of the stability of the exposed walls/mortars in order to inform future conservation of the ruin.

Stage five: clearance and restacking of rubble

A large pile of re-deposited stone lies in the southwestern corner of the proposed new nave enclosure. Some of this stone appears to be the remains of stone used to build the graveyard wall but at least one piece appears to be a dressed and carved stone and may have been originally derived from the cathedral and dumped here during renovation works and/or robbing of the nave and perhaps the 1950s excavations (Fig. 3). The pile of stone will be removed by hand, with each individual stone examined and all dressed and/or worked



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stone put aside for further examination. The unworked stone and any other non-significant archaeological material will be neatly stacked against the manse wall.

Stage six: backfilling

Backfilling will take place on the last day of fieldwork. Each trench will be lined with terram before the excavated material is replaced. The contours of the site, prior to the excavation will be reproduced as much as possible and no spoil will be left on the site. However, where the 1950s excavation trenches are shown not to have been backfilled, the level of backfill will be greater than that prior to the current excavations in order the any underlying undisturbed deposits are protected to some degree from the elements.

Public engagement, outreach and education

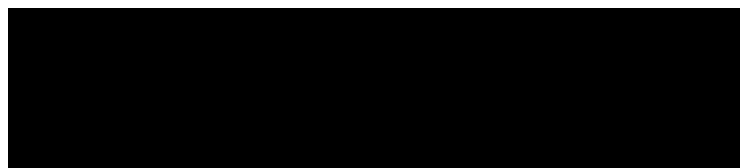
The project, through publicity and public engagement, will improve awareness of the importance of Lismore parish church, namely that it a surviving element of the medieval cathedral of Argyll and is one of the few surviving partially upstanding examples in Scotland where various medieval elements can be seen *in situ* and where the basic design and layout of the cathedral can be appreciated from the simple ground plan. One of the aims of the project is to improve the visitor's experience to the cathedral by making it more accessible and visually easier to appreciate and interpret.

These works are the second phase of a community-based project to improve the environment and interpretation of the cathedral site, the lifting and display of the decorated grave slabs being successfully completed.

Volunteers will be restricted to a maximum of 20 a day. There will be no more than 3 volunteers per archaeologist working within any of the excavation trenches. The total number of volunteers at any one time will not exceed 20, with up to 11 volunteers working on the clearance and sorting of the pile of stones at any one time. Informal volunteer training in basic archaeological skills will be given by the three archaeologists.

Mr Thacker will carry out a lime burning exercise off site (location to be decided) and will involve volunteers in the construction and firing of the kiln.

An open day will take place on 18th August, where visitors will be welcome to the site, given a site tour and get a chance to see the artefacts. A public meeting will be held in the autumn on the island to share the results of the works and discuss potential future works and desired outcomes.



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Reporting

The results of the archaeological works will be presented in the form of a written report which will be submitted to HES before the end of September 2016.

The report will be prepared in accordance with current standard HES procedural requirements and standard procedures. The report will contain the following:

- i) a location plan of site;
- ii) a plan showing the location of the trial trenches, the removed pile of stone and new pile of stone, location of the new access;
- iii) trench specific plans and sections;
- iv) summary description of methods;
- v) summary description of results;
- vi) appendices to include: contexts, drawing record, photographic record, sample record, finds record;
- vii) recommendation for further works (archaeological and conservation);
- viii) Summary conclusions

A summary report on the works and its findings will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland to ensure compliance with standard practice. In addition the report will be submitted to the OASIS database. One paper copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to HES.

Site access

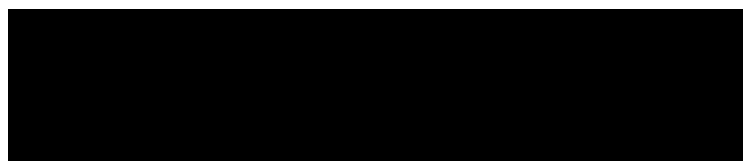
Permission has been obtained from the Church of Scotland to access the site and undertake the fieldwork as specified above.

Production of Risk Assessment

A risk assessment covering all aspects of the fieldwork will be produced prior to the commencement of the project and every member of staff will be required to read it prior to starting work. All staff and volunteers will also be trained in safe lifting techniques.

Team

The project will be managed by Dr Clare Ellis of Argyll Archaeology who is a long standing member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists. She will be assisted by two other experienced volunteer archaeologists and Dr Mark Thacker of Edinburgh University will undertake an investigation of any surviving masonry mortars and dressed stone. The volunteers will be recruited and organized by Mr Robert Hay of Lismore Heritage Society. The final report will be compiled by Dr Clare Ellis.



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TIMETABLE

The fieldwork will be undertaken once Scheduled Monument Consent has been issued by HES. HES will be informed of the dates of fieldwork once they have been decided but it is planned to commence fieldwork on 12th August 2016. West of Scotland Archaeology Service will also be informed of the project and fieldwork dates. It is anticipated, subject to various consents, that the fence will be erected just prior to fieldwork commencing.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive from these works will be prepared for deposition in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

The disposal of small finds will be conducted according to the standard procedures explained in Appendix 2.

