



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE	Burnston Remainder, House of Water
REPORT: 83	New Cumnock, East Ayrshire
PROJECT ID: 4375161	Archaeological Walkover and Site Visit
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	

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Burnston Remainder, House of Water, New Cumnock, East Ayrshire

NGR: NS 541 128

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

Hargreaves Surface Mining

Cover Plate: View from the centre of the proposed development area, looking ENE along the approximate route of the partially surviving field boundary.

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Abstract

An archaeological site visit and walkover was undertaken at Burnston Remainder, part of the House of Water mining complex near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire, on behalf of Hargreaves Surface Mining. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage on 1 November 2013 in cold but dry conditions with good visibility.

During the course of the work a total of six locations were visited which had been previously noted to contain upstanding archaeological remains. Of these, only one site, a relatively modern cistern at Craigman, was found to survive. The other five locations were found to have been significantly impacted by the planting of forestry which covered the majority of the proposed development area. A general walkover was also conducted and a dry-stone wall was encountered, but no significant archaeological remains were discovered.

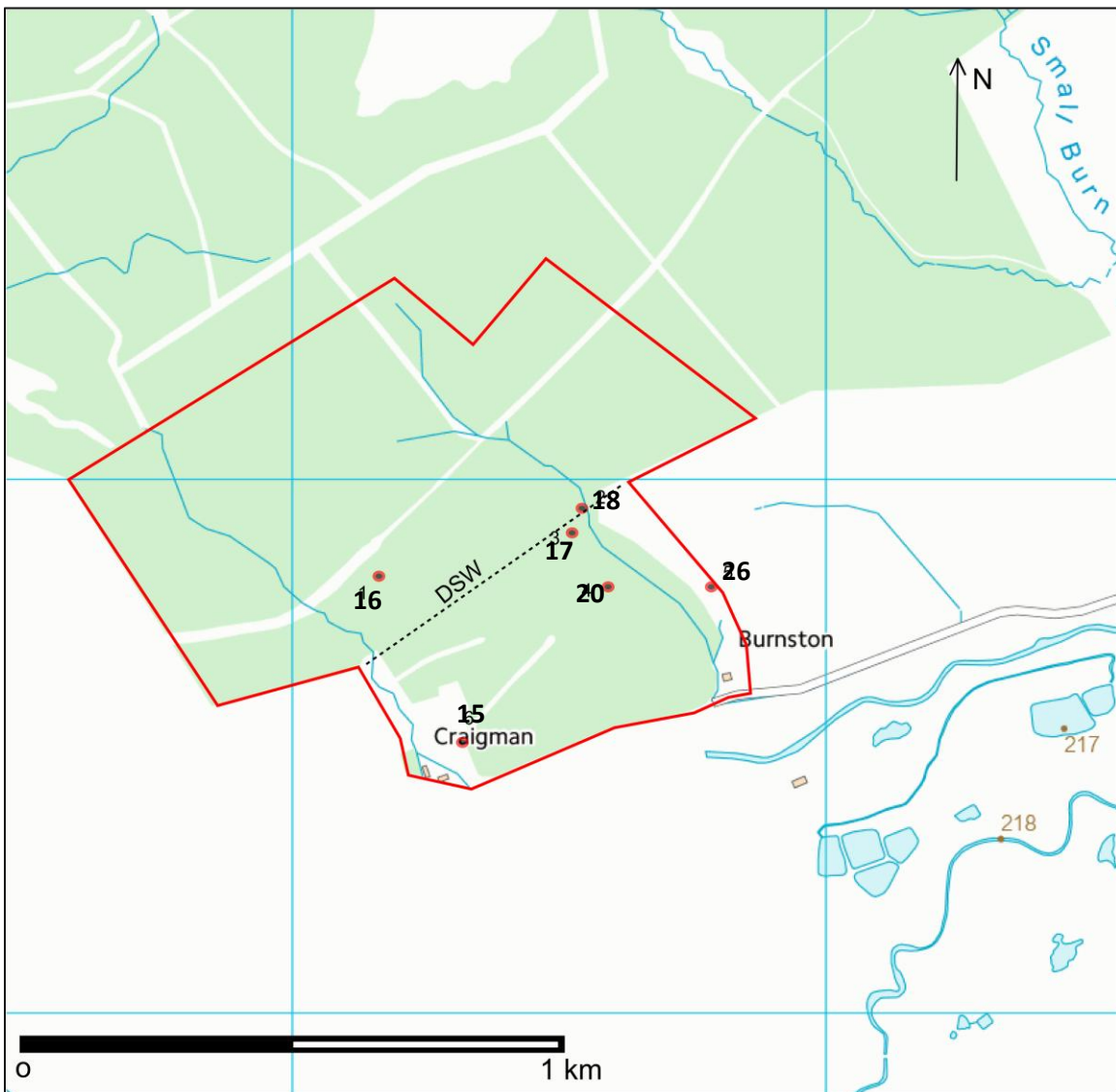
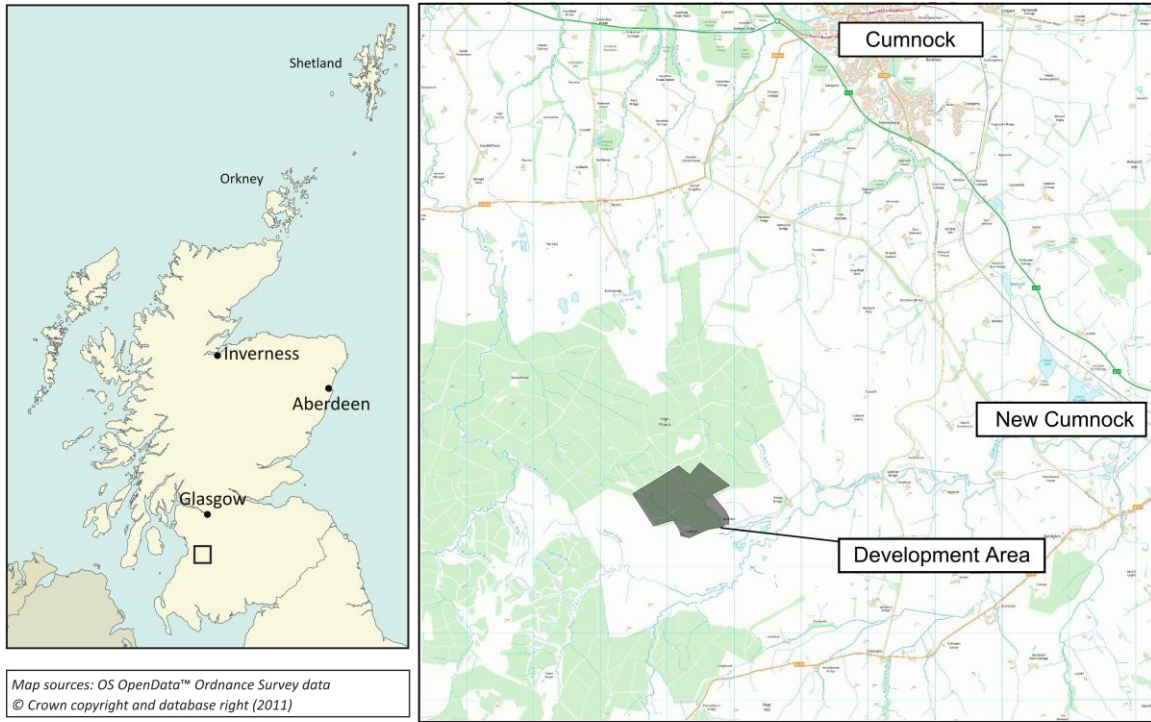


Figure 1: Location plan

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of archaeological mitigation works at Burnston Remainder, East Ayrshire, conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of Hargreaves Surface Mining on 1 November 2013. The mitigation was designed in the context of a planning condition placed upon the planning permission granted by East Ayrshire Council (planning reference: 12/0022/PP) and was set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2) with the agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) on behalf of East Ayrshire Council.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The proposed development site (hereafter 'the site') is located approximately 8 km to the west of the town of New Cumnock, East Ayrshire, at NGR NS 541 126. The site had, until recently, been covered by dense modern forestry planting. The majority of the trees had been felled prior to the site visit and walkover and the timber had been removed. The tree stumps were still *in-situ*, however, and the forestry plough furrows were clearly visible across the site.

2.2

The site is situated on a hill-slope which runs north-south with a substantial terrace approximately halfway down the slope. Mining sites relating to the House of Water complex were present to the south, west and east of the site while forestry plantations lie to the north (Carsphaim Forest). The River Nith runs west to east, just to the south of the site.

