

Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension, Dumfries & Galloway: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson and Diane Gorman

issued 28th March 2013

on behalf of Barr Quarries

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Quality Assurance

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Signed Claire Williamson Date10th April 2013.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked Thomas Rees Date10th April 2013.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Quarryplan Ltd on behalf of Barr Quarries in respect to the overburden stripping for extraction workings at Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension, nr Auldgirth, Dumfries & Galloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area, complying with the mitigation identified within the application to extend extraction at Barburgh Mill.
2. Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service, which advises Dumfries & Galloway Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works appropriate on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Quarryplan Ltd on behalf of Barr Quarries to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works.
3. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2012) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

Planning Context

4. Pre-application archaeological evaluation undertaken by the applicant clarified that the quarry extension would not have an adverse impact on known archaeological remains. There was a possibility, assessed as low, that features or objects of archaeological interest may come to light during top soil stripping. This position was detailed within the submitted Written Statement:

5.5 Cultural Heritage

In accordance with the requirements of the Structure Plan, consideration has been given to Cultural Heritage. Site screening research has identified, via the Council's Historic Environment Records research service, that the originally proposed site contained a Scheduled Monument towards its northeastern extreme. A copy of which can be found in Appendix 7.

Accordingly negotiations were entered into with Historic Scotland and Jane Brann, Dumfries and Galloway's County Archaeologist. A methodology for estimating archaeological significance of the site, which was to include a geophysical survey of the area – with corroboratory trial trenching and a targeted survey of the Scheduled Monument, for which a licence was granted. A copy of the Geophysical survey is also provided within Appendix 7 which concludes that, on the basis of the geophysical survey and trial trenching, the archaeological potential of the development site is considered to be low although a cautious approach should be taken to future fieldwork given the close proximity of known Roman activity.

It has therefore been agreed with Jane Brann that the Site would benefit from no further evaluation, but a phased watching brief will be proposed. If after Phase 1 it is apparent that there is no archaeology and with the written consent of the County Council, the watching brief may be further scaled down or abandoned. This approach has been agreed by the County Archaeologist and has been confirmed in an email dated the 13 April 2011, a copy of which is also enclosed within Appendix 7.

It is concluded that the proposal will have no impact on any known building or site of heritage or cultural interest.

5. Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service agreed with this position. To ensure an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping was undertaken, as committed to by the applicant in the submission for planning consent, they recommended that a condition for archaeology was attached to any consent issued.

6. Condition 9 of the granted consent (11/P/3/0503) stated:

That no development in respect of this planning permission shall take place unless the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the planning authority (in consultation with the Council Archaeologist). In addition, the developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to the Council Archaeologist or a nominated representative and shall allow them to observe work in progress. Thereafter the development shall be implemented in full accordance with any such scheme as may be so approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Council as planning authority.

7. This document is the Data Structure Report defining the results of the programme of archaeological works undertaken in support of the development as consented by Dumfries & Galloway Council.

Historical and Archaeological Background

8. A series of archaeological works have previously been carried out within the development area including a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching (Webb *et al* 2011). These works failed to identify any definitive archaeological features. An archaeological background for the development area has already been given in the report from these earlier works (*ibid*).
9. Known archaeological sites within close proximity to the development area include a Roman fortlet excavated at the location of the current quarry at Barburgh Mill (Canmore ID: 65789; Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service: MDG6247; Breeze 1974), and the Scheduled Monument at Whitespots (Canmore ID: 65778; Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service: MDG6236), which includes the cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure and is located in the field to the north of the Phase 1 area. The presence of these monuments suggested the potential for archaeological features to be present within the development area, including a possible Roman road, although no such feature was identified during the previous phases of work associated with this development.

