

# Barony Churchyard Wall, West Kilbride: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Alan Matthews

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on behalf of North Ayrshire Council

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Date .....28<sup>th</sup> September 2015....

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## Quality Assurance Data

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Designation(s)	Listed Building (Category C, Ref: 14306)
Canmore IDs	Burial Ground (266880)

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared to present the findings of archaeological mitigation works undertaken in support of the renewal of the retaining boundary wall to Barony Churchyard, West Kilbride. These archaeological works were designed to respond to the exposure of articulated human remains that were likely to relate to the pre-modern graveyard within the work area.
2. North Ayrshire Council had been granted Listed Building Consent for these works. In addition, removal of any articulated human remains has been subject to the granting of a Sheriff court order. These works within the churchyard are driven by the need to make safe the rear retaining wall.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by North Ayrshire Council to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the construction and renewal stages of the project. The project works were defined by a Method Statement (Gordon 2015) which covered archaeological monitoring of test pits and a second Method Statement (Rees & Williamson 2015) which covered the treatment of burials.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The historical and archaeological background of the Barony Church, West Kilbride, can be summarised as follows:
  - Evidence for an early foundation in the medieval period (or even predating the medieval period) comes from the place name 'Kilbride';
  - The existing church building was constructed in 1873, and was formerly known as the Parish Church. It occupies the site of an earlier church, the foundation date of which remains uncertain, but which seems likely to have had its origins in at least the early to mid-18th century;
  - This earlier church is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1858 – it is not possible to establish the presence of a church building in the town on either Roy's Military Survey of 1752-5 or Ainslie's map of 1810;
  - The list of ministers for the parish runs back to 1567. The Barony churchyard contains 18th century grave slabs - the earliest dated '1735'. A mid-18th century origin for the earlier church (shown on the 1st OS) is supported by the discovery of a datestone from '1732' during works within the Barony Church;
  - The current church occupies an elevated position in relation to the surrounding ground and is surrounded by mortared rubble-built retaining walls measuring between 1.5 and 2m in depth. It is believed that the demolished remains of the previous church building were retained and distributed across the site, creating a layer of made ground 0.6m thick upon which the 1870s church building was constructed;
  - The final burials taking place within the churchyard were in the 1860s (i.e. prior to the existing church being built), a new cemetery had been opened at the northeast end of the village by 1858; and
  - Archaeological works have been carried out within the area of the church and churchyard on three different occasions between 2010 and 2011. On each occasion, human remains were uncovered, from trenches and test pits dug both within the church itself and on its northeast side.
5. Of note on the 1st Ordnance Survey (Figure 1) is an arcing path through the pre-Barony Church graveyard which suggests that it was not significantly different in height to the solum for the house. Hence, the extent to which the current churchyard has been built up following the construction of the 1870s Barony Church may be as much as 2m.



Figure 1: 1855-58 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey



Figure 2: 1938-40 4th edition Ordnance Survey

6. There appears to be a realignment of the western boundary of the churchyard running down to the western gable of the structure under consideration between the 2nd (1895-6) and 3rd (1909-1910) editions of the Ordnance Survey. This is associated with the appearance of a short pend running up the first half of the northern wall of the structure. Our structure has been demolished by the 4th (1938-40) edition Ordnance Survey at which time this pend is still depicted, but is shown with stairs climbing into the churchyard.
7. A reasonable inference would be that at some point between 1895 and 1909 the southwest corner of the churchyard is raised in height but that to sustain access to the northern wall of our structure a short pend is inserted. After the demolition of our structure, between 1909 and 1938, this pend is retained and reused as a stair into the churchyard – providing a direct route to the Manse gardens. More recently than 1938 this stair has been filled in.

## Project Works

8. The programme of archaeological works was carried out over several visits from the 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014 until the 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015. This consisted of monitoring of excavation in process including test pits, inspection of exposed sediments and the excavation and removal of human remains.
9. In compliance with the Method Statements (Rees & Williamson 2015) (Gordon 2015) any potentially significant archaeological features were investigated and recorded. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements

## Findings

10. The findings of the archaeological work will be presented in chronological order as far as possible. The interpretation and discussion of the results will be presented together. The works were carried out by several staff members and sometimes at short notice in response to the changing working conditions on site. In some cases management of the archaeological resource had to include considerations of safety when working close to the compromised structure of the retaining wall and the banked up sediment of the churchyard. Any human remains removed in the course of the works are held by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on behalf of North Ayrshire Council Bereavement Services.

