

Tarbolton Cemetery, South Ayrshire: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report

by Louise Turner

issued 5th January 2012

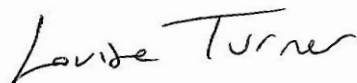


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Date5th January, 2012.....

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Contents

Introduction	4
Historical Background.....	4
Project Works	6
Findings	9
Discussion	15
Recommendations	15
Conclusion	17
References.....	17
Cartographic.....	17
Bibliographic.....	17
Appendix 1: Registers.....	18
Context Register.....	18
Photographic Register	19
Finds Register	22
Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.....	24
Contact Details	25

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for South Ayrshire Council with regards to the renewal of a stretch of boundary wall defining the west part of the north edge of the kirkyard and cemetery associated with Tarbolton Parish Church. These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. The present Tarbolton Parish Church is an 'A' Listed building, designed by the architect Robert Johnson and built in 1821. In order to complete these works, South Ayrshire Council obtained Listed Building Consent (11/00613/LBC) from Historic Scotland. To be operating within the terms of this consent, several conditions were to be upheld during the works. These included the specification that no headstone or grave would be disturbed during the dountaking (item 4). In addition, due to potential archaeological issues, Historic Scotland recommended consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, advisers to the Planning Authority.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed to undertake the development and implementation of these archaeological mitigation works at Tarbolton Cemetery, Tarbolton, South Ayrshire.

Historical Background

4. The church of Tarbolton (Canmore ID: 42728) can be traced back to the medieval period. The earliest known reference dates to 1337, when John Graham, Laird of Tarbolton and Steward of Kyle, granted patronage of the church to the Priory of Failefurd, thought to be located at nearby Fail.
5. Although no trace of the medieval church can be identified in the modern churchyard, additional evidence of the medieval occupation of Tarbolton still survives in the form of an upstanding motte-and-bailey castle, located on the outskirts of the village, to the north-east of the church (Canmore ID: 42730).
6. In 1361, patronage of the church passed to the Stewarts of Darnley, a family whose main land holdings lay to the north in the Sherrifdom of Renfrew. In a move which perhaps demonstrates their allegiance to their local ecclesiastical authorities, Tarbolton became a prebend or canonry of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. The incumbent of the post was granted an annual stipend of 20 merks, with a sum of £3 Scots paid to the Cathedral per year.
7. The parish church of Tarbolton continued as a prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow until the Reformation of 1560. At this time, the rectory and parish of Tarbolton were held by James Chisholm, who let the tithes and revenues of the church to Cunninghame of Caprington for the annual fee of £160. Of this, £20 was paid to the curate, with 11 merks granted to a chaplin who served in Glasgow.
8. In 1671, during the reign of King Charles II, Tarbolton was erected a Burgh of Barony in favour of John Cunninghame Esquire. By this time, however, the patronage of the church had been sold, along with the house and lands of Coilsfield, to the Honourable Colonel James Montgomery, 4th son of Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton.
9. The earliest mapping available for the area – Blaeu's map of 1654 – is based upon an earlier map surveyed by Timothy Pont in the late 16th century (Figure 1a). This shows a church at 'Torboutoun', but unfortunately, because the drawing itself is stylised, it is impossible to infer anything about this early structure may have looked.
10. Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 is more useful in this respect (Figure 1b). Here, the village of Tarbolton is shown as cruciform on plan, with a main street running roughly east-west. At the east end, the arrangement of houses, running north and south of the main street, suggests that the settlement was expanding outwards in this location, creating a layout very similar to that seen today.



Fig 1a: Excerpt from Blaeu's Map of 1654



Figure 1b: Excerpt from Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55

11. Roy's map shows a large structure, cruciform on plan, on the south side of the main street at a roughly central location. Occupying the same location as the modern church building, this appears to be a representation of the earlier church building, and it is sufficiently detailed for us to infer what the earlier church may have looked like. The core of the church, no doubt comprising its original medieval fabric, appears to be aligned east-west, with off-set projecting aisles, presumably later additions, on both the north and the south sides. No traces of this earlier structure now survive.
12. In 1821, the existing church structure was replaced by a modern building in the Classical style, with a 90' spire. This reflects the increasing prosperity of the town: in the late 18th century, agriculture appears to have been predominant, though a number of stocking weavers were in residence (Anon, 1791-9). By the time the New Statistical Account was compiled in the early 19th century, just after the construction of the new church building, 140 people were employed as weavers, engaged in the production of muslin and silk (Ritchie, 1834-43). The town's success was reflected not only in the building of the new church, but in the erection of a town-house and lock-up house, built by subscription in 1836.
13. Thomson's map of 1832 shows what appears to be this new structure, with the large spire, sitting within a townscape which appears to have only slightly expanded beyond that which was shown on Roy's map of the previous century. By the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1857, the town appears to have grown substantially, with the construction of the town house and school. There is also a structure abutting the churchyard – comparison with the Thomson map of 1832 and also Roy's map of 1747-55, shows that this particular structure may in fact have its origins as far back as the mid-18th century.