Project Works

10. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works within the area of Phase 1 and the adjacent access road (Figure 1). The monitoring works on-site took place over two separate phases. The first phase took place from the 29th November to the 5th December 2012 and covered the topsoil stripping along the area for the access road, running between the A76 and the northwestern corner of the Phase 1 area.
11. The second phase took place from the 25th February to the 28th February 2013, covering topsoil stripping across the area of the two silt lagoons, and some smaller trenches excavated within the fields further to the north aimed at locating a natural spring.
12. As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2012, *Monitoring*), the groundbreaking works were monitored until the upper surface of the underlying natural subsoil was exposed or the maximum working depth reached.
13. During the two phases of on-site works, the monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features and after discussion with the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service, it was agreed that monitoring works should be halted at this point and that no further monitoring works on-site would be required.
14. In compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2012) any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

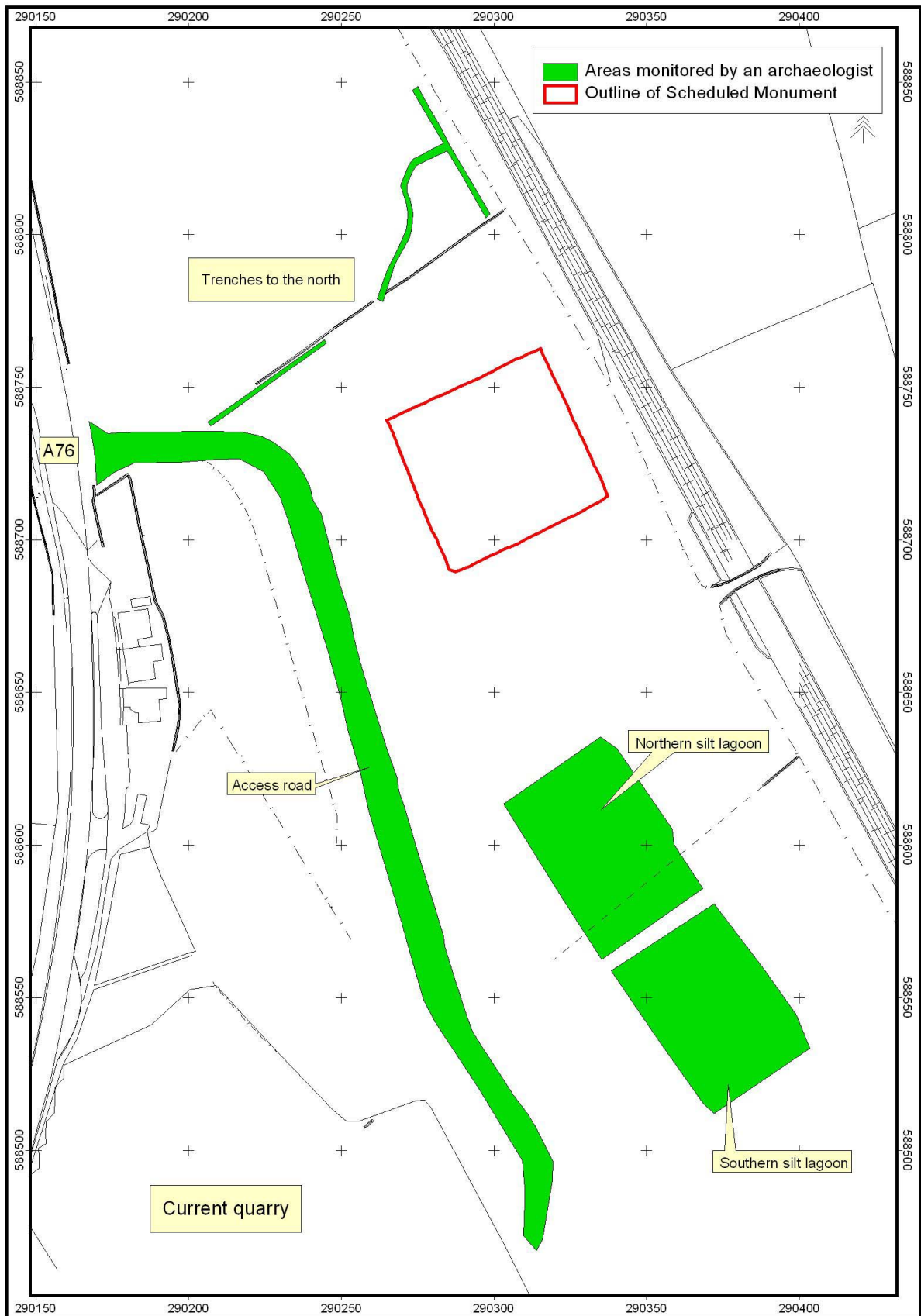


Figure 1: Plan showing areas monitored by an archaeologist

Findings

15. The Phase 1 area lies within enclosed agricultural fields to the east of Barburgh Mill Quarry and the A76. The access road into the Phase 1 area runs from the A76 and enters from the northwest. All groundbreaking works were carried out by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator using a smooth ditching bucket.