### *Initial Site Inspection and Phasing*

11. An initial site visit was carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014 (Figure 3), which involved the inspection and recording of the retaining wall at the rear (southwest) side of the churchyard where it was failing.
12. This inspection identified three separate phases of wall construction (excluding the brick superstructure above). The relevant stretch of the retaining wall ran from southwest to southeast and formed an inverted 'w' shape when viewed on modern mapping (Figure 4):
  - ❖ Phase (i) comprised the stretch of wall which formed the southwest arm of the 'w' and the western portion of the central 'v'. This clearly comprised the relict remains of a structure, which must have predated the raising of the ground level within the churches;
  - ❖ Phase (ii) abuts Phase (i) on the west side, and formed the eastern portion of the central 'v' and continued on into the southeast arm of the 'w,' where it extended over roughly a third of its extent; and
  - ❖ Phase (iii) extended along the remaining length of the southeast arm of the 'w' before abutting an upstanding 19<sup>th</sup> century building.
13. Based on inspection, Phases (ii) and (iii) clearly represented different episodes of building, although there was insufficient information from the site inspection to establish the relationship between the two.



Figure 3: At time of Initial Site Inspection



Figure 4: Detail of wall at time of Initial Site Inspection



Figure 5: Test pit during monitoring 19<sup>th</sup> January 2015



Figure 6: Monitored excavation revealing (501)



14. The line of the wall covered by Phases (i) and (ii) matched the northern boundary of a structure depicted on the 1855-8 Ordnance Survey (see Figure 1). The original burial ground surface is inferred to have lain at a comparable level to the base of the Phase (i) wall.
- ❖ Phase (i) appears to have been the surviving north wall of the structure that predated 1855 and may be 18th century in origin, behind which was an infilled 20th century stair that reused a very early 20th century pend (i.e. there is another retaining wall further north);
  - ❖ Phase (ii) was on the line of the east gable but the character of this wall was such that we interpreted this as an irregular rebuild after the loss of the structure (i.e. post 1938); and
  - ❖ Phase (iii) was a retaining / boundary wall depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey hence mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin.
15. The site inspection highlighted that should the Phase (i) wall be failing this may relate to the infilling of the stair/pend to the immediate north. During the site inspection it was also commented that an infilled stair had been used as an ossuary for previously excavated burials during archaeological works.

#### *Monitoring of Test Pits*

16. Subsequent to this site inspection, monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of test pits on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014 and on the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015 within the graveyard. These works were seeking to confirm the character of the wall bounding the infilled stair to the north and to examine the character of the sediments behind the retaining wall (including that section running further NE that faces onto the artificial, enclosed valley between the graveyard and the neighbouring building). These exercises were undertaken with a view to subsequently grading the slope above that portion of the southwestern retaining wall that could be kept – reducing the load and hence sustaining the wall until repairs could be effected. In between these dates another site visit was undertaken on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2014 in order to inspect the now exposed 20<sup>th</sup> century stair.
17. On the 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014 two test pits were excavated in the form of slots to investigate the foundations of the wall, to examine sediments and if possible to determine the nature of the subsoil. Slot 1 was excavated against the north-west wall and revealed three courses of stonework. There was no basal course of boulders, the wall masonry directly overlies stiff sandy clay (003). As expected a significant quantity of roots were present in the overburden (001). Slot 2 exposed similar sediments however in this location the wall was founded on a basal course of boulders.
18. On the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015 a total of seven test pits were excavated at roughly 1m intervals along the northern face of the easternmost wall. The aim of these test pits was similar to those excavated on the 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014, to examine the exposed sediments (Figure 5) and assess the potential for significant archaeological material and human remains in the area. Each of the seven test pits was excavated through dark brown sandy silt with many roots (001) and into red-brown sandy clay (002) interpreted as redeposited subsoil. Disarticulated human remains were recovered from four of the seven test pits. (001) also contained some structural material in the form of fragments of slate, mortar and sandstone.