2.3

The underlying geology consists of Scottish Coal Measures while the superficial deposits consist of sand silt and gravel alluvium and Devensian till (1:50000, British Geological Survey).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

The site lies within an area of East Ayrshire that has seen significant development in recent years through wind power and mineral extraction schemes and as such has been subject to intense archaeological scrutiny. For example, a large area to the west of the site has recently been surveyed in advance of the construction of the Kyle Wind Farm and areas immediately adjacent to the site have been variously surveyed and evaluated prior to mineral extraction as part of the broader House of Water development.

3.2

The known archaeology in the surrounding area primarily relates to the post-medieval period. Numerous farmsteads and related agricultural improvements, as well as mining sites, are recorded in the NMRS and HER databases (accessed via CANMORE 23 October 2013). Few prehistoric sites have been identified, though the presence of a burial cairn of Bronze Age date at Fardenreoch (NGR: NS 5607 1464, HER: 8018) demonstrates the possibility of further, hitherto unrecorded prehistoric remains surviving. Further to the north is the route of a Roman road (NGR: NS 5643 1499 - NS 5500 1437) and to the south a Medieval tower-house located at Little Rigend (NGR: 5416 1141, HER: 8024). There is little known about the use of the upper Nith Valley in the Medieval or earlier periods and archaeological features such as field banks, rig and furrow and clearance cairns (should they be datable) may prove significant.

3.3

The development site itself has received some archaeological attention over the last decade and two

Environmental Statements were produced by Andrew Josephs (Environmental Consultant), although each show areas with slightly different boundaries. Desk-based assessment of HER (Historic Environment Record) and map sources has been conducted during the course of these studies, and a walkover survey was undertaken in 2005, although a number of features which are recorded in the HER were not accessible due to the forestry planting on the site.

4. Summary Objectives

The project objectives were:

- to identify the location, nature and extent of any hitherto unrecorded features or objects of archaeological significance, specifically those of high significance and/or large scale, that have the potential to be damaged or destroyed by the development;
- to visit, record and where agreed (with WoSAS and the client) evaluate any identified remains and, where shown to be significant, propose arrangements for either the preservation *in situ* of identified features and remains or the preservation by record of all identified features and remains that cannot be protected within the development;
- To ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

5. Methodology

5.1

As previous surveys had failed to access key features on the site since the introduction of the forestry, a site visit to each of the known features was conducted to record them, assess their potential and determine if they would potentially require additional phases of mitigation work (such as archaeological evaluation or watching brief). A rapid general walkover survey of the development area was also undertaken to identify any additional features that may have been made visible by the recent felling on the site or missed by previous surveys.

5.2

All sites that were visited or identified during the walkover were recorded by digital photography and written description. A single feature, a dry-stone wall, was located in a variety of places along its length with a handheld GPS (labelled as 'DSW' on Figure 1). The walkover survey was conducted by choosing walking routes across the site which allowed for easy and safe access but maximised the chances of spotting any surviving archaeological features. A team of two archaeologists conducted the work.

6. Results

6.1

The conditions for the site visit and walkover survey were dry and bright with good visibility. The ground conditions were less favourable; recent forestry felling combined with recent wet weather to make walking across the area very treacherous. By following more favourable routes it was possible to cover the area fairly comprehensively and the lack of vegetation allowed for good views throughout. The walkover identified no additional sites but located a dry-stone wall which may previously have been considered along with other sites which were all in its vicinity (see Figure 1: 'DSW' and sites 16, 17 & 18).

6.2

Each of the known sites within the study area was located using a handheld GPS device and was visited (Table 1, Appendix 1) and the locations photographed (Plates 1 & 2 and Table 2, Appendix 1). None of the major features described within the development area were found, with the exception of site 15.