Project Works

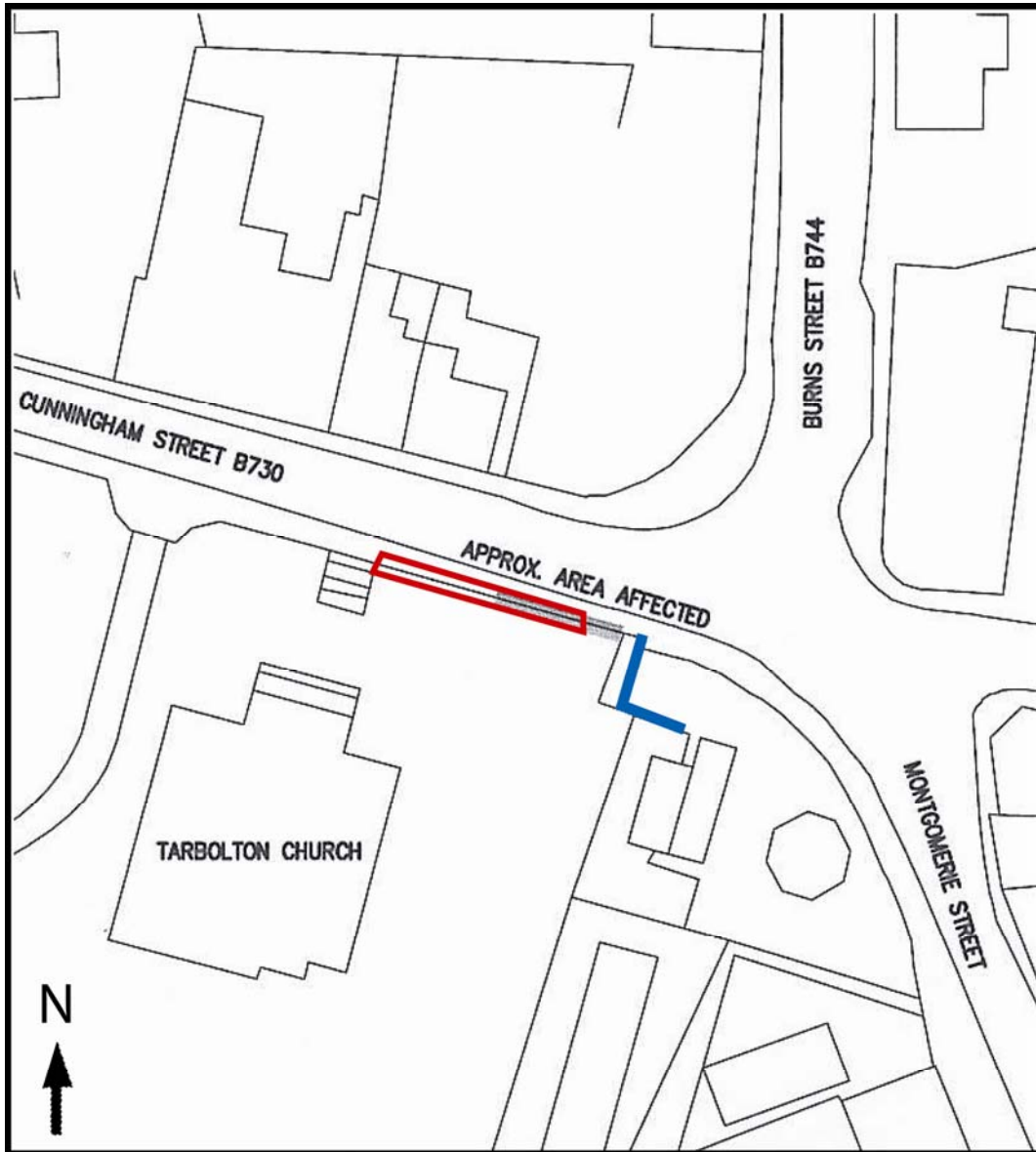
14. The programme of works comprised archaeological monitoring during the removal of a length of retaining wall at Tarbolton Parish Church, and the subsequent excavation works required for the construction of its replacement. The wall was located at the northern edge of the modern kirkyard: it ran from its eastern limit to the east gate pier of the eastern, pedestrian access to the church (Figure 3).
15. All groundbreaking works were continuously monitored by an archaeologist with all spoil checked thoroughly for archaeological material. All sections and surfaces were hand cleaned and investigated for any significant archaeological features which may have survived.
16. Recording was done by Rathmell Archaeology Limited standard method. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers with bulk finds collected by context. Digital photographs were taken throughout the works with significant features also recorded by transparency and print photographs.
17. Any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded, with the on-site works taking place between the 30th August and the 6th September, 2011. These investigations included the identification of human remains, and their assessment in terms of archaeological significance.
18. Where human skeletal material was identified within contexts interpreted as late-18th century date or later, it was removed by staff from South Ayrshire Cemeteries Department, for subsequent reburial at the same location once works were completed.
19. 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 2a: Extract from Thomson's Map of 1832