#### *Site Inspection – Human Remains*

19. On the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015, a site visit was carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd to inspect the section of ground exposed along the southwestern edge of the graveyard into which a graded slope had been cut after emergency dountaking of the retaining wall. This visit recorded the presence of human remains.
20. Three exposures of human remains were visible in the graded surface and one collection of loose bone in a standing section:
1. On the northeast standing section a small collection of loose bone was noted and

- recovered – this appeared to be disarticulated bone from within the graveyard soil;
2. In the graded slope a dense, packed collection of bone was noted wrapped in a torn blue plastic wrapping, the loose bone was recovered and the balance covered with soil – this appears to be reburied bone, in effect an ossuary;
  3. In the graded slope a fragment of skull and other bones have started to be exposed, this was not recovered – this may well be an *in situ* burial but so little is exposed that this is very hard to determine so might also be a concentration of disarticulated bone;
  4. At the base of the graded slope, on the level, a distinct grave cut was noted orientated west-southwest to east-northeast entering the exposed subsoil surface with cranial fragments at the west-southwest end. These cranial fragments (as loose) were recovered – this has all the markers of an *in situ* grave.
21. The human skeletal material that was evident, and loose, amounted to cranial fragments and a number of long bones. These have been recovered and bagged based on the three recovery locations (1, 2 and 4). The site visit identified the strong possibility that exposures 3 (Figure 8) and 4 appear to represent graves with *in situ* skeletons. The level of the remains exposed at location 4 which sat at the same depth as the very base of the retaining walls, suggested that these represent an earlier burial, one which pre-dates the raising of the ground level during the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As such this burial was potentially either post-medieval or even medieval in date, possibly dating to the period of the earliest church on site.

#### *Additional Monitoring*

22. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July 2015 supporting reduction of the ground behind the retaining wall facing onto the enclosed valley. This attendance was initiated by the exposure of bone by contractors on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2015. This bone was demonstrated to be disarticulated and so was removed and retained. Further stripping was then undertaken under archaeological supervision – the stripping forming the first terrace level - that revealed the upper edge of a possible lair against the boundary wall (501). From here the stripping continued to the north-west revealing a headstone which lay horizontally under the turf (500).
23. Further excavation in the area of wall (501) revealed that there was no matching parallel wall which might indicate the marker for a lair or crypt. In fact (501) (Figure 7) ran perpendicular to the main retaining wall at a height where there was a horizontal break in that wall. Hence, Wall (501) matched the height of the main retaining wall (at the break) before it had been heightened. This may indicate that wall (501) was intended as an enclosure wall. Further excavation formed a lower terrace that revealed dark brown shallow soil (506) beneath a mass of mortar (505). Orange-red subsoil was exposed further to the north-west (507). Some lenses of (507) were redeposited higher in the exposed sediments.
24. Excavations on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 2015 attempted to achieve the desired depth in the north eastern end of the excavation which had taken place the day before. The excavation was undertaken slowly and after the removal of a gatepost (for modern fencing on the surface). Two skulls were exposed and marked just above the level of the subsoil. Excavation was able to continue while leaving the skulls in place and protected under a sheet of plywood. However, further excavation in the immediate vicinity of the skulls was halted – which were inferred to be articulated skeletons that extended into the undisturbed sediment.
25. Additional archaeological monitoring was required on the 9<sup>th</sup> July 2015. This resulted from the exposure of a skull and mandible which had become dislodged at the north-east end of the south-west to north-east revetment wall. The remains, although loose, had not been removed from their place of discovery. Further investigation revealed three adjoining vertebrae, a clavicle and a long bone (most likely a humerus). This confirmed that the burial was *in situ*. In consultation with the contractor, on site arrangements were made that this burial be sheeted for protection. Additional, remains found in the vicinity of this excavation were identified as disarticulated.

