

# **Ardrossan Castle Kitchen Vault Consolidation: Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

issued 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015

on behalf of North Ayrshire Council

**RATHMELL**   
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.



Signed .....

Date .....30<sup>th</sup> June 2015...

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



Checked .....

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## Quality Assurance Data

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared to present the findings of archaeological monitoring undertaken in support of conservation work upon the fabric of the Scheduled Monument of Ardrossan Castle, Ardrossan. The work comprised the removal of soft sediments from the 15<sup>th</sup> century kitchen vault in advance of fabric consolidation. These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains present.
2. The consolidation works were commissioned by North Ayrshire Council and undertaken under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent granted by Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers. No archaeological works were required by the Scheduled Monument Consent, the monitoring undertaken was the agreed response to the exposure of unexpected sediments and structures by the consolidation work. Historic Scotland provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works appropriate.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by North Ayrshire Council to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works.

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

4. The history of land use and occupation at Cannon Hill is a long and complex one, as yet incompletely understood. It is beyond the scope of this document to provide a detailed summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site as it is currently understood: this is, however, discussed in detail elsewhere, in particular within the *Cannon Hill, Ardrossan: Historic Environment Framework* (Rees and Matthews 2013).
5. This particular phase of works concentrated upon the first floor level of the so-called 'kitchen tower,' characterised by Caldwell in his historic fabric analysis of Ardrossan Castle as belonging to Phase III, thought to originate in the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century (Caldwell, 1971-2). The structure comprises a barrel vault at ground floor level with an external wall face surviving, again at ground floor level, to the south, overlooking the coast.
6. The presence of two worked stone troughs placed at an angle at low height within the fabric of this wall face led to the MacGibbon and Ross interpreting this particular vaulted chamber as a kitchen, with the name 'kitchen tower' still used to denote this part of the castle. Caldwell, however, suggested that these angled troughs could instead perform some defensive function as gunports, describing them as 'proto-gunloops' and arguing that the presence of such features was entirely consistent with the late 15<sup>th</sup>/early 16<sup>th</sup> century date of the structure.
7. Ardrossan Castle is known to have been ruinous by 1689: local tradition has it that Cromwell's forces removed stone from the site for use as raw material in the building of the Cromwellian fort at Ayr, with historical sources also suggesting that stone was removed at the behest of the 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Eglinton for the building of a walled park (Rees and Matthews, 2013, 7).
8. The castle then remained in a dilapidated condition, when consolidation works began at the behest of the Burgh Council. These works comprised the removal of debris from the site and the renewal of pointing over the structural elements at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Rees and Matthews, 2013).

## Project Works

9. The programme of works comprised archaeological monitoring of the stripping of soft sediments which had accumulated over ground floor vault of the 'kitchen tower.' Structural remains were encountered during this sediment removal.
10. Following an appraisal by staff from Historic Scotland, Robert Potter & Partners, Fleming Masonry Contractors Ltd and Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, some of these remains were deemed non-significant. Following their detailed recording, these non-significant elements were removed in order to assist in the consolidation works. Works were undertaken intermittently between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> June, with weather conditions varying from warm

but overcast to bright and sunny.

11. The sediment removal works and the subsequent removal of non-significant structural elements were undertaken by hand, in accordance with the agreed strategy. 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