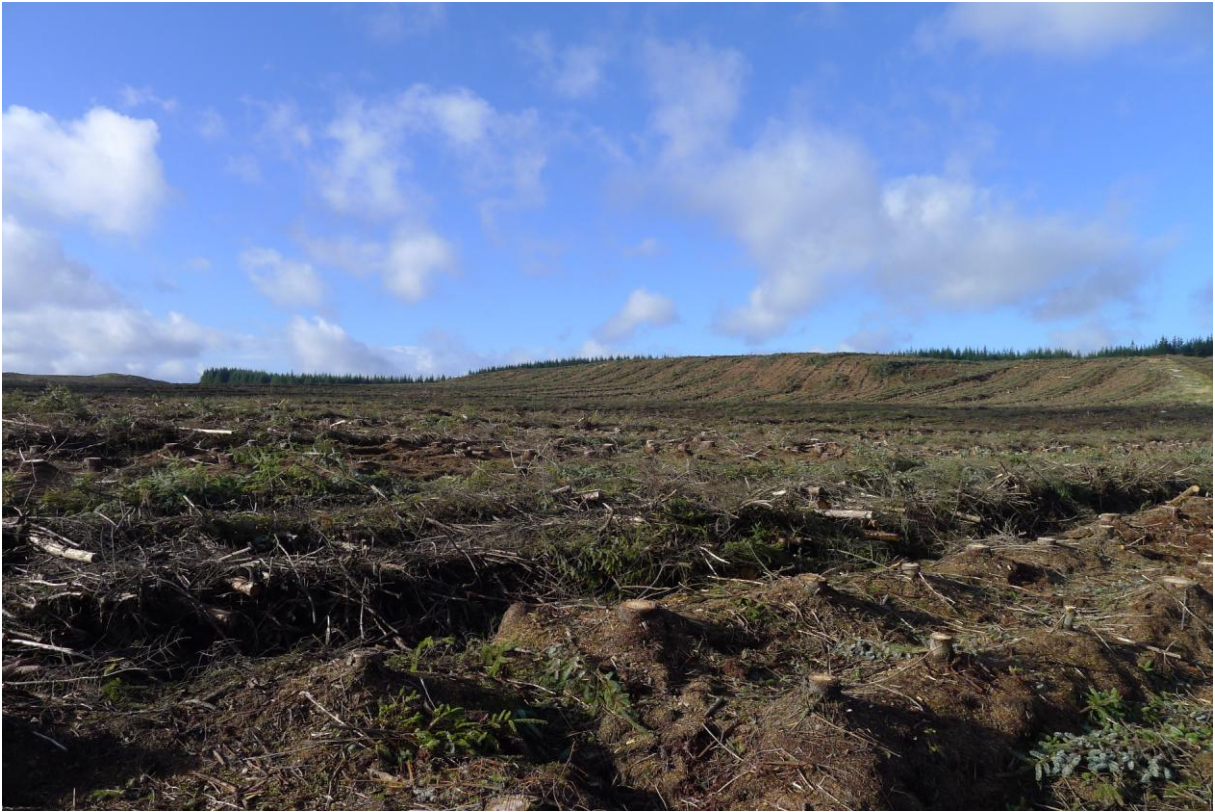


Plate 1: The north-western corner of the site, viewed from close to site 16



Plate 2: The eastern side of the site, viewed from close to its centre.



Plate 3: The southern portion of the site, viewed from the SE



Plate 4: The north-eastern part of the site, viewed from the WSW.

6.3

Site 15

The vaulted brick-built cistern at Craigman survives as described in the Environmental Statement (summarised below in Table 1, Appendix 1). This feature was located at NS 5431 1250 and was presumably part of the water supply to the farm at Craigman, the buildings of which have now been demolished. The bricks used suggest a twentieth century date for the feature (Plate 5).



Plate 5: The cistern at Craigman (site 15)

6.4

Site 16

In the vicinity of the purported location of site 16, described as a clearance cairn with associated bothies and field boundaries, only the remnants of a dry-stone wall were identified. A large boulder was found close to the previously recorded co-ordinate (see Plate 6), but this appeared to have been recently disturbed (presumably during the logging), and was one of many seen across the felled area.



Plate 6: The location of site 16, with no visible archaeological remains

6.5

Close to this location, however, a section of dry-stone wall was encountered which formed part of a field boundary that ran across the area (shown as 'DSW' on figure 1). This boundary was most complete for a short 10 m section at NS 54270 12746, where it survived to a height of approximately 1.2 m and was fairly roughly constructed from stones of mixed size and shape (Plate 7). The boundary wall, although less complete elsewhere and surviving as a low bank with some stones visible (Plate 8), appeared to have been adopted by the forestry plantation as an edge of a plantation area as, on either side of it, forestry furrows ran off at a right angle.