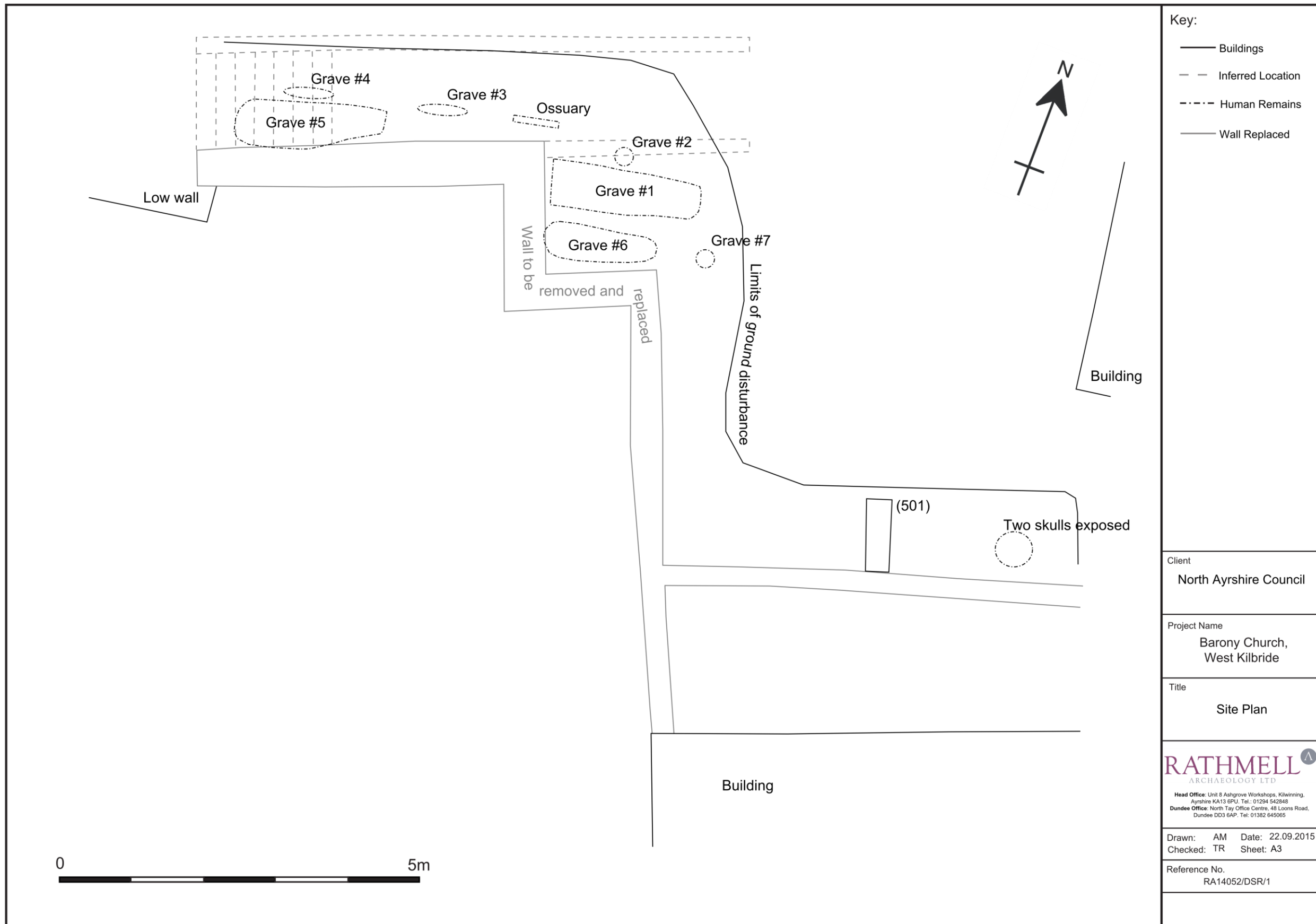


Figure 7: Site Plan

### Excavation of Burials

26. Archaeological excavation and monitoring work was undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015 (Figure 7). This initial intention of this work was to monitor the excavation of a foundation trench for the replacement wall and to remove the *in situ* burial (exposure 3) identified on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015. It appeared unavoidable that the proposed location of the wall foundation would significantly disturb the human remains in this burial. A total of five burials were identified during the excavation work on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015. It was possible to cut the face at the rear of the retaining structure in a manner that three of these burials remained *in situ*. In consultation with the contractor on site Graves #2 to #4 were sheeted to ensure their retention and protection during the subsequent works.
27. On the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015 two *in situ* burials were exposed, excavated and removed. One of these (Grave #1) was the burial identified during the site inspection on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015. The other (Grave #5) was identified during the excavation of the foundation trench for the wall, under the location of the stairs. It was possible to completely expose the full extent of these burials without disturbance to other graves. In addition, the footprint of the foundation trench required the partial exposure and removal of the ossuary (exposure 2) formed as a result of earlier development work on site. Some material from the ossuary was excavated and recovered with the majority remaining *in situ*. The remainder was sheeted and protected with the help of the contractor on site.
28. Grave #1 (Figure 9) was a complete inhumation and aligned roughly east to west, with the head pointing to the west. The skeleton was lying prone with hands laid upon the pelvis. There was no evidence of a coffin however some artefacts were recovered from the gravel fill. These included a shroud pin, indicating that the remains had been buried in a shroud, and fragment of transfer painted ceramic. Grave #5 (Figure 10) was similarly aligned roughly west to east. The skeleton was lying prone with hands folded on the pelvis. Some green staining was evident as there had been in Grave #1 but no shroud pin was recovered. Again, there was no evidence of a coffin so most likely a shroud burial.