Access Road

16. A new access road is to be constructed to allow separate access into the Phase 1 area from the A76, without having to go through the current quarry. The road starts at the A76 to the north of Barburgh Mill Quarry and curves down to the south to enter the Phase 1 area at its northwest corner.
17. Topsoil stripping along the length of the access road was monitored by an archaeologist during the works. The area monitored for the access road measured approximately 340m in length and 10m wide, totalling an area approximately 3400m² in size. The monitored area stopped just short of the edge of the A76 at its northern end due to the presence of overhead cables; the area underneath these to be excavated at a later date.
18. Prior to excavation, the entire area of the access road was covered by turf and topsoil (either (001) or (007)). Topsoil (001) covered the majority of the access road and comprised a friable mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. This measured to a depth of 300 to 600mm. Topsoil (007) covered the area of the access road as it crossed the field to the south of the Scheduled Monument, and comprised friable light to mid brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions and frequent roots.
19. The works removed the topsoil to reveal natural subsoil underlying it (Figure 2a). The natural subsoil across the access road varied between (002), (003) and (004). (002) comprised a mid grey and red fine sand and gravel with small to medium sized sub-rounded, sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions. (003), which was covered the majority of the area, comprised a mid brown/orange sandy clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded, sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions. (004) comprised a very light brown/orange fine sand with occasional small to medium sized angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
20. Near to the northern end of the access road, in the section which crossed the northwestern corner of the field containing the Scheduled Monument, deposits (008) and (009) were revealed adjacent to the upstanding stone dyke bounding the northern edge of the field. Underlying topsoil (001) and approximately 50 to 100mm of subsoil (003), deposit (009) was revealed, which comprised a very dark grey black fine sand with no visible inclusions. This measured a thickness of approximately 30mm and overlay (008), a pinkish/light grey fine sand with no visible inclusions. These deposits covered an area approximately 9m by 10m in size. Water is known to have run down this side of the stone dyke, and it is likely that these deposits are natural layers representative of the course of the water. The layer of (003) and topsoil (001) overlying these deposits also appeared to have been disturbed in the recent past, with broken segments of ceramic tile drain present within the surrounding area likely from recent attempts to improve the drainage.
21. At the southern end of the access road, deposits (005) and (006) were revealed close to the area of the current quarry, which appear to be as a result of the quarry works themselves. (005), which lay under topsoil (007) in this area, comprised a mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt which measured 60mm maximum thickness and appeared to represent a buried turf and topsoil layer. This overlay (006) which comprised a loose mixture of sandy clay and sand ranging in colour from orange to mid brown with pinkish patches. (006) contained fragments of modern pottery and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, although the base of the deposit was not reached. These deposits covered an area measuring approximately 17 to 22m in length starting at the southern limit of the area monitored for the access road. Their close proximity to the current quarry suggest that (006) is likely to be a backfill deposit, either from the area having been dug out before or

from levelling out the ground in an attempt to redistribute excess material.