6.6

The eastern end of the wall was identified in the approximate location of site 18, close to a small ravine which ran N/S down from the hills to the north. The wall ran across the ravine, with the easternmost extent identified at NS 54583 12979. In this location only a single course of large boulders formed the field-boundary (Plate 8). Of the sites previously recorded in this area (17, 18 & 20) no trace was found, and the final site (26) proved to lie outside the development area, within the Burnston Fields mine, and has thus been destroyed.



Plate 7: Upstanding section of the field-boundary wall at NS 54270 12746



Plate 8: Poorly preserved section of the field boundary running through a ravine at the eastern end of the site (near site 18)

7. Discussion

7.1

The field boundary noted at various locations during the walkover appears consistently in the historic Ordnance Survey maps of the area, and is likely to be related to agricultural improvements of the early nineteenth century when a large field was enclosed for livestock. This feature seems to have partially survived due to its use within the forestry plantation scheme, which appears to date to the 1960's or later. Otherwise the forestry, and specifically the forestry ploughing, has significantly impacted on the upstanding, and almost certainly any sub-surface, archaeology.

7.2

The significant impact of the forestry plantation accounts for the inability of the archaeologists to identify any of the known archaeological sites within the recently felled area, although each location was visited and thoroughly examined. As with the dry-stone wall, the brick cistern at Craigman (Site 15) lies outwith the ploughed area and has thus survived, but is of very limited archaeological significance.

8. Recommendations

8.1

As no significant archaeology was uncovered during the walkover and site visits, primarily due to the significant impact that the forestry plantation has had on the site, it is recommended that no further archaeological work be required during the proposed development.

8.2

Northlight Heritage would stress that this recommendation is intended for guidance only. Final decisions on whether or not there is a requirement for further archaeological mitigation rests with the planning authority.

9. List of Sources

Maps and Online Sources

British Geological Survey, 1:50000, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 04/11/2013).

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1860) County Series 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1897) County Series 1:2500

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Site Information

No.	NGR	Previous Description	Updated Description	SMR
15	NS 5431 1250	Craigman Vaulted tank/cistern built from pale bricks and set within a large mound measuring 13 m from N-S and 11 m transversely. Similar in construction to a cistern identified at Dalgig.	As described previously, not of archaeological significance.	n/a
16	NS 5416 1282	Shiel Hill Clearance cairn and associated bothies and field boundaries. Not located on subsequent surveys.	No sign of any of the described archaeology was encountered at this location or in the surrounding area. Forestry ploughing and planting are the probable cause of destruction.	8029
17	NS 5453 1290	Shiel Hill Circular enclosure measuring 10.2 x 8.85 m, described by OS as 'being of no great age' and probably associated with field boundaries and rig and furrow cultivation occurring in the vicinity. A hut was identified nearby. Not located on subsequent surveys.	A field boundary was identified nearby which may relate to the description (see below). No sign of any other described archaeology was encountered at this location or in the surrounding area. Forestry ploughing and planting are the probable cause of destruction.	8026
18	NS 5455 1295	See 17 above	No sign of any of the described archaeology was encountered at this location or in the surrounding area. Forestry ploughing and planting are the probable cause of destruction.	8026
20	NS 546 128	Burnston Burn Slight levelling in the hill slope that may be the remains of a lynchet or plough terrace.	There were many slight terraces observable, all of which appeared natural in origin. The area had been significantly disturbed by forestry.	n/a
26	NS 548 128	Burnston A ruined rectangular enclosure measuring 5.4 x 3.7 m in extent, described by the OS as being 'of no great age'. Not located on subsequent surveys.	This site lay outside the development area to the west in an area already mined away (Burnston Field). No remains were visible within the development area in this general vicinity.	8027
N/A	NS 54583 12979 -54419 12860	Possible site 17 above?	Linear field boundary. In places surviving as a dry-stone wall, in others as a low stony bank.	n/a

Table 2: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
001	20	Location of putative site 20	E
002	17	Location of site 17	NW
003	18 / n/a	Field bank in approximate location of site 18	W
004	18 / n/a	Field bank in approximate location of site 18 (detail)	S
005	\	Scottish Coal hardhat with moss	\
006	\	Scottish Coal hardhat with moss	\
007	n/a	View from NS 54419 12860 along the partially surviving field boundary	WSW
008	n/a	Surviving section of dry-stone wall	SE
009	n/a	Surviving section of dry-stone wall	E
010	16	Location of site 16	W
011	\	Western end of the development area	E
012	\	North-eastern area	SW
013	\	North-western area	SE
014	\	Eastern area	W
015	\	Central area	W
016	26	Close to the recorded location of site 26	W
017	\	View into the Burnston Field mine	W
018	\	General view of site from approximate location of Burnston	S
019	\	General view of site from approximate location of Burnston	SE
020	\	Subsidence on track to south of development area	\
021	\	Subsidence on track to south of development area	\
022	15	Brick-built cistern near Craigman	S