29. We remained on-site to observe further reduction of the foundation trench in the areas under the removed burials and anticipated that no further human remains would be uncovered. However on the following morning, 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015, further excavation work revealed another *in situ* burial (Grave #6) beneath and slightly to the south of Grave #1. Grave #7 was identified in the north-east section beneath Grave #1. Elements of the skull were exposed and the remains extended south-west outside the footprint of the foundations. It was therefore possible to retain Grave #7 *in situ* by sheeting it to protect it in the section.
30. The skeleton in Grave #6 (Figure 11) was of noticeably shorter stature than those found in Graves #1 and #5. The grave was similarly orientated west to east, with the head pointing west. No artefacts were recovered from the fill. However green staining on the skull indicated that this may have been a shroud burial with a bronze shroud pin. Grave #6 must have had its head very tight to the wall of the now removed house. As necessitated by the works Grave #6 was also exposed, excavated and removed.

### Discussion

31. A sequence of archaeological works were undertaken at the Barony Churchyard, West Kilbride. These archaeological works were designed to respond to the exposure of articulated human remains that are likely to relate to the pre-modern graveyard within the work area. These works were both planned, in the case of the site inspection or the monitoring of test pits, and reactive, excavating and recovering exposed human remains. As a result of this and the presence of human remains the works took place from the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 2014 until the 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The most significant aspects of the work with regards to our understanding of the human and structural remains are the initial site inspection and the excavation and removal of *in situ* burials.



Figure 8: Location of Grave #1, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015