12. Following the removal of obscuring vegetation, the line of an 'L'-shaped structure was visible on the vault (Figure 1 and 2a). Its relationship to the castle fabric was unclear at this time, as it was largely concealed by a deposit of topsoil/overburden (005), which had built up over the entire surface of the vault but which – having been contained by the presence of the 'L'-shaped structure - was particularly deep in this location. Here it varied between 0.2m and 0.5m thick (Figure 2b), as opposed to the 0.1m - 0.2m depth noted elsewhere. Overburden (005) was humic in character, comprising a mottled dark-brown/black silty clay with numerous inclusions of coal and ash as well as coal-rich and ashy lenses which suggested *in situ* burning.
13. As the reduction of (005) progressed, a clearer understanding of the component parts which made up the 'L'-shaped 'structure' soon became apparent. The eastern side of this feature comprised ephemeral traces of a wall [003], running roughly north to south across the width of the vault. Surviving to the height of a single course, this wall was very ephemeral in character, measuring only one block in width; from the little that remained, it appeared to have been built from red sandstone blocks, roughly squared. However, it appeared to have been built upon another wall [007] of more substantial build, with the eastern face of this wall forming a low revetment against which (005) had built up to the west (Figure 3a).
14. Another feature which became apparent at a fairly early stage in the clearance was a third wall [002], this time running in a roughly east-west orientation, and again constructed from a single line of red sandstone blocks, laid end-to-end (see Figure 2a). This wall directly overlay the masonry of the vault and was well bedded in, and its blocks were more substantial in size than those isolated examples which survived in [003], averaging between 0.25 and 0.25 in width and up to 0.6m in length. Some had a marked bevel or chamfer along the external edges, suggestive of a stone coping rather than a more substantial wall which had been reduced to its current height.
15. The line of wall [002] roughly corresponded to the central, highest section of the underlying barrel vault, and its similarity with [003] suggested that together, both walls had been placed in this location to create an 'L'-shaped enclosure, as opposed to a structure, built upon the earlier barrel-vault and left open at the W end. It is possible, however, that a second N-S running wall was originally present, running parallel to [003] and closing off the west side. Such a wall is now missing, perhaps lost as a result of later erosion or collapse.
16. Sediment reduction at this level also revealed traces of a level surface [006], made up of roughly worked sandstone slabs (Figure 3b). Further reduction of overburden (005) exposed the full extent of this surface, which measured a maximum of 2.4m from E-W by 1.4m transversely.