22. No significant archaeological features were uncovered along the length of the area stripped for the access road.

Silt Lagoons

23. Two large rectangular areas were stripped under archaeological supervision for the placement of silt lagoons within the Phase 1 area further to the east of the access road (Figure 3b). Each area measured approximately 40m by 60m in area, totalling 4800m² across both areas, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 500mm.
24. The silt lagoons were excavated in strips, with the topsoil of the next adjacent strip being placed onto the previous section once it was known that this area was clear of archaeological features.
25. Prior to excavation, the area of the silt lagoons was covered by turf and topsoil (007) which measured between 300 to 500mm in depth within this area. (007) was removed during the groundbreaking works to reveal natural subsoil (003) below (Figure 2b). The groundbreaking works carried out under archaeological supervision stopped at the uppermost surface of this deposit.
26. Running west-north-west to east-south-east across the northern half of the southern silt lagoon area, and into the south end of the northern silt lagoon area, a series of rubble field drains (010) were uncovered. These measured 500mm wide and extended outwith the excavated areas. Further rubble field drains (010) were revealed within the area of the northern silt lagoon but these ran southwest to northeast in direction.
27. The only other archaeological feature encountered during the topsoil stripping of the silt lagoons were the surface remains of stone dyke (011), which ran southwest to northeast across the southern end of the northern silt lagoon area (shown by the dashed line on Figure 1). The stone dyke had been removed at some point in the recent past and all that remained was a stone and earth bank. This bank was upstanding to 400mm in height and had spread up to 2m in width. The remaining stones were sub-rounded and sub-angular in shape with an average size of 200mm by 160mm by 100mm. A stone gatepost was still upstanding at the centre of the field.

Trenches to the North of the Scheduled Monument

28. A series of narrow trenches were excavated further to the north of the Scheduled Monument under archaeological supervision. These trenches were for the purpose of locating and utilising a natural spring in the area to gather water for use within the quarry. They covered an area totalling approximately 243.5m².
29. The first trench started in the southeastern corner of the field to the north of the monument, and ran northwest, parallel with the eastern boundary of the field (Figure 3a). This trench measured approximately 48m long and 1.8m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 400mm. The second trench extended out from the centre of this trench to the southwest, before curving to the south and then heading southwest again to stop at the dyke marking the field's southern boundary, further southwest from where the first trench began. The second trench measured approximately 60m in length, 1.8m wide and reached a maximum depth of 700mm.
30. Prior to excavation, the area of the two trenches was covered by turf and topsoil (012), which comprised a moderately compact mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions and moderate root inclusions. This measured to a depth of 400mm within the first trench, and the northeastern end of the second trench, and overlay natural subsoil (013). (013) comprised a loose to moderately compacted pale grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium sized gravel inclusions, and excavation stopped at the uppermost surface of this deposit in these locations.
31. At the northwestern end of the first trench, compact dark brown peat (014) lay between the topsoil (012) and the subsoil (013) for a maximum thickness of 300mm. It was exposed for approximately 7m in length but continued outwith the trench to the

northwest.

32. Also present throughout the first trench and into the northeastern end of the second trench, were rubble field drains (010). These appeared frequently within the first trench at intervals of between 2 to 10m, and varied slightly in direction between northeast to southwest and north-north-east to south-south-west.
33. For the central stretch of the second trench, the topsoil (012) measured deeper in extent, up to 700mm, and the base of it was not reached. The excavations at this point revealed red tile field drain (015) which was circular in shape and measured 150mm in diameter. The purpose of the trench then became to follow the line of this drain which continued for the remainder of the trench. The intention was to leave the drain intact and therefore the excavations did not go any further than the depth required to expose the drain.
34. Approximately 24m from the southwestern end of the second trench, the topsoil (012) became shallower, 400mm in depth, and subsoil (003) was revealed at the base of the trench. This remained until the end of the second trench.
35. A third trench was excavated along the southeastern side of the stone dyke which marked the southern boundary of the northern field. This placed it at the northern end of the field containing the Scheduled Monument. The trench ran parallel with the dyke along the western half of its length, and measured approximately 47m long, 1.3m wide and reached a maximum depth of 500mm.
36. The area of the third trench was initially covered by turf and topsoil (001). The groundbreaking works revealed this to be 400 to 500mm in depth and exposed the underlying subsoil to be (013). No archaeological features were exposed along the length of this third trench.

Artefacts

37. Five fragments of pottery were recovered from within the topsoil (001), while one fragment of pottery and one fragment of clay pipe stem were recovered from within the buried topsoil layer (005).
38. All of the artefacts recovered from site appear to date from the 19th and 20th century, relating to modern activity from this period.