Figure 2b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1857



Key



Extent of Archaeological Monitoring



Extant Gable End Wall of Building

Figure 3: Site Location Plan

Findings

20. The 1820s church building occupies an elevated position in the town of Tarbolton, forming a prominent feature within the surrounding landscape. Within the churchyard, the ground slopes gently down from the church in all directions, with a sudden drop of 1-1.5m at the northern boundary, overlooking Cunningham Street (Figure 4a).
21. Beyond this boundary, the adjacent street and the buildings located on the opposite side are all at a level which sits roughly 1m below the ground surface within the churchyard. This indicates that some degree of landscaping or terracing has taken place at some point in the church's history: the manner of this landscaping, and the date in which took place, were issues which it was hoped would be addressed during the course of these works.
22. Sitting immediately adjacent to the kirkyard, and abutting against it, was the relict gable end wall of an earlier building, now demolished. This appears to correspond to a rectangular structure shown in this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1857.
23. The earliest grave markers (of early to mid-18th century date) are to be found to the south and east of the church building. While isolated examples of late 18th century headstones can be found to the north of the church, in the area which was potentially impacted by the works, the majority in this particular location are of early to mid-19th century date. Both areas clearly formed the core of the cemetery during this period, with the cemetery being further extended westwards during the late 19th century.
24. The retaining wall 000 (shown in Figure 4a) was built of mortared rubble. It had a maximum height of approximately 2.7m at its east end: from here, the base of the wall rose gently upwards, while the coping remained level for a distance of 14.5 m. Here it dropped to a height of roughly 1.5m, with an iron railing built into the coping. Behind the wall, the ground sloped gently downwards, from a height of approximately 1.5m above pavement level at the east end, to a height of roughly 1m at the west end.
25. Wall (000), which acted as a revetment wall for the kirkyard ground to the rear, was in a poor condition, and in imminent danger of failure. The works to replace it required the removal of the wall, plus further excavation to the rear that extended approximately 1m into the kirkyard. This additional work was required to safely accommodate the founds of the replacement structure, and to allow a sufficiently robust structure to be created that would fulfil modern specifications.
26. It was not anticipated that this stage of the works would disturb any skeletal material. No known graves had been identified in this location, with the exception of the Gibson Lair, which was located in the far north-east corner of the kirkyard. It was hoped that the existing face of the retaining wall could be left *in situ* in this location, negating any need for ground disturbance.
27. It was, however, originally anticipated that in the area outwith the Gibson Lair, the works would also involve the cutting of a slope or batter to the rear in order to create a safe working face during the construction of the new wall. However, it was acknowledged that there may be issues involving the disturbance of known marked burials within the kirkyard.
28. While the majority of marked graves followed a line running parallel to the kirkyard wall, at a distance of roughly 4.5m south of the northern edge, there were two known examples which lay much closer, lying only 1.9m from the kirkyard wall (Figure 4b). One, the writing upon which was largely illegible, was of late 18th century date, the other mid-19th century. This raised the possibility that other graves would be present, although none were marked within the burial records.
29. Works began with the cutting of a channel through Wall (000), to the west of the Gibson Lair, at a point lying 3.9m west of the eastern limits of the wall. This revealed that repairs to retaining wall 000 had already taken place in the recent past (mid to late 20th century), and that an earlier retaining wall still survived *in situ* to the rear of (000) (Figure 5a). The space between walls (000) and (002), which measured roughly 0.8m in extent, was filled with a dark reddish-brown sandy silty-clay (003), which had occasional lenses of yellow sand.