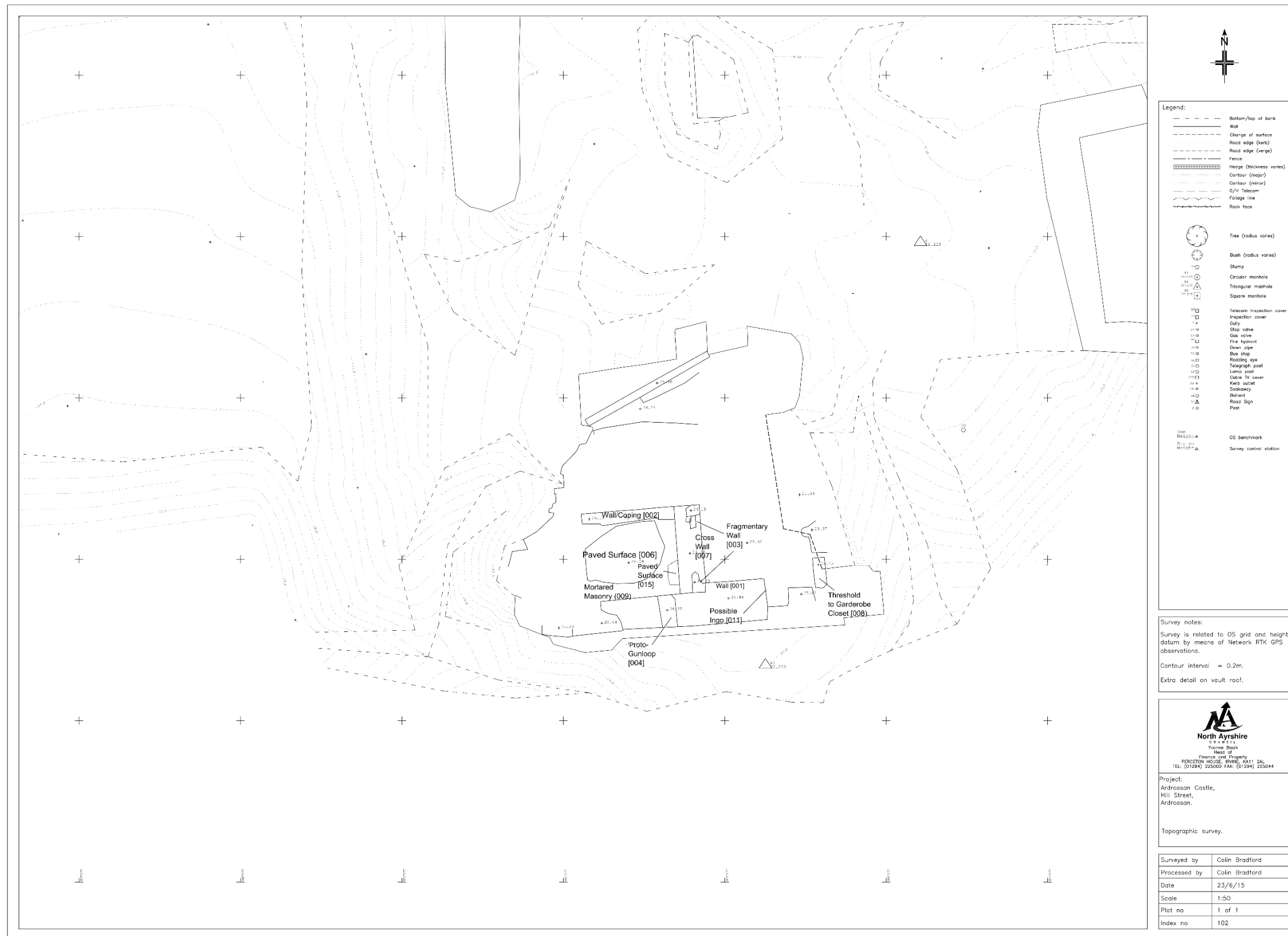


Figure 1: Topographic Survey data annotated to show features





Figure 2a: Vegetation stripped, revealing walls [002] to right and [003]/[007] to left, containing overburden (005)



Figure 2b: Section through overburden (005), W side of kitchen vault





Figure 3a: Looking west towards Wall [002] (above) and Wall [007] (below)



Figure 3b: Paved surface [006], with wall/coping [002] to right



18. With the removal of (005), a greater understanding of how wall [003] related to the underlying wall [007] became possible. Wall [007] was much more substantial in character, measuring 0.8m in width and built of grey sandstone, comparable with the stones used in the western portion of the barrel vault below and equating to the greyish sandstone noted by Caldwell (Caldwell, 1971-2). The facing stones on the east elevation were roughly squared and of similar character to those used in the main build of the kitchen tower itself.
19. The relationship between [003] and the main S-facing elevation [001] which abutted it was unclear: the join between the two stretches of walling was obscured by adhering mortar, making it impossible to establish whether [003] was bonded into [001] or not. Judging by the very different character of the masonry, this seems unlikely. Similarly obscured was the junction between walls [007] and [001], largely concealed in this instance beneath [003]. There was, however, a marked change in wall thickness evident in external wall [001] at this point: to the east of the line of wall [003], the wall was 0.2m thicker, with a marked step outwards evident in the north, inner face.
20. It was initially assumed that surface [006] might represent a floor level contemporary with occupation of the kitchen tower, though it seemed rather rough in character to be an internal feature. More detailed investigation followed, revealing that this feature was not directly bonded to the vault below, but rather sat above, with soft sediments surviving between and below the stones (Figure 4a).
21. Initial investigations around the edge of the feature suggested that this soft sediment was identical to (005) and it was characterised as such, with some of the coal-rich and ashy lenses appearing to underlie [006] (Figure 4b). Surface (006) was therefore interpreted as a late feature, potentially associated with the 'L'-shaped enclosure defined by walls [002] and [003], rather than a relict expanse of flooring contemporary with the final years of occupation at the castle.
22. Following an on-site inspection by representatives of Historic Scotland, Robert Potter & Partners, Fleming Masonry Contractors Ltd and Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, the decision was made to remove the paved surface under archaeological supervision. This process largely confirmed the observations made previously, namely that the paved surface had been placed upon soft sediments, which had in turn been laid upon a mass of yellow-white mortar (009) containing frequent blocks of unworked rubble, as well as frequent inclusions of sea shells and charcoal. Around the edges of surface (006), the stones appeared to overlie a sediment identical in character to overburden (005), and this also seemed to be the case in the larger gaps between the stones.
23. However, directly underlying the larger slabs was a soft, moist red-brown sandy-clay (010) up to 0.05m deep which revealed infrequent flecks of coal and isolated finds of animal bone. This appeared to represent a layer of building sand laid to create a level surface upon the surviving extent of the vault prior to the construction of surface [006]. It is also possible that bedding layer (010) originally had a much wider distribution within the enclosed area on the roof of the vault, but that bioturbation had resulted in a more mixed and humus-rich soil in those areas not protected beneath the stone slabs.
24. While the bedding layer (010) itself didn't show any marked indications of burning or heating, some of the stones that made up [006] itself and also some areas of the vault below (composed of the mortared stony layer (009)) had clearly been subject to intense heat which had in some cases left the stones weak and friable (Figure 4b and 5a).
25. Following the removal of surface [006] and the reduction of the structure down to the level of the mortared masonry [009], traces of a second, lower, surface [015] were found abutting the lower cross-wall [007] at a level which lay approximately 0.1 to 0.15m below the original upper level of the surface [006], i.e. just below bedding layer (010) and the base of wall [002].
26. Like cross wall [007], surface [015] was bedded onto the mortared masonry [009] (Figure 5b). From this it may be inferred that both features formed an integral part of the structure and may have been part of the original fabric.