Discussion

39. The excavation works failed to identify any significant archaeological features within the study area, only revealing features which related to modern 19th and 20th century activity.
40. The development area showed evidence of improvement by the presence of rubble field drains (010) across both the area for the silt lagoons and the northern areas. This will relate to the use of the area for agriculture throughout at least the 19th and 20th centuries. This can be seen on the Ordnance Survey which shows the land as enclosed fields from the 1st edition in 1861. It is possible that the ground was ploughed even earlier than this as seen on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland in 1752-55 which depicts the land to the east of the settlement at Stepends as covered by rig and furrow. Although it is difficult to be certain of the exact area covered by the rig and furrow marks, it is possible that the development area lies within them.
41. A higher concentration of rubble field drains were present within the northern area, and indeed the ground within this area was heavily waterlogged, with a number of rushes and the presence of peat (014) recorded within one of the trenches. This area also contained red tile field drain (015) which may represent at least a second phase of attempts to improve the drainage. It is possible that the heavy waterlogging in this area related to the presence of a natural spring which is thought to be located around there.



Figure 2a: Northern end of access road from the east-south-east



Figure 2b: Northwest end of southern silt lagoon from the northeast



Figure 3a: Trenches in field to north of Scheduled Monument from the southeast



Figure 3b: General view over stripped southern silt lagoon with the current quarry in the background, from the north

42. The remains of stone dyke (011) represent a field boundary which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1861 and which has been removed at some point during the recent past, possibly just prior to the works being carried out for this development.
43. The area stripped for the access road revealed the presence of buried topsoil (005) and backfill deposit (006) at its southern end. The presence of fragments of modern ceramic throughout both deposits indicates that they are modern in date. This is further supported by the location of these layers close to the area of the current quarry, originally opened in the 1970s, which suggests that they could be the result of ground disturbance from the quarry works themselves. It is possible that the ground in this area has been excavated during an earlier phase, or that excess material from the quarry has been spread out over this area in an attempt to redistribute it. Possibly the presence of buried topsoil (005) underlying the current topsoil (007), suggests that this has been done over more than one phase.
44. As discussed above, the close proximity of the development area to the known presence of a Roman fortlet suggested the potential for further finds from the Roman period, such as a Roman road, to have possibly been present crossing the area. Unfortunately no remains for this have been revealed either here or during previous works. The lack of remains on-site is suggestive that either a road may have followed a different direction towards or past the fortlet, or that there is a lack of survival of any remains due to centuries of disturbance from ploughing and the use of the land for agriculture.

Recommendations

45. The archaeological monitoring works failed to identify any significant archaeological features, and the only features revealed appeared to be the result of modern 19th and 20th century activity. Due to this, no further archaeological works are recommended as a direct consequence of these works.
46. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Dumfries & Galloway Council and their advisors, the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

47. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in respect to the overburden stripping for extraction works at Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension, near Auldgirith, Dumfries & Galloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
48. The presence of known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the development area, including a Roman fortlet and a Scheduled Monument, suggested the potential for archaeological features including the possibility for a Roman road. Unfortunately, monitoring works along a new access road and across areas of the development failed to identify the presence of any significant archaeological features; the area only showing evidence of modern 19th and 20th century activity relating to the land's use for agriculture and disturbance from the current quarry.
49. As such, the monitoring works were halted with the agreement of the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service and no further works on-site were required.

Acknowledgements

50. We are grateful to Barr Quarries for allowing us the chance to carry out these works and also to Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service who gave guidance throughout the project. We would also like to thank Thomas Rees for his support and final editing of this report.

References

- Breeze, D.J. 1974 'The Roman Fortlet at Barburgh Mill, Dumfriesshire', *Britannia Volume 5*, 1974, pp. 130-162
- Rees, T. 2012 *Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension, Dumfries & Galloway: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
- Webb, A., Harrison, D., Harrison, S. & Williams, D. 2011 *Land east of Barburgh Mill Quarry, Auldgirth, Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway, Geophysical Survey and Sample Trenching*, Report No. 2188, Unpublished commercial report by Archaeological Services WYAS

Cartographic

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--|
| 1752-1755 | Roy, W. | Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) |
| 1861 | Ordnance Survey | Six-inch 1 st edition, Dumfriesshire Sheet XL |

Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the watching brief.