Figure 4a: General View, Showing Modern Church with Retaining Wall to north



Figure 4b: View along Line of Graves, with Marked Grave of Catherine Andrews in centre



Figure 5a: Wall 003 and modern brick repairs revealed behind Retaining Wall 000



Figure 5b: General View from west, following collapse of Retaining Wall 000

30. Deposit (003) produced frequent finds of pottery and glass. These included sherds of transfer-printed glazed white earthenware with designs executed in a variety of colours, including grey, green and purple, Stoneware jars were also encountered, along with small glass bottles of clear glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments, both interpreted as likely to be late 19th century in date.
31. These initial explorations revealed the full extent of the weakness of Wall 000, which collapsed soon after (Figure 5b).
32. With the known graves concentrated towards the east end, work at ground reduction began at the west end of the collapsed section of walling, at a point lying roughly 14m west of the eastern limits of the kirkyard. However, at a depth of 1.1m, human skeletal material was uncovered, and further investigation revealed an articulated limb. The fill of Grave [004]/(005) revealed bottle glass and pottery of 19th century date, indicating a modern origin for the deceased (Figure 6a). More importantly, the grave cut through (003), the backfill which lay to the rear of Wall (000). This indicated that it had post-dated the construction of the later retaining wall. No coffin was identified in association with this particular burial.
33. With work halted in this location due to the discovery of *in situ* human remains, the investigation of the east end continued. Initial works involved the removal of Deposit 003, revealing the intact face of Wall 002 to the rear (Figure 6b). Beneath (003) was a thin band of black sandy silty-clay (006), which again revealed numerous fragments of modern pottery (included transfer-printed glazed white earthenware). This directly overlay grey stony subsoil (007), which had the character and appearance of degraded bedrock.
34. It was agreed that work would progress with the removal of the earlier Wall (002). The ground-breaking works were required to extend further into the graveyard soil for a distance of approximately 0.3m. Initial explorations revealed a mottled red-brown/dark-brown/pink sandy silty-clay (011), which included frequent finds of late 18th/early 19th century bottle glass, and pottery of similar date. This included one base sherd from a hand-painted, tin-glazed white earthenware saucer or small dish (possibly Pearlware), and several sherds of black-glazed red earthenware. An isolated sherd of medieval pottery (unspecified gritty ware) was also recovered from this context.
35. Human remains were also frequently encountered within (011). These were found consistently at a level of 1m-1.1m beneath the surface, with all skeletal material taking the form of disarticulated material: femurs were found buried with the ball joint to the west, and in one location, three skulls were found packed together, one of which had been buried upside-down. A fragmentary worked stone slab was also found within (011): the tooling and dimensions were comparable with the bases of the early 19th century headstones that still stood within the kirkyard (Figure 7a).
36. With human remains occurring at such a shallow depth, the plan to create a batter to the rear of the wall was discarded, with a vertical face to be retained instead, so as to minimise disturbance. Prior to shoring, partial collapse of the section 13.5m W of the east end led to the complete loss of (011), revealed the original soil profile behind (Figure 7b). This revealed that the topsoil (001), itself roughly 0.35m deep throughout, overlay a former cultivation horizon (008) 0.5m deep, which in turned merged with an underlying compact, pink silty-clay with occasional inclusions of degraded sandstone (009). This formed a layer 0.9m deep which overlay the grey degraded bedrock (007). With the exposure of this soil profile, the original character of the landform became evident, and it was possible to gain a better understanding of the changes which had taken place upon the site in the recent past.
37. With the exposure of one unmarked *in situ* burial at the western end, it was anticipated that others might be present. Works here again uncovered evidence of the earlier Wall 003, and a further burial, [012]/(013) was identified approximately 1m from the western end. The cut of this feature had itself cut through Wall 002, further confirming the earlier hypothesis regarding the relative dates of Grave [004]/(005) and deposit (003). The depth of the skeletal material revealed in Grave [012]/(013) was again consistent with other finds of human remains from the site, i.e. at a depth of approximately 1m beneath the modern ground surface.



Figure 6a: E-Facing Section of Grave [004]/(005), with *in situ* human remains at base



Figure 6b: Retaining Wall 002 Revealed following removal of Deposit 003



Figure 7a: Disarticulated skull revealed in Deposit (011), with broken headstone to right



Figure 7b: Cultivation Horizon (008) and Subsoil (009) revealed, Grave [004]/(005) to right

38. The final *in situ* stretch of walling, which extended from the eastern edge of the cemetery for a distance of 3.9m and incorporated the Gibson Lair, was removed without disturbing the ground to the rear.