Figure 9: Grave #1



Figure 10: Grave #5



Figure 11: Grave #6

32. The initial site inspection identified three phases of wall construction. For clarity of the later findings a basic interpretation of these phases has been included above. To summarise: Phase (i) was interpreted as the northern wall of the structure which predated the 1855 Ordnance Survey. Behind, to the north of Phase (i) is a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century stair the infilling of which may related to the structural failing of the wall. It was also revealed that portions of the infilled stair had been used as an ossuary for previous archaeological work. Phase (ii) was interpreted as an irregular rebuild after the loss of the structure and therefore post 1938. Phase (iii) was a retaining/boundary wall which is depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey.
33. A significant quantity of disarticulated human remains was observed during the archaeological monitoring work and also during the hand excavation around *in situ* graves. Where this material was displaced by the progress of the work it was recovered by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. The quantity and frequency of the disarticulated human remains is indicative of the repeated disturbance of the sediments in this area. Presumably this disturbance results from repeated inhumations and the construction of now removed walls and structures. All excavated sediments showed disturbance by roots. Human remains were also recovered from the ossuary and will be retained for reburial.
34. Three complete skeletons were removed from the foundation trench of the new retaining wall. These were Grave #1, Grave #5 and Grave #6. Several other potentially *in situ* graves were identified in the course of the work but were left intact by being sheeted and protected in cooperation with the contractor on site. All three graves had similar characteristics. All were orientated east to west with the head pointing to the west. All were lying prone with the hands folded over the pelvis. In all three cases there was an indication that the burials were likely shroud burials, as suggested by green staining on the bones. In Grave #1 a shroud pin was recovered along with some transfer painted ceramic.
35. All of the graves were very close to the now removed wall, the head of Grave #6 must have been almost against it. However it is difficult to definitively date the graves. Based on the association with the transfer painted ceramic in Grave #1 they may be dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However the disturbance of the sediments makes this association uncertain. The fact that they appear to be shroud burials may indicate an earlier date or that they are pauper's burials. Further information could be obtained by examination of the shroud pin which was heavily corroded but this is beyond the scope of this work. There was no definite stratigraphic relationship between the graves. Grave #1 and Grave #5 were roughly on the same level. Grave #6 was slightly lower.

## Recommendations

36. The initial site inspection has permitted interpretation and basic recording of the wall which has now been replaced. Further archaeological monitoring and the recovery of human remains was required by the placement of new wall foundations. This work also necessitated the removal of three *in situ* graves.
37. Any human remains removed in the course of the works are held by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on behalf of North Ayrshire Council Bereavement Services. On the basis that the excavated graves appear to be 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that the recovered human remains be reinterred at a suitable location without further examination. The disarticulated human remains which has been recovered should also be reinterred in an appropriate location.
38. As no further ground disturbance is planned in relation to the construction of the new wall Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommend no further archaeological monitoring work be undertaken in relation to this project. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with North Ayrshire Council and their advisors.

## Conclusion

39. A sequence of archaeological works were undertaken at the Barony Churchyard, West Kilbride. These archaeological works were designed to respond to the exposure of articulated human remains that are likely to relate to the pre-modern graveyard within the work area. These works were undertaken from the 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014 until the 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and involved the inspection of the wall to be removed, archaeological monitoring of excavation works and removal of human remains including three *in situ* skeletons. The archaeological works permitted the replacement of the retaining wall. The *in situ* remains which were removed were identified as likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> century graves and so no further analysis was recommended and the remains should be reinterred as appropriate.

## Acknowledgements

40. I am grateful to the staff of North Ayrshire Council for their support during the site works, to Thomas Rees, Douglas Gordon, Louise Turner and Alan Matthews for carrying out the fieldwork and also to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave guidance throughout.

## References

Douglas, G., 2015, Barony Church, West Kilbride: Archaeological Mitigation, Method Statement, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd,

Rees, T. and Williamson, C., 2015, Barony Church, West Kilbride: Archaeological Response to Burials, Method Statement, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd



## Appendix 1: Registers

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

### *Context Register*

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	12/8/14	Deposit	Loose dark brown humic, modern material, silty sand	Overburden/topsoil
002	12/8/14	Deposit	Handmade bricks in deposit	Dumped soils
003	12/8/14	Deposit	Compact sandy clay, frequent small stones	Natural clay
004	12/8/14	Structure	Large boulder, river worn	Basal course of wall
001	19/1/15	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt, frequent rootlets, occasional bone	Topsoil
002	19/1/15	Deposit	Brown-red sandy clay, with frequent mortar, slate and sandstone fragments	Redeposited subsoil
501	7/7/15	Structure	Section of wall NW to SE orientation.	Floating wall. Retaining wall within (504).
502	7/7/15	Structure	Coverslab at NE limit under turf.	Reoriented coverslab
503	7/7/15	Deposit	Rubble lense in NE	Rubble
504	7/7/15	Deposit	Mixed red-brown soil.	Lower graveyard soil.
505	7/7/15	Deposit	Plaster, mortar and rubble layer below (504)	Plaster, mortar rubble
506	7/7/15	Deposit	Dark brown soil below (505)	Soil
507	7/7/15	Deposit	Orange/Red subsoil below (506)	Soil