Context Register

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Friable, mid-dark brown slightly clayey silt; frequent small-medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones; frequent white glaze pottery. 300 to 600mm depth. Covers entirety of stripped area.	Topsoil/turf
002	All	Deposit	Mid-grey and red fine sand and gravel with small-medium sized sub-rounded, sub-angular and rounded stones. Found at base and crest of hill.	Subsoil
003	All	Deposit	Mid brown/orange sandy clay and abundant small-medium sized sub-rounded, sub-angular and rounded stones. Majority of exposed subsoil on site.	Subsoil
004	All	Deposit	Soft, very light brown/orange fine sand; occasional angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded small-medium sized stones. Found at crest of hill.	Subsoil
005		Deposit	Friable mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt. Measures 60mm maximum thickness. Found in southern 17-22m of access road in south field, close to current quarry. Lies below topsoil (007) and above backfill deposit (006).	Buried topsoil/turf. Likely associated with works in the quarry, possibly moving topsoil from within quarry area
006		Deposit	Loose, mixed orange to mid brown in colour, with pink patches, mixture of sandy clay and sand. Frequent roots. Unknown depth, excavated to a depth of 1.2m but did not reach full depth of deposit. Contained fragments of modern white glazed pottery. Located in southern 17-22m of the access road near to the current quarry.	Backfill deposit, very likely from quarry works with from extraction and backfilling or general levelling of the landscape
007		Deposit	Light to mid brown clayey sand, friable with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and frequent roots. 600mm maximum depth.	Topsoil within south field
008		Deposit	Soft pinkish/light grey fine sand with no visible inclusions. 50mm maximum depth. Found at NW end of haul road on south side of dyke, near to the gate to the main road.	Natural subsoil, possibly the location of an old water course

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Covers an area 9m by approximately 10m although possibly extends outwith the excavated area.	
009		Deposit	Soft very dark grey-black fine sand. 50mm maximum depth. Found overlying (008). No visible inclusions.	Natural subsoil, possibly redeposited
010		Feature	Rubble field drain, 500mm wide. Located in the area of the silt lagoons and in the field to the north of the Scheduled Monument.	Field drain
011		Feature	Remains of stone dyke. An earth and stone bank measuring up to 400mm high and spread to 2m wide. Stone gatepost still standing. Runs SW-NE across southern area of north silt lagoon. Remaining stones are sub-rounded and sub-angular with an average size of 200mm x 160mm x 100mm.	Remains of stone dyke which has mostly been removed. Stone dyke originally dates to the 19 th century and can be seen on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey 1861.
012		Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small stones and root inclusions. Measures 400 to 700mm deep.	Topsoil in field to north of Scheduled Monument
013		Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted pale grey (with brown patches) sandy clay with frequent small and moderate sized gravel inclusions.	Natural subsoil
014		Deposit	Compact dark brown peat deposit located between topsoil (012) and subsoil (013) at the northwest end of trench located in field to north of Scheduled Monument. Measures up to 300mm in thickness.	Natural peat deposit
015		Feature	Red tile drain. Circular in shape. 150mm wide. Located in field to north of Scheduled Monument.	Field drain

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	1	Pre-ex/landscape	SW	29/11/12
02	2	Pre-ex/landscape	SW	29/11/12

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
03	3	Pre-ex/landscape	WSW	29/11/12
04	4	Strip 1	NW	29/11/12
05	5	Strip 2	N	29/11/12
06	6	Strip 3	N	29/11/12
07	7	Strip 1, 2, 3	NNE	29/11/12
08	8	Strip 4	NE	29/11/12
09	9	Strip 5	NE	29/11/12
10	10	General, topsoil stripping of Haul Road.	NE	29/11/12
11	11	General, topsoil stripping of Haul Road.	SW	29/11/12
12	12	General, topsoil stripping of Haul Road.	ENE	30/11/12
13	13	Working shot.	ENE	30/11/12
14	14	Scheduled enclosure – marked out.	SE	30/11/12
15	15	Scheduled enclosure – marked out.	SE	30/11/12
16	16	Proximity of monument to Haul Road.	NE	30/11/12
17	17	Proximity of monument to Haul Road.	NE	30/11/12
18	18	General	SE	3/12/12
19	19	General	SE	3/12/12
20	20	Topsoil stripped area – general.	SE	4/12/12
21	21	General, stripping and dyke (to be removed).	SW	4/12/12
22	22	Southern field pre-ex shot.	SW	4/12/12
23	23	Difference in height of fields.	SSW	4/12/12
24	24	Barburgh Hill	NE	4/12/12
25	25	Remainder; access to main road (to be stripped).	NE	4/12/12
26	26	Barburgh Hill	NE	4/12/12
27	27	General, from north west end top field.	W	4/12/12