Discussion

39. No significant archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the groundbreaking works. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, from deposit (011).
40. The outstanding features which were encountered during these works were the two retaining walls, (000) and (002). The earlier of the two, (002) had been constructed by cutting back into an existing slope, represented by the relict soil horizons (008) and (009), and backfilling the void to the rear once the wall had been constructed. Finds of ceramics and bottle glass within this backfill, (011), suggested that the wall had been built during a period spanning the late 18th-early 19th century. It does not therefore seem unreasonable to suggest, therefore, that Wall (002) is contemporary with the original build of the modern church building c. 1820.
41. Contained within (011) was a layer of human skeletal material, commonly encountered between 1m and 1.1m below the present ground surface (Figure 8). This layer was not consistent throughout the length of the trench: rather it seemed to represent several discrete deposits of human bone. Isolated finds of coffin fittings were recovered, but actual traces of coffins were conspicuous by their absence.
42. It can be argued that – rather than representing later burials in unmarked ossuaries (as might be expected with paupers' graves of 19th century date) these deposits represent collections of charnal, perhaps removed during the construction of the new church building and placed close to the base of the void resulting from Wall (002)'s construction.
43. In contrast to these informal deposits of human bone identified throughout the length of (011), Graves [004]/(005) and [012]/(013), though found at a similar level, appeared to represent single burials, aligned east-west, and fully articulated. No evidence of a coffin was found in association with either, though a single coffin nail was recovered from (005). Both graves cut the earlier retaining wall (002), and the backfill (003) of retaining wall (000), thus confirming a late 19th century date for both. The lack of coffins and headstones, and the complete lack of recorded documentary information relating to either, strongly suggests that both features represent paupers' graves, located at the very edge of the burial ground.
44. All human remains disturbed during the works were removed to temporary accommodation by staff from South Ayrshire Council's Cemeteries Department, and their locations recorded for future reburial at the same location once works were completed.

Recommendations

45. The replacement of this particular stretch of retaining wall has hopefully provided a long-term resolution to the instability of the retaining wall in this portion of the kirkyard. It has, in addition, yielded valuable insights into earlier phases of construction at the site, in particular identifying the presence of a primary retaining wall, now obscured, which is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the 1820s church.

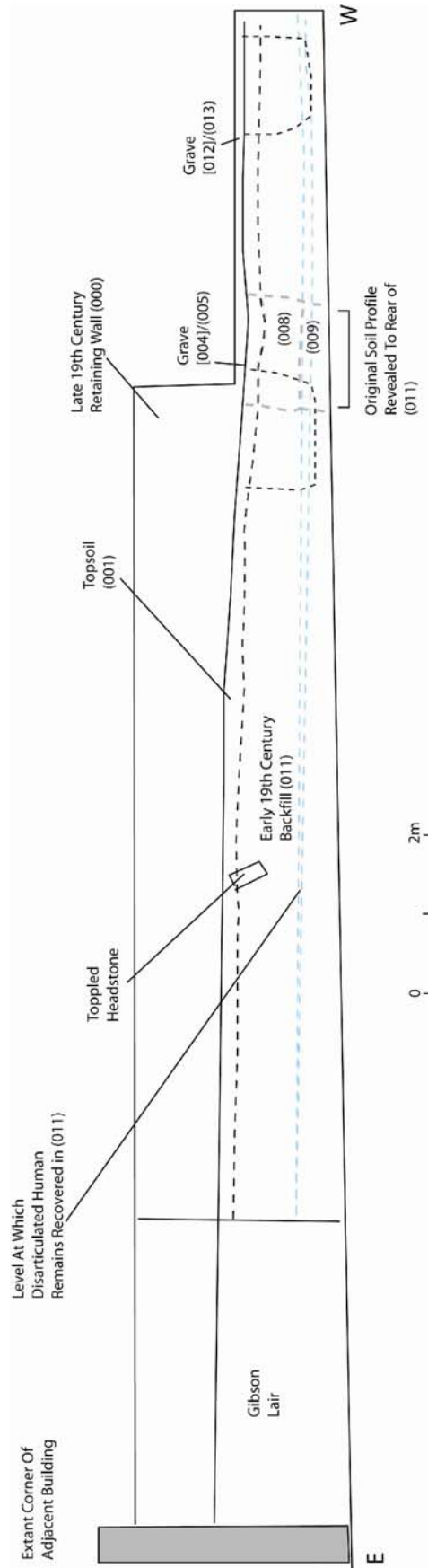


Figure 8: East-West Section, following removal of Retaining Walls (000) and (002)

46. Since most of the works observed took place within the area defined by the rear cut of the trench for this earlier retaining wall, they did not impact upon any ground which was archaeologically sensitive, i.e. having the potential to reveal features of late-18th century date or earlier. Limited observation of pre-existing soil horizons, revealed during collapses of vertical faces, indicates that from a point lying 1.5m to the south of the external face of the later retaining wall, the ground should be considered archaeologically sensitive, with the potential to reveal features pre-dating the late 18th and 19th century graves that are known to occupy the site.
47. To the west of the pedestrian entrance to the church, the situation remains uncertain. Since no groundbreaking works occurred in this location, it is unknown whether the earlier retaining wall continues on to the west, and if so, at what point it returns to define a smaller kirkyard, in use prior to the cemetery's western extension in the late nineteenth century.