Figure 4a: Surface [006] overlying topsoil/overburden (005) with mortared masonry (009) below



Figure 4b: Surface [006] removed, revealing mortared masonry (009) below with signs of heating and burning evident





Figure 5a: Detail showing localised heating/burning of mortared masonry (009)



Figure 5b: Fragmentary surface [015] overlying mortared masonry (009), with wall [007] to left



27. While the primary focus of this work related to those structural remains and features which would be compromised during the consolidation process, the removal of topsoil/overburden (005) also allowed an excellent opportunity to identify and record additional features pertaining to the castle's early occupation and use in an area which is not normally accessible.
28. Cross wall [007] has been discussed previously, on account of its incorporation into the later 'L'-shaped enclosure. It terminates at its north end in an opening marked by a threshold and adjacent rybat (Figure 6a): this suggests that wall/coping [002] may have followed the line of an earlier wall, now removed. Though its relationship with external S-facing wall [001] remained uncertain, the character of its masonry (dominated by greyish sandstone) is consistent with the fabric of the underlying vault (as characterised in Caldwell, 1971-2), which would suggest contemporaneity.
29. The greyish sandstone employed in the building of cross wall [007], lower surface [015] and the underlying western section of the barrel vault contrasts with the adjoining section to the east, where the vault was composed of red sandstone and survived in a much less robust condition. The difference evident in the masonry employed to build the east and west portions of the barrel vault was commented upon previously by Caldwell; the kitchen vault consolidation works also revealed a marked difference in height of roughly 0.3m between the more robust, higher western section of the barrel vault and the adjoining lower, less substantial eastern section.
30. Also noted within the fabric of the external S-facing wall in the western section was a third shallow, sloping rectangular carved stone trough, similar to those identified by Caldwell at ground floor level and interpreted as 'proto'-gunloops but not identified by him in his earlier study on account of its elevated and inaccessible location.
31. In addition, several architectural features were identified in the area overlying the eastern portion of the barrel-vaulted chamber, to the east of cross-wall [007], which may originally have formed the E wall of a chamber. Traces of an ingo [011] were recorded within the fabric of S-facing external wall [001], close to its east end: the straight sides of this feature might suggest a closet or aumbry as opposed to a window, though the contrasting masonry which defines the W side of the ingo might suggest later remodelling, a possibility further supported by the greater thickness of external wall [001] in this location.
32. Located further to the east was a threshold stone [008], indicating an opening which allowed access on an E-W axis into a smaller chamber (of which very little remained) located at the eastern side of the building. Judging by the presence of an intact corbel projecting outwards from wall [001] at the S end of this possible chamber, and the presence of a second, fragmentary corbel similarly projecting from [001] slightly further to the E – this small chamber would have functioned as a garderobe closet (Figure 6b).
33. Finally, one last feature was identified at the NE corner of this vestigial eastern chamber. This was a carved stone newel post from a turnpike stair, allowing access from 1<sup>st</sup> floor level to a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor level of which no trace now remains.