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101	15/9/15	Deposit	2m deep sandy silt	1800 graveyard soil
102	15/9/15	Deposit	Orange/pink compact sandy clay	Subsoil (redeposited?)
103	15/9/15	Cut	Grave cut	Grave #1 cut
104	15/9/15	Fill	Loos dark brown soil	Grave #1 fill
105	15/9/15	Cut	Grave cut	Grave #5 cut
106	15/9/15	Fill	Loose dark brown sandy silt	Grave #5 fill
201	16/9/15	Deposit	Orange/pink compact sandy clay	Redeposited subsoil
202	16/9/15	Cut	Grave cut	Grave #6 cut
203	16/9/15	Fill	Loose dark red-brown silty clay	Grave #6 fill

*Photographic Register*

No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	1	View of NW wall showing profile	SW	12/08/14
2	2	NE wall Phase 1 – view of elevation	SW	12/08/14
3	3	NE wall Phase 2/3 – view of NW	SW	12/08/14
4	4	As above SE side	SW	12/08/14
5	5	NW wall Phase 3	SE	12/08/14
6	6	NW wall Phase 1	SE	12/08/14
7	7	NW wall Phase 1 – detail of central opening	SE	12/08/14
8	8	NW wall Phase 1 – detail of SW opening	SE	12/08/14
9	9	General view from S	S	12/08/14
10	10	View of NE wall from Churchyard	NE	12/08/14
11	11	As above wider view	NE	12/08/14
12	12	As above	NE	12/08/14
13	13	NW end of NE wall from Churchyard – over Phase 1 NE wall	NE	12/08/14
14	14	Along line of NE wall looking at brick wall	NW	12/08/14
15	15	Over NW wall Phase 1 from Churchyard	NW	12/08/14
16	16	From Churchyard	N	12/08/14
17	17	As above	N	12/08/14
18	1	NW wall Phase 1	NW	26/08/14
19	2	NW wall Phase 1	SW	26/08/14
20	3	As above	SW	26/08/14
21	4	NW wall Phase 1 – SW opening	SE	26/08/14
22	5	NW wall Phase 1 – central opening	SE	26/08/14
23	6	NE wall Phase 1 – Opening	SW	26/08/14
24	7	NW wall Phase 1 – with ranging rod	SE	26/08/14
25	8	NE wall Phase 1 – with ranging rod	SW	26/08/14
26	9	As above	SW	26/08/14
27	10	Slot 1 – view showing wall face & SE –NW section	SE	26/08/14
28	11	As above	SE	26/08/14
29	12	Slot 1 from SE – exposed wall face found	E	26/08/14
30	13	Slot 1, NE facing section	ENE	26/08/14
31	14	Slot 2 – Basal course/ found in section, NE wall Phase 1	SSW	26/08/14
32	15	View of slot 2	SSW	26/08/14
33	16	NNE facing section, slot 2	ENE	26/08/14
34	17	Post-excavation	NW	26/08/14
35	18	Post-excavation	SSE	26/08/14