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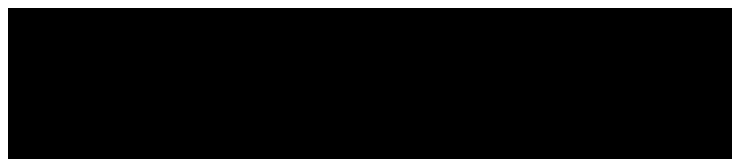
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Argyll Archaeology

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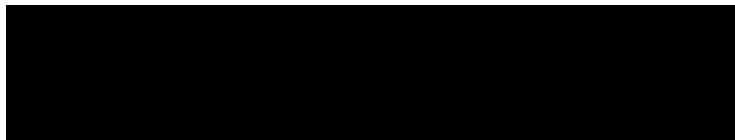
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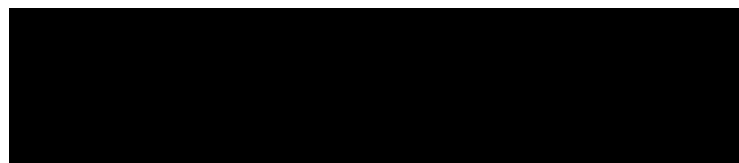
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INSURANCE

Argyll Archaeology has the following insurance:



A copy of the employer's liability certificate will be displayed on site.



APPENDICES - METHODS APPENDICES - METHODS

2 Excavation

Open Area Excavation

- 2.2.1 Excavation areas will be accurately surveyed after excavation and related to the National Grid.
- 2.2 Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 2.3 All investigation of archaeological horizons will be by hand, with cleaning, inspection and recording both in plan (1:20) and section (1:10). Within each significant archaeological horizon all features will be hand excavated.
- 2.4 Two categories of sample are taken;
 - i) Standard Bulk Samples; an approximate 10 litre sample from every **significant** excavated soil context. This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts
 - ii) Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeoenvironmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).
- 2.6 Any finds of human remains will be excavated by the on site osteologist. The local police will be informed prior to excavation starting as human remains are expected. Human remains will be treated according to Historic Scotland's policy paper 'The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology'. In addition the Code of Ethics and Code of Practice produced by the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology will be adhered to.
- 2.7 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. The recovery of such material, along with all other finds, will be reported to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.
- 2.8 After recording, the trenches will be covered by terram and backfilled with excavated material.

Recording

- 2.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, will be recorded on standardised context sheets.
- 2.10 Where stratified deposits are encountered a 'Harris'-type matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 2.11 Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale.
- 2.12 Sections of features will be drawn at 1:10, but if very long these may be drawn at 1:20.
- 2.13 Registers of contexts, sections and plans, finds and samples will be kept.
- 2.14 Photographs will be taken in .jpeg format only. Two site camera will be used, a standard digital camera for general shots and a digital SLR for publication shots. A full colour digital photographic record will be maintained. This will illustrate the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record will also include working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 2.22 A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.
- 2.23 All recording will be in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual*.

Finds

- 2.26 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained.
- 2.27 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to accepted standards. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*.
- 2.28 All recovered archaeological material in Scotland belongs to the Crown and its disposal is administered by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

3 Excavation reports

Argyll Archaeology

Clare Ellis BA, PhD, MIFA, FSA Scot

- 3.1 The style and format of the excavation report will be compliant with Historic Scotland's issued guidance on Data Structure Reports. The report will include as a minimum the following;
- i) A location plan of the site.
 - ii) A location plan of the excavation area.
 - iii) Plans and sections of features and extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - iv) A summary statement of the results.
 - v) Full set of appendices: context data; sample data; drawing record; photographic record; special samples; and finds record.

6 Specialist staff

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

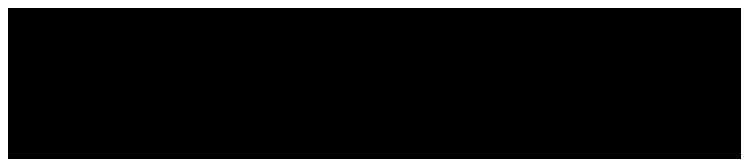
Clare Ellis	Soils and sediments analysis
Susan Ramsay	Pollen analysis
Susan Ramsay	Macroplant analysis
Ruby Ceron-Carasco	Marine shell and fish bone
Angela Boyle	Human bone
Catherine Smith	Animal bone
Pieta Greaves	Artefact conservation
Torben Bjarke Ballin	Lithics
Ann MacSween	Prehistoric pottery
George Haggarty	Post-medieval pottery
Derek Hall	Medieval pottery
Anne Crone	Dendrochronology
Frazer Hunter	Metal work

7 General

- 7.1 The requirements of the Project Design will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 7.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with Historic Scotland and Forestry Commission Scotland in advance of implementation.
- 7.3 The scope of fieldwork detailed in the main part of the Method Statement is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. However there may on occasions be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include;
- i) unavoidable delays due to extreme weather, vandalism, etc;
 - ii) extensions to specified trenches or feature excavation sample sizes requested Historic Scotland
 - iii) complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

Health and Safety

- 7.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected.



Argyll Archaeology

Clare Ellis BA, PhD, MIFA, FSA Scot

Insurances

- 7.5 Argyll Archaeology holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, and Hired equipment insurance.
- 7.6.1 Argyll Archaeology will not be liable to indemnify Mull Museum against any compensation or damages for or with respect to;
- i) damage to crops being in the area or areas of work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
 - ii) the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by Mull Museum) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent right of way, light, air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - iii) any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - iii) injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed Mull Museum or their agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Argyll Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

Copyright and confidentiality

- 7.8 Argyll Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to Mull Museum in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Method Statement.
- 7.9 Argyll Archaeology will assign copyright to Mull Museum upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 7.10 Argyll Archaeology will advise Mull Museum of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not Argyll Archaeology's copyright.

Standards

- 7.12 Argyll Archaeology conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments and Field Evaluations etc.