## Discussion

34. A number of archaeological features were identified within the consolidation works of the kitchen tower at Ardrossan Castle (see Figure 1). All arguably made a valid contribution to understanding the monument's long and complex history, and therefore required to be viewed sympathetically.
35. The 'kitchen tower' itself appears to have been constructed in the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup>, and some features contemporary with this early phase of occupation and use clearly survived in the form of the threshold stone [008] which appears to have marked the entrance to a garderobe closet, and also, potentially, the nearby ingo [011] in the south external wall [001] which may mark the site of a window or aumbry.



Figure 6a: View across vault towards walls [007] and [002], with projecting 'threshold' stone visible in centre of image



Figure 6b: View across 'eastern chamber' with threshold [008] to fore (right hand side), into to left, and cross wall [007] towards rear of image

36. Cross wall [007] and related surface [015], while clearly pre-dating the later phases of use upon the site, were less easy to assign to the earliest phases of construction and occupation. Both features clearly formed an integral part of the structure, being directly bonded into the masonry of the vault (i.e. mortared masonry (009)). However, it is possible that both cross wall and surface were a fairly late addition to the structure, inserted not within the primary construction phase but during a later remodelling of which we have insufficient evidence remaining to allow any real understanding. The nature of any such internal subdivision is also unclear – from the smooth upper surface of cross wall [007], for example, we might infer that any subdivisions were composed primarily of partition or stud walls, as opposed to masonry, a possibility further supported by the location of the wall over a vault. Alternatively, wall [007] and the step in height apparent between the areas above the two contrasting sections of barrel may merely reflect the presence of a dais, as opposed to a separate chamber, though the presence of a relict threshold at the N end of cross wall [007] argues against this.
37. The upper of the two paved surfaces [006] appears to post-date the destruction and subsequent abandonment of the castle in 1689 as it at least in part overlay some of the soft sediments which had built up in the intervening centuries following the castle's destruction. These sediments were rich in coal and showed evidence of burning in the form of charred coal deposits and ashy lenses, suggesting that the kitchen tower had been used as the site of a large fire in recent centuries, perhaps as a beacon stance for emergency or ceremonial use.
38. While it is possible that burning which took place above surface [006] could have caused sufficient heat to affect both paving stones and underlying sediments, bedding layer (010) showed little signs of heating. This would suggest that fires had been set on more than one occasion, with the initial setting of a bonfire in this location followed by a more formalised attempt to create a paved stance (comprising paved surface [006]), potentially enclosed or defined by low walls identified here as [002] and [003].
39. The setting of such fires on Castle Hill is attested within the historical record. A bonfire is recorded as having taken place at an unspecified location on the summit of Castle Hill, Ardrossan, to celebrate the coronation of King George V in 1911 (Rawnsley 1911), while an article in *The Glasgow Herald* of August 1945 refers to the accidental death of a schoolboy during the misfiring of a rocket which formed part of a fireworks display held on Castle Hill to celebrate the end of World War II. A vast swathe of bonfires were also lit across the UK to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897, but it is unclear whether either Castle Hill or Ardrossan hosted a bonfire on this particular occasion.

## Recommendations

40. Following the works described in this report, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological monitoring work be undertaken in support of the consolidation tasks. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Historic Scotland and North Ayrshire Council.

## Conclusion

41. Archaeological monitoring works were requested due to unexpected discoveries during masonry consolidation work undertaken under Scheduled Monument Consent. The consolidation works were taking place on the kitchen tower element of Ardrossan Castle. The removal of soft sediments revealed the remains of an 'L'-shaped enclosure, incorporating the base of an earlier north-running cross wall which appears to have been contemporary with the occupation and use of the castle.
42. Also revealed during these works was a paved surface which was judged to be of recent date on account of the soft sediments which were present between and below the stones which made up its fabric. Both the 'L'-shaped enclosure and the paved surface were deemed to be contemporary features, interpreted as a bonfire stance on account of the evidence of burning and heating which was evident both within the paved surface itself and the mortared masonry of the barrel vault below.



43. The paved surface was removed to allow consolidation of the masonry below, but the 'enclosure' walls were left *in situ*. Following the removal of the paved surface, traces of a second, lower surface were revealed below, associated with the earlier cross wall and potentially contemporary. Cross-wall and lower surface were amongst several features recorded during the works, with a threshold stone and ingo for an aumbry also noted. These were all consolidated *in situ*.