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
28	28	General, from north west end top field.	W	4/12/12
29	29	Section of north and south fields (wall removed).	SW	4/12/12
30	30	Section as above.	WSW	4/12/12
31	31	General shot (south field).	E	5/12/12
32	32	Section through test pit 2 south field.	NNW	5/12/12
33	33	Section through test pit 3 south field.	NNW	5/12/12
34	34	Shows steps test pit 4 south field.	N	5/12/12
35	35	Section test pit 3 south field.	NNW	5/12/12
36	36	Section of stripped area.	SW	5/12/12
37	37	Section of stripped area.	SW	5/12/12
38	38	Section of stripped area next to quarry.	NE	5/12/12
39	39	Section of stripped area next to quarry.	NE	5/12/12
40	40	General, next to quarry.	NE	5/12/12
41	41	General, south field stripped area.	ESE	5/12/12
42	42	General landscape.	ESE	5/12/12
43	43	General next to quarry.	ESE	5/12/12
44	44	Stripping of NW area of N field	NE	5/12/12
45	45	Stripping of NW area of N field, showing white sand (008)	NE	5/12/12
46	46	Section of NW area of N field	SE	5/12/12
47	47	Section of NW area of N field, adjacent to stone dyke	E	5/12/12
48	48	Stripping of NW area of N field	NE	6/12/12
49	49	Stripping of NW area of N field	NE	6/12/12
50	50	Stripping of NW area of N field	NE	6/12/12
51	51	Stripping of NW area of N field	NE	6/12/12
52	52	General shot, completed strip NW N field	WNW	6/12/12

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
53	53	General shot, completed strip NW N field, main road	WNW	6/12/12
54	54	General shot, completed strip NW N field, main road	WNW	6/12/12
55	55	General shot, completed strip NW N field, main road	NNE	6/12/12
56	56	General shot, completed strip NW N field, main road and Barburgh Mill	NNE	6/12/12
57	57	General shot, completed strip NW N field, main road and Barburgh Mill	NNE	6/12/12
58	1	Pre ex shot of area for silt lagoons	WNW	25/2/13
59	2	Pre ex shot of area for silt lagoons	SW	25/2/13
60	3	Working shot	SW	25/2/13
61	4	Strip along NW end of S lagoon (7m wide)	NE	25/2/13
62	5	Strip along NW end of S lagoon (7m wide)	SW	25/2/13
63	6	Rubble drain (010) (N end of S lagoon)	ESE	25/2/13
64	7	Rubble drains (010) (N end of S lagoon)	ESE	25/2/13
65	8	Shot of 3 rd stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	25/2/13
66	9	Shot of 4 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	25/2/13
67	10	Shot of 5 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	25/2/13
68	11	Shot of 6 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	25/2/13
69	12	Shot of 7 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	26/2/13
70	13	Shot of 8 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	26/2/13
71	14	Shot of 9 th stripped section, from N end of S lagoon	SW	26/2/13
72	15	Shot of final (10 th) strip along SE end of N lagoon	SW	26/2/13
73	16	Shot of (011) before area stripped	SW	26/2/13
74	17	Upstanding gatepost from (011)	SW	26/2/13
75	18	Upstanding gatepost from (011)	W	26/2/13
76	19	Pre ex of area for N lagoon	SE	26/2/13
77	20	Pre ex of area for N lagoon	S	26/2/13