APPENDIX 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out a scheme to effect archaeological mitigation of a proposed surface coal mine at Burnston, East Ayrshire. The mitigation has been designed in the context of a planning condition placed upon the planning permission granted by East Ayrshire Council (planning reference: 12/0022/PP) and with the agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) on behalf of East Ayrshire Council.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during the Stage 1 work, 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 development site (hereafter 'the site') is located to approximately 8 km to the west of the town of New Cumnock, East Ayrshire, at (NGR NS 545 126). The site is situated in what had until recently been dense modern forestry planting on low rolling hills (Figure 1). The majority of the forestry has now been removed from the site in advance of mining works and as such the current state of the site is not clear, but with existing forestry plough furrows combined with the results of such large-scale felling it is anticipated that ground conditions will be difficult. The site is bounded to the south, west and east by quarry/mine sites and by forestry to the north (Carsphaim Forest). The River Nith runs west to east, just to the south of the site.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies within an area of East Ayrshire that has seen significant development in recent years through wind power and mineral extraction schemes and as such has been subject to intense archaeological scrutiny. For example, a large area to the west of the site has recently been surveyed in advance of the construction of the Kyle Wind Farm and areas immediately adjacent to the site have been variously surveyed and evaluated prior to mineral extraction as part of the broader House of Water development.

The known archaeology in the broader area primarily relates to the post-medieval period. Numerous farmsteads and related agricultural improvements, as well as mining sites, are recorded in the NMRS and HER database's (accessed via CANMORE 23 October 2013). Few prehistoric sites have been identified, however, the presence of a burial cairn of Bronze Age date at Fardenreoch (NGR: NS 5607 1464, HER: 8018) demonstrates the possibility of prehistoric remains surviving. Further to the north is the route of a Roman road (NGR: NS 5643 1499 - NS 5500 1437) and to the south a Medieval tower-house located at Little Rigend (NGR: 5416 1141, HER: 8024). There is little known about the use of the upper Nith valley in the Medieval or earlier periods and archaeological features such as field banks, rig and furrow and clearance cairns (should they be datable) may prove significant.

The development site itself has received some archaeological attention over the last decade and two Environmental Statement/Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) documents were produced by Andrew Josephs (Environmental Consultant), although each show areas with slightly different boundaries. Desk-based assessment of HER (Historic Environment Record) and map sources has been conducted during the course of these studies, and walkover survey was undertaken in 2005, although a number of features which are recorded in the HER were not accessible due to the forestry planting on the site.