Conclusion

48. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out during the replacement of a boundary wall at Tarbolton Parish Church, South Ayrshire. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
49. The monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features. It did, however, reveal that the existing retaining wall had replaced an earlier example, constructed around the late 18th or early 19th century. It is postulated that the construction of this earlier wall was contemporary with the construction of the present church building (built 1820).
50. The earlier wall was associated with a cut into the pre-existing landform: the backfill of the resulting void contained pottery and bottle glass consistent with a late 18th/early 19th century date, plus an isolated sherd of medieval pottery of likely 12th/13th century date. It also contained a layer of disarticulated human remains, occurring in a series of largely discrete deposits, which had been incorporated into the backfill at a depth of approximately 1m below the present ground surface. From the *ad hoc* and informal manner in which this material had been redeposited, it is likely that this material represents a combination of charnal and burials disturbed during the construction of the earlier retaining wall and, perhaps, the 1820s church structure itself.
51. The later retaining wall had been constructed approximately 0.8m to the north of the earlier wall, and the resulting void backfilled with a mixed deposit that included fragments of transfer-printed white-glazed earthenware of mid- to late 19th century date, suggesting that it may have been contemporary with the westwards extension of the cemetery, which took place at around this. Two burials had been inserted into this north extension of the cemetery, cutting through the earlier retaining wall. No graves were recorded in this location, and no evidence of coffins were noted, suggesting that these were probably paupers' graves.

References

Cartographic

1747-1755	Roy	Military Survey of Scotland
1832	Thomson	Northern Part of Ayrshire, Southern Part
1857	Ordnance Survey	Ayrshire, 1 st Edition, Sheet XXVIII

Bibliographic

Anon	1791-9	Torbolton, Ayrshire. Statistical Account of 1791-99. 19, pp. 453-458
Ritchie, Rev. D	1843-45	Torbolton, Ayrshire. New Statistical Account of 1843-45, 5, 741-764