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
78	21	(011) – section from stripped area along SE side	SE	26/2/13
79	22	Working shot	SW	26/2/13
80	23	8m wide stripped section along SE end of north lagoon	SW	26/2/13
81	24	Shot over area for silt lagoons (partially stripped)	N	26/2/13
82	25	Shot over area of Scheduled Monument	ESE	26/2/13
83	26	2 nd stripped section, from SE end of N lagoon	SSW	26/2/13
84	27	3 rd stripped section, from SE end of N lagoon	SW	27/2/13
85	28	4 th stripped section, from SE end of N lagoon	SW	27/2/13
86	29	5 th stripped section, from SE end of N lagoon	SW	27/2/13
87	30	Shot of S lagoon area, already stripped	WSW	27/2/13
88	31	5 th stripped section of N lagoon, from SE end	SW	27/2/13
89	32	6 th stripped section of N lagoon, from SE end	SW	27/2/13
90	33	7 th stripped section of N lagoon, from SE end	SW	27/2/13
91	34	8 th stripped section of N lagoon, from SE end	SW	27/2/13
92	35	General shot of area stripped for south silt lagoon	N	27/2/13
93	36	General shot of area stripped for both silt lagoons	N	27/2/13
94	37	9 th stripped section of N lagoon, from SE end	WNW	27/2/13
95	38	General shot of area stripped for north silt lagoon	SSW	27/2/13
96	39	10 th and final stripped section of N lagoon, along NW edge	SW	28/2/13
97	40	Working shot	SE	28/2/13
98	41	Working shot	NE	28/2/13
99	42	Trench section running NW-SE (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	SE	28/2/13
100	43	Trench section running NW-SE (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	NW	28/2/13
101	44	SW facing sample section showing peat (014)	SW	28/2/13
102	45	Trench section running NE-SW (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	NE	28/2/13

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
103	46	Trench section running N-S (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	N	28/2/13
104	47	Trench section running NW-SE (SW line) (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	NW	28/2/13
105	48	Shot of last trench section with subsoil (003) (in field to north of Scheduled Monument)	NNE	28/2/13
106	49	Working shot	SW	28/2/13
107	50	Working shot	SW	28/2/13
108	51	Trench along side of dyke for water source	SW	28/2/13
109	52	SE facing section of above trench	SE	28/2/13
110	53	General setting shot	N	28/2/13
111	54	General setting shot	NE	28/2/13
112	55	General setting shot	E	28/2/13
113	56	General setting shot	SE	28/2/13
114	57	General setting shot – field to north of Scheduled Monument	SE	28/2/13
115	58	General setting shot – field to north of Scheduled Monument	NE	28/2/13

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	-	001	Ceramic	2x slipware glaze pot sherds. Redware?/earthenware?	DG	3/12/12
2	-	001	Ceramic	3x redware sherds (2 glazed).	DG	4/12/12
3	-	005	Ceramic	1x clay pipe stem fragment; 1x modern pot sherd.	DG	5/12/12

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension
PROJECT CODE:	RA11010
PARISH:	Closeburn
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson & Diane Gorman
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NX98NW 1; NX98NW 2; NX98NW 43
DGHER NO(S):	MDG6236; MDG6247; MDG13372
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Pit(s), Rectilinear Enclosure; Fortlet (Roman); Cropmark(s) (Roman), Quarry Pit(s) (Roman)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 90305 88636 (centre point)
START DATE (this season)	29 th November 2012
END DATE (this season)	28 th February 2013 (intermittent)
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching (no DES entry)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in respect to the overburden stripping for extraction works at Barburgh Mill Quarry Extension, near Auldgirth, Dumfries & Galloway. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area. The presence of known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the development area, including a Roman fortlet and a Scheduled Monument, suggested the potential for archaeological features including the possibility for a Roman road. Unfortunately, monitoring works along a new access road and across areas of the development failed to identify the presence of any significant archaeological features; the area only showing evidence of modern 19 th and 20 th century activity relating to the land's use for agriculture and disturbance from the current quarry. As such, the monitoring works were halted with the agreement of the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service and no further works on-site were required.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Barr Quarries
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

Contact Details

51. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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