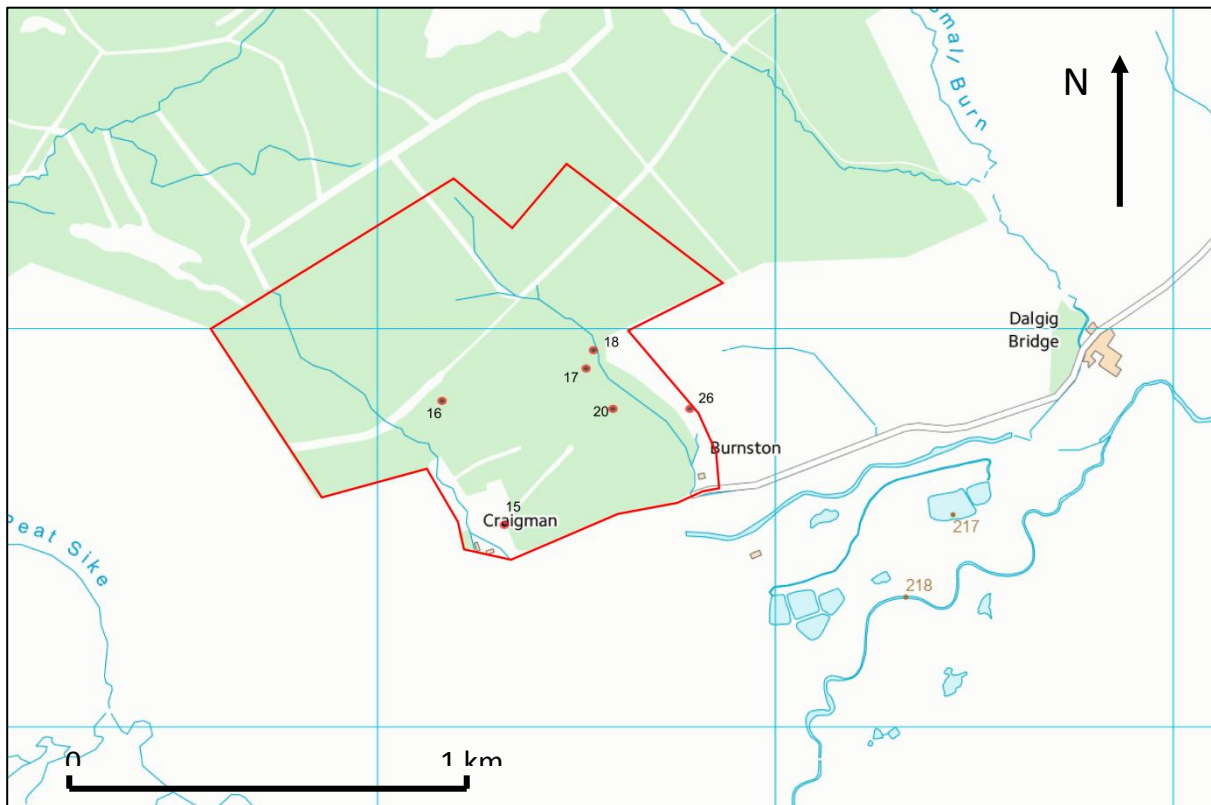


Figure 1: Extent of the proposed development area and location of archaeological sites

The known archaeology within the site boundaries comprises five locations (see Figure 1 and Table 1). The numbers assigned to these features have been derived from the previous work undertaken for the EIA. Two numbers (17 and 18) have been assigned to what appears to be one site, a circular enclosure referenced within the HER as site 8026. One number may relate to a hut which was noted near the site. Of the recorded sites only Craigman (site 15) requires no further work. The remaining sites (16, 17, 18, 20 & 26) should all be visited as described within section 5.1 below to determine if they survive and to ascertain their potential for further archaeological work.

Table 1: Gazetteer of sites within proposed development area (taken from EIA)

Site Number	Description	HER Reference	NGR
15	Craigman Vaulted tank/cistern built from pale bricks and set within a large mound measuring 13 m from N-S and 11 m transversely. Similar in construction to a cistern identified at Dalgig.	n/a	NS 5431 1250
16	Shiel Hill Clearance cairn and associated bothies and field boundaries. Not located on subsequent surveys.	8029	NS 5416 1282
17	Shiel Hill Circular enclosure measuring 10.2 x 8.85 m, described by OS as 'being of no great age' and probably associated with field boundaries and rig and furrow cultivation occurring in the vicinity. A hut was identified nearby. Not located on subsequent surveys.	8026	NS 5453 1290
18	See 17 above	8026	NS 5455 1295
20	Burnston Burn Slight levelling in the hill slope that may be	n/a	NS 546 128

	the remains of a lynchet or plough terrace.		
26	Burnston A ruined rectangular enclosure measuring 5.4 x 3.7 m in extent, described by the OS as being 'of no great age'. Not located on subsequent surveys.	8027	NS 548 128

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are:

to identify the location, nature and extent of any hitherto unrecorded features or objects of archaeological significance, specifically being of high significance or large scale, that have the potential to be damaged or destroyed by the development;

to visit, record and where agreed (with WoSAS and the client) evaluate any identified remains and, where shown to be significant, propose arrangements for either the preservation *in situ* of identified features and remains or the preservation by record of all identified features and remains that cannot be protected within the development;

To ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Site Visits and Walkover (Stage 1.1)

It is anticipated that the extensive forestry ploughing over the site will have had significant impact on any archaeological remains, both above and below ground. Forestry operations have also recently been undertaken to fell and clear trees from the bulk of the site (Appendix 1). As a result any remains are likely to be fragmentary and survive only within pockets of undisturbed ground. However, as previous surveys have failed to access key features on the site since the introduction of the forestry, it is proposed that a site visit to each of the known features be conducted to record them and to assess their potential for additional phases of work (such as archaeological evaluation or watching brief). A rapid general walkover survey of the development area is also proposed to identify any additional features that may have been made visible by the recent felling on the site.