Appendix 1: Registers

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

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
000	-	Structure	Wall, varying in height from 1.5m (W end) to 2.5m (E end). Built of mortared snecked rubble (sandstone), with droved sandstone coping blocks. At W end, iron railings have been placed in the coping blocks.	Retaining wall of late 19 th century date.
001	-	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown/black silty sand, with occasional small inclusions of rounded stones (up to 0.05m in extent), 0.35m deep. Produced finds of modern ceramic (transfer-printed, stoneware, etc.) plus some glazed red earthenwares of potential eighteenth century date.	Topsoil.
002	-	Structure	Wall, measuring 1.5m in height (maximum), of mortared snecked rubble (sandstone)	Retaining wall of early 19th century date.
003	-	Deposit	Mottled mid brown/ grey-brown/ pink-brown sandy silty-clay with occasional yellow sand lenses and chunks of roughly worked sandstone. Measured a maximum of 1.5m in depth, and extended south for a maximum of 0.8m, where it abutted 002. Revealed finds of transfer-printed white earthenware, sponge decorated white earthenware, and brown earthenware teapots.	Backfill into void created by the construction of retaining Wall 000, and contemporary with its construction, i.e. late 19 th century date.
004	-	Cut	Straight-sided, flat base, 1.1m deep. Full extent not established as revealed in section.	Cut of Grave 004/005
005	-	Deposit	Mid-brown, similar to (003) but slightly greyer in hue. Revealed human skeletal material at base, only partially uncovered but thought to be in situ burial. A sherd of transfer-printed pottery and a fragment of bottle glass were recovered from the fill above the body. There was no coffin.	Late 19 th century pauper's grave, not known in cemetery records.
006	-	Deposit	Thin black layer underlying (003), measuring a maximum of 0.10m deep, and characterised by the large quantity of artefacts, mainly glazed white earthenware, some transfer-printed, and bottle glass.	Late 19 th century working surface for construction of Wall 000.
007	-	Deposit	Layer of bedrock, type unknown, but presumed to be sedimentary. The rock was very friable and prone to fragmentation.	Bedrock.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
008	-	Deposit	Medium brown compact silty clay, 0.8m deep, with distinct horizon between overlying topsoil 001, but merging into the underlying subsoil 009. Observed in exposed section, but not further investigated.	Former pastoral land incorporated into kirkyard at an earlier date.
009	-	Deposit	Clean pink sandy silty-clay, with occasional inclusions of rounded sandstone pebbles up to 0.1m in extent, now much degraded.	Natural subsoil.
010	-	Cut	Vertical cut 0.3 to 0.5m S of wall 002.	Cut for construction of early 19 th century retaining wall 002.
011	-	Deposit	Mottled red/brown/pink-brown/dark-brown sandy silty-clay, similar in character to 003, but containing a different range of pottery, comprising mainly wheel-thrown (as opposed to moulded) brown and black-glazed red earthenware jars, occasional bases of possible late eighteenth century earthenwares, including 1x hand-painted tin-glazed white earthenware ('Pearlware'). Also contained a layer of disarticulated human skeletal material at a depth of roughly 1m below the present ground surface,	Backfill of cut for retaining wall 002.
012	-	Cut	U-shaped, 1m deep, measuring 1.2m long, but very indistinct and hard to define.	Possible cut for ?burial of late-19 th century date.
013	-	Deposit	Dark mid-brown, containing human bone at base. Also produced finds of modern ceramic, including glazed white earthenware.	Fill of possible burial, late-19 th century date.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Description	From	Date
1	General view of site, showing topography	ENE	30/08/11
2	As above	WNW	30/08/11
3	As above – from within cemetery	WNW	30/08/11
4	Line of Gravestones – Catherine Andrew in adjacent row	W	30/08/11
5	As above	NW	30/08/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
6	Relict Gable End Wall, E End of Site, Abutting Cemetery Wall	NW	30/08/11
7	Working Shot – Channel Being Cut in Wall	N	30/08/11
8	Exposed Revetment Wall, W of Gibson's Lair	N	30/08/11
9	As above	N	30/08/11
10	Exposed Section After Wall Collapse – W of <i>In Situ</i> Revetment	NNE	30/08/11
11	As Above – E Central	NE	30/08/11
12	As Above – W Central	NE	30/08/11
13	As Above – Central	N	30/08/11
14	General View, After Wall Collapse	NW	30/08/11
15	Exposed Section, W End, With Remains of Wall <i>In Situ</i>	N	30/08/11
16	General View of N-Facing Section, E End, After Removal of Fallen Masonry	N	31/08/11
17	As Above – From Earlier Revetment Westwards	N	31/08/11
18	Grave [004]/(005) – N-Facing Section	N	31/08/11
19	Grave [004]/(005) – E-Facing Section	E	31/08/11
20	As above – detail	E	31/08/11
21	Retaining Wall (002) – E End	N	31/08/11
22	As above – detail of W End	N	31/08/11
23	As above – Oblique Shot of Intact Walling	N	31/08/11
24	In Situ Skeletal Material Behind Retaining Wall	N	01/09/11
25	General View – Central Section of Retaining Wall Removed	NW	01/09/11
26	Retaining Wall (002) <i>In Situ</i> at E End	N	01/09/11
27	Central Section, E End – Cleaned	N	01/09/11
28	Central Section, Centre – Cleaned	N	01/09/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
29	Central Section, W End – Cleaned	N	01/09/11
30	Grave [004]/(005) In Section	E	01/09/11
31	<i>In Situ</i> Skeletal Remains at base of (003)	N	01/09/11
32	Soil Profile Revealed Following Collapse of Baulk	N	01/09/11
33	Work Completed, End of Day	N	01/09/11
34	As Above	NW	01/09/11
35	Skeletal Material Revealed in E-Facing Section, E End	W	02/09/11
36	Detail of <i>In Situ</i> Longbones, E End, E Facing Section	E	02/09/11
37	Longbones <i>In Situ</i> , E End, E-Facing Section	E	02/09/11
38	In Situ Mandible in Infill (003), With Wall (002) To Rear	N	02/09/11
39	E-Facing Section, E End	E	02/09/11
40	Retaining Wall (002) Exposed at E End	N	02/09/11
41	E-Facing Section, W End	E	05/09/11
42	Exposed Section of Retaining Wall, W End	N	05/09/11
43	W-Facing Section, Showing Retaining Wall (002) and Backfill (011), c. 7m	W	05/09/11
44	Exposed Long Bones, W End	N	05/09/11
45	Works Completed & Retaining Wall (002) Exposed, W End	N	05/09/11
46	Exposed Long Bones, E End	N	06/09/11
47	As Above	NNW	06/09/11
48	<i>Ex Situ</i> Gravestone from (011)	NE	06/09/11
49	<i>Ex Situ</i> Gravestone from (011)	N	06/09/11
50	<i>Ex Situ</i> Gravestone from (011)	N	06/09/11
51	Last Section, 4-8m E of E End, Post-excavation Shot	N	06/09/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
52	Ex Situ Gravestone	NW	06/09/11
53	Early 19 th Century Gravestone (In Situ) – For Comparison	W	06/09/11
54	Exposed Section, Works Completed	NW	06/09/11
55	Gibson Lair Intact – E End	NE	06/09/11
56	General View Along Section	NE	06/09/11