## Acknowledgements

44. The author would like to thank John Raven of Historic Scotland for his support throughout. Thanks must also go to Thomas Rees for his insightful comments and observations, Colin Bradford of North Ayrshire Council for the survey data and Paul Moffat of Robert Potter & Partners for his help and support throughout. A vote of thanks must also be extended to the masons of Fleming Masonry Contractors Ltd, for their enthusiasm and hard work throughout.

## References

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Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

## 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
001	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Rubble-built wall comprising pale yellow sandstone blocks up to 0.5 x 0.2 x 0.2m thick, running E-W, 1m wide over much of extent but broader at E end, where it is 1.2m thick.	S, external, wall of kitchen tower
002	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Blocks of red sandstone up to 0.6 x 0.3 x 0.15m in extent, laid in a single course in E-W alignment, 1 course high. N and S have a marked bevel or chamfer in places.	Wall or coping built on ruins of kitchen tower – 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century date
003	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Isolated blocks representing remains of N-S wall overlying Cross-wall [007]. Red sandstone, up to 0.3 x 0.1 x 0.1, fixed with a white mortar (?recent).	Later wall built over medieval or post-medieval fabric. Similar to [002] in character (but with no bevel.chamver] and may be contemporary.
004	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Carved sandstone slab set into Wall [001]. Shallow 'u' in section, with marked though gradual slope towards exterior, running through entire thickness of wall.	Proto-gunloop or slop drain.
005	Kitchen Vault	Deposit	Dark brown/black silty clay, lenses of ash and burnt coal present, numerous inclusions of coal, produced modern (early 10 <sup>th</sup> century) Cu Alloy penny, up to 0.2m deep.	Overburden, accumulated over kitchen vault in modern times.
006	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Layer made up of irregular, rough sandstone slabs, each measuring up to 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.1m in extent, within a matrix of (005). Stones are burnt or heat-affected in places. Measured 2.4m E-W by 1.8m transversely.	Paved surface, 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
007	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Basal course of N-S running wall, composed of sandstone rubble blocks set in lime mortar.	Cross wall – contemporary with original use of kitchen tower but perhaps a later insertion.
008	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Flat slab of sandstone, 0.9 x 0.3m in extent.	Threshold between E chamber and ?garderobe closet.
009	Kitchen Vault	Deposit/	Large stones set within mass of yellowish-white mortar, with numerous	Original masonry of kitchen vault, potentially consolidated in post-demolition

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
		structure	inclusions of charcoal and bivalve shells (tellins, venus shells).	phase but prior to 1900s. Surface is heat affected and burnt in places.
010	Kitchen Vault	Deposit	Red-brown sandy clay, flecks of coal and charcoal present, underlying individual stones in paved surface [006], occasional animal bones.	Bedding layer underlying paved surface [006]
011	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Narrowed stretch of (001), 0.3 m wide and 1m in length.	Ingo for window or aumbry.
012	Kitchen Vault	Structure	N-S wall surviving in fragmentary form, 1m wide (maximum), built of mortared rubble	E wall of eastern chamber, abutting threshold (008).
013	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Slab of yellow sandstone, roughly keyhole-shaped.	Stair tread and adjoining newall post.
014	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Quoin at N end of [007], with square, raised section at E end	Height difference results from cutting into stone – may mark site of threshold?
015	Kitchen Vault	Structure	Level surface of stone slabs, sitting below paved surface [006] and bonded directly onto (009). Abutts cross wall [007]	Earlier floor surface.

### *Photographic Register*

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	3487	Kitchen Vault Undergoing Consolidation Works	NW	
002	3488	As Above	N	
003	3489	General View Towards Saltcoats, Kitchen Vault to Right	NE	
004	3490	Gatehouse	S	
005	3491	Kitchen Vault – Deturfing Complete, Sediments In situ	E	
006	3492	As above	E	
007	3493	As above – Stone Coping [002] and Cross Wall [007] partly exposed	NE	
008	3494	As above	NE	