No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
36	001	Excavation of old stair – masonry exposed	SE	17/12/15
37	002	As above – closer view	S	17/12/15
38	003	View of test pit	N	17/12/15
39	1	Test pit 1	N	19/1/15
40	2	TP2	N	19/1/15
41	3	TP3	N	19/1/15
42	4	TP4	W	19/1/15
43	5	TP5	N	19/1/15
44	6	TP6	N	19/1/15
45	7	TP7	NE	19/1/15
46	8	Wall behind therapy centre	S	19/1/15
47	9	Wall behind therapy centre	E	19/1/15
48	10	Wall behind therapy centre	E	19/1/15
49	11	General	ENE	19/1/15
50	12	Extension of church	SW	19/1/15
51	001	Remains of Church Wall (possibly from stair?)	S	11/5/15
52	002	General Shot of graded slope	S	11/5/15
53	003	General Shot of graded slope	SW	11/5/15
54	004	Rubble from wall	W	11/5/15
55	005	Skull and blue plastic bag containing bone	S	11/5/15
56	006	End of possible leg bone evident in slope	SSE	11/5/15
57	007	Blue plastic bag containing bone (Ossuary from previous works)	SSE	11/5/15
58	008	Remains of Church Wall (possibly from stair?)	E	11/5/15
59	009	Leg bone in exposed in slope	W	11/5/15
60	010	General shot of works	SW	11/5/15
61	1340	Topsoil removed to rear of returning wall	NE	7/7/15
62	1341	Topsoil removed to rear of returning wall	NE	7/7/15
63	1342	Exposed gravel to rear of returning wall	ENE	7/7/15
64	1343	As above	ENE	7/7/15
65	1344	Topsoil removed to rear of returning wall – slabs exposed	E	7/7/15
66	1345	As above	ENE	7/7/15
67	1346	Excavation complete to base of returning wall	NE	7/7/15
68	1347	Section through graveyard soil to rear of returning wall	NE	7/7/15
69	1348	Section through graveyard soil to rear of returning wall	NE	8/7/15
70	1349	View of trench to rear of returning wall	ENE	8/7/15
71	1350	View of trench to rear of returning wall	E	8/7/15

No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
72	1351	As above	E	8/7/15
73	1352	Excavation complete to rear of returning wall	ENE	8/7/15
74	1353	View of trench to rear of returning wall	E	8/7/15
75	1354	Human remains flagged at base of trench to rear of returning wall	E	8/7/15
76	1355	Removal of returning wall	E	8/7/15
77	1356	Burial revealed following removal of returning wall	SE	9/7/15
78	1357	As above	SE	9/7/15
79	1358	Removal overburden on line of proposed buttress	SW	9/7/15
80	1359	Foundation trench on line of new wall	S	9/7/15
81	1360	New line of returning wall foundation	E	9/7/15
82	1361	Excavated new line of returning wall	E	9/7/15
83	1362	New line of returning wall	W	9/7/15
84	1363	Grave slab removed from original location	E	9/7/15
85	1364	New foundation trench	NE	9/7/15
86	1365	Relocated headstone	NW	9/7/15
87	1366	Relocated headstone	NW	9/7/15
88	1367	Relocated headstone	N	9/7/15
89	1368	Relocated headstone	N	9/7/15
90	1369	NE of excavations – new line of foundation trench	NW	9/7/15
91	1370	As above	NW	9/7/15
92	1	Pre ex	SW	15/9/15
93	2	Pre ex	WSW	15/9/15
94	3	Working shot	WSW	15/9/15
95	4	Section through built up deposits	WSW	15/9/15
96	5	Working shot	WSW	15/9/15
97	6	Graves 1 and 2 initial cleaning	SW	15/9/15
98	7	As above	S	15/9/15
99	8	As Above	WSW	15/9/15
100	9	As above	S	15/9/15
101	10	Grave 1 working shot	WSW	15/9/15
102	11	Grave 5 working shot	SW	15/9/15
103	12	Grave 5	ESE	15/9/15
104	13	Grave 5	ESE	15/9/15
105	14	Grave 5 head on	S	15/9/15
106	15	Grave 5 pelvis	S	15/9/15
107	16	Grave 5	ESE	15/9/15

No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
108	17	Grave 5	ESE	15/9/15
109	18	Grave 1 vertical	ESE	15/9/15
110	19	Grave 1 vertical	E	15/9/15
111	20	Grave 1 vertical	E	15/9/15
112	21	Grave 6	S	16/9/15
113	22	Grave 6	S	16/9/15
114	23	Grave 6	S	16/9/15

## Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	North Ayrshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Barony Churchyard Wall, West Kilbride
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA14052
<b>PARISH:</b>	West Kilbride
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alan Matthews
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Building Recording, Monitoring and Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	266880
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Burial Ground; Churchyard
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 2062 4833
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological works responded to the exposure of articulated human remains that are likely to relate to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century graveyard during the renewal of a retaining structure. Wherever possible graves were protected <i>in situ</i> . As the excavated graves are inferred to be 19 <sup>th</sup> century, no further analysis was recommended.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	North Ayrshire Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

### Contact Details

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

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