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	-	005	Ceramic	1 x white glazed white earthenware, blue-and-white transfer-printed (late 19 th century)	CLT	31/08/11
2	-	011	Glass	1 x bottle glass (late 18 th /early 19 th century wine bottle)	CLT	31/08/11
3	-	006	Ceramic	2 x white glazed white earthenware, 1 x black glazed red earthenware jar (wheel-thrown); 1 x white glazed white earthenware with blue exterior and white rim band.	CLT	01/09/11
4	-	006	Glass	2 x bottle glass	CLT	01/09/11
5	-	011	Stone	1 x fragmentary headstone (likely early 19 th century date)	CLT	01/09/11
6	-	011	Glass	4 x bottle glass (late 18 th /early 19 th century wine bottle)	CLT	02/09/11
7	-	003	Ceramic	11 x modern ceramic, including 1 x white glazed white earthenware (sponge-decorated, polychrome); 3 white glazed white earthenware, 4 brown-glazed red earthenware, one sherd wheel-thrown.	CLT	02/09/11
8	-	011	Ceramic	1 x medieval pottery (1 unspecified gritty body sherd)	CLT	02/09/11
9	-	011	Ceramic	1 x worked slate (?roofing slate)	CLT	02/09/11

10	-	003	Ceramic	6 x modern ceramic, including 5 x white glazed white earthenware (1 x hand-painted, 1 x transfer-printed blue-and-white, 1 x ?flow blue) and 1 stem fragment clay tobacco pipe (19 th /20 th century)	CLT	05/09/11
11	-	001	Ceramic	5 x modern ceramic, including 3 handpainted white glazed white earthenware, 1 transfer-printed white glazed white earthenware.	CLT	05/09/11
12	-	013	Ceramic	1 x brown glazed red earthenware (and coffin nail)	CLT	05/09/11
13	-	003	Ceramic	7 x modern ceramic, including 3 x plain white glazed white earthenware, 1 x slipware, 3 x transfer-printed white glazed white earthenware.	CLT	05/09/11
14	-	011	Ceramic	7 x modern ceramic, including 1 x base tin-glazed white earthenware, hand-painted ('Pearlware'); 1 x cream-glazed white earthenware base (?18 th century); 4 x slipware.	CLT	05/09/11
15	-	011	Glass	4 x bottle glass (various)	CLT	05/09/11
16	-	001	Glass	Two x fragmentary glasses (?19 th century)	CLT	05/09/11

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Tarbolton Cemetery
PROJECT CODE:	RA11054
PARISH:	Tarbolton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS42NW 27.01
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Churchyard
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Medieval Pottery
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 43024 27172 (centred on)
START DATE (this season)	30 th August 2011
END DATE (this season)	5 th September 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the replacement of a retaining wall of the Tarbolton Parish Church cemetery. Works uncovered an earlier retaining wall, which formed a revetment against the pre-existing land form. Backfill to the rear of the wall face revealed ceramics and bottle glass of late 18th to early 19th century date, suggesting that this revetment was contemporary with the modern church building, built in 1820. A layer of disarticulated human skeletal material was found at a depth of approximately 1m within this backfill, perhaps representing remains cleared during construction. A sherd of medieval pottery (probable 12th/13th century date) was recovered from this early 19th century backfill.</p> <p>The void between the primary and secondary retaining walls revealed clay tobacco pipe fragments and later pottery, inc. sherds of transfer-printed glazed white earthenware. Two burials had been inserted into this later infill, in both cases cutting the earlier retaining wall. No traces of any coffins were identified, and neither grave was recorded in the cemetery records, strongly suggesting that these particular burials represented paupers' graves.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	South Ayrshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Historic Scotland, West of Scotland Archaeology Service HER and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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

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53. Historic Scotland can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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