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
009	3495	Section through (005), between S wall & interior	W	
010	3496	As above	W	
011	3497	Removing (005) in corner between S wall and Cross Wall [007]	N	
012	3498	Cross Wall [007] exposed at S end	NE	
013	3499	As above	N	
014	3500	Paved Surface [006] to S of Stone Coping [002]	N	
015	3501	Paved Surface [006] partly exposed adjacent to Stone Coping [002]	E	
016	3502	Paved Surface [006] more fully exposed	N	
017	3503	Paved Surface [006] fully exposed	E	
018	3504	As above, viewed from walling	SE/vert	
019	3505	As above, viewed from walling	SW/vert	
020	3506	As above, with Stone Coping [002] in foreground	NW	
021	3507	General view of Kitchen Vault, SW Corner, seen from NE corner with Stone Coping [002], Cross Wall [007] and Paved Surface [006] visible	NE	
022	3508	As above, viewed from above walling at N side	NE/vert	
023	3509	As above	NNE/vert	
024	3510	As above	NE	
025	3511	View of 'proto-gunloop' [004] located in Wall [001] at 1 <sup>st</sup> floor level	NE	
026	3512	View of Wall [001] at junction with Cross Wall [007]	W	
027	3513	View of Gatehouse from scaffolding around kitchen vault	S	
028	3514	View of Gatehouse in wider landscape setting	SSW	
029	3530	Kitchen Vault – SW corner, pre-excavation (Paved Surface [006] in section to left)	W	19/06/2015
030	3531	View across putative E chamber, with Ingo [009] to left, threshold stone in the foreground and Cross Wall [007] to rear	SE	"

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
031	3532	As above	SE	
032	3533	As above	S	
033	3534	View from E chamber into garderobe, with threshold stone [008] in centre of picture and step [013] to left	W	
034	3535	Looking N over barrel vault, newall post of [013] to right	S	
035	3536	View across putative E chamber, with ingo [009] to left and Cross Wall [007] to rear	E	
036	3537	Working shot – N side of kitchen vault	SW	
037	3538	As above	SW	
038	3539	N side of kitchen vault – overburden removed	W	
039	3540	As above	NE	
040	3541	View over extent of kitchen vault, overburden removed over interior and E side	NE	
041	3542	View across putative W chamber	N	
042	3543	Projecting corbel from garderobe chute/machicolation	W	
043	3544	Section C-D, showing Paved Surface [006] overlying (005) and compact mortar layer (011) below.	W	
044	3545	As above, in wider context	W	
045	3546	As above	SW	
046	3547	N side of kitchen vault and adjacent masonry, after cleaning	SW	
047	3548	Working shot, paved surface (006) in process of removal	NW	24/06/2015
048	3549	Burnt/heat affected soil forming matrix around paving in paved surface (006)	W	
049	3550	Burning/heat-affected surface beneath paved surface (006) , E side of kitchen vault	W	
050	3551	In situ surface (?floor) (011) bonded to shelly mortar (009) and adjacent to cross-wall (007)	NNE	
051	3552	Close-up of surface (?floor) (011), on plan	W/vert	
052	3553	Paved surface (006) cleared, along with bedding layer (010), heat-affected surface revealed beneath	W	25/06/2016

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
053	3554	As above	NW	
054	3555	As above, cross-wall (007) and in situ surface (?floor) in foreground	NE	
055	3556	Closeup of in situ surface (?floor) (011), heat-affected area beyond	E	
056	3557	Detail of heat-affected area adjacent to S wall (001)	N/vert	

### *Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1	Kitchen Vault	Plan	1:200	Plan of Kitchen Vault, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor	CLT	25/06/15
002	1	Kitchen Vault	Section	1:20	NW Facing Section at W edge of Paved Surface [006]	CLT	25/06/15
003	1	Kitchen Vault	Section	1:20	Projected Section Through Paved Surface [006] showing relationship to kitchen vault	CLT	25/06/15
004	1	Kitchen Vault	Plan	NTS	Sketch plan showing conjectural layout of E chamber, garderobe closet and stair	CLT	25/06/15

### *Finds Register*

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Kitchen Vault	005	Cu Alloy	Modern coin (early 20 <sup>th</sup> century penny)	-	19/06/15
002	Kitchen Vault	010	Bone	2 x animal bone	CLT	24/06/15

## Contact Details

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