All sites that are visited or identified during the walkover will be recorded by digital photography and written description on *pro-forma* record sheets. Features will be located using sub-centimetre GPS and their full extent will be surveyed. The ground conditions may vary considerably as felling has recently occurred and it is anticipated that implementing a systematic approach to walkover survey would be impossible. The walkover survey will therefore be conducted by choosing walking routes across the site which allow for easy and safe access but maximise the chances of spotting any surviving archaeological features. A team of two archaeologists will conduct the work and a short interim report will be produced to allow for consideration of the need for further phases of work.

5.2 Evaluation (Stage 1.2)

Should archaeological features survive on the site, and it is agreed that they might be of such significance to warrant further investigation (through discussion with WoSAS), a scheme of evaluation might require to be employed prior to construction works commencing. A general methodology is provided below, but might be tailored to suit individual sites or features.

Trenches will be opened using a mechanical excavator operating under the instruction and constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The mechanical excavator will remove the topsoil and any other modern made-ground deposits to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. All trenches will be backfilled by the end of the evaluation, unless additional

phases of work are required, have been agreed by both the client and WoSAS, and can follow on from the evaluation phase.

The mechanical excavator will ideally be of the wheeled (JCB 3CX or equivalent) rather than tracked variety, to allow access to sites without need for a low-loader. The mechanical excavator will be fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket during all trench opening operations.

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. In cases where potentially highly significant archaeological features/deposits appear to fall largely outwith the limits of any evaluation trench, where feasible trenches will be extended in an attempt to define fully the extent and character of the archaeology present. All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the 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 and digital record photographs will also 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.

Should significant archaeological remains be identified during the evaluation fieldwork (which may be termed Stage 1.2), Stage 2 will involve the implementation of appropriate archaeological mitigation measures, which may consist of preservation in-situ, further evaluation and/or excavation and recording of features that will be destroyed by development works, or watching brief activity, or a combination of the above. Stage 3 will include suitable post-excavation analysis, reporting, and publication of discovered archaeological remains, if appropriate. Further details of Stages 2 and 3 of the work programme cannot be developed until such time as the Stage 1 evaluation has taken place.

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* 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 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 council archaeologist 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 the council and the developer, 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 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 and a desk-top published document as 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 evaluation report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report 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 evaluation report will be provided to WoSAS, to 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 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 following is based on one team of 2 people. This may be increased to two teams of 2-3 people which will reduce the overall duration appropriately.

Weeks 1-4: Set-up & Fieldwork (TBC)

Week 5: (TBC) reporting starts

Week 6 - reporting to draft complete (to developer, then council archaeologist for comments)

Week 7 - issue of final report (assuming comments back in time)

This timetable does not include any provision for any Stage 2 or Stage 3 work which might be required.

8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – Alastair Becket

Project Director – TBC

9.0 Health and Safety

The project will be conducted in line with the IFA approved FAME document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project, collectively or as separate project components, as appropriate would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan or project component-specific safety plans.

A Becket, October 2013

APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Burnston Remainder, House of Water
PROJECT CODE:	4375161
PARISH:	New Cumnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alastair Becket
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	Shiel Hill 1 (NS51SW 4), Shiel Hill 2 (NS51SW 7), Burnston (NS51SW 5)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5410 1280
START DATE (this season)	1 November 2013
END DATE (this season)	1 November 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological site visit and walkover was undertaken at Burnston Remainder, part of the House of Water mining complex near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire, on behalf of Hargreaves Surface Mining in advance of the extension of the open-cast coal mine. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage on 1 November 2013 in cold but dry conditions with good visibility.</p> <p>During the course of the work a total of six locations were visited which had been previously noted to contain upstanding archaeological remains. Of these, only one site, a relatively modern cistern at Craigman, was found to survive. The other five locations were found to have been destroyed by the planting of forestry which covered the majority of the proposed development area. A general walkover was also conducted and a dry-stone wall was encountered, but no significant archaeological remains were discovered.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hargreaves Surface Mining
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York, YO1 7BX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	archaeology@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)