

**Dunlop Parish Church Vestry Extension
East Ayrshire:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Sarah Krischer

issued 8th October 2018

on behalf of Dunlop Parish Church

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

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  Date8th October 2018.....

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

Checked  Date8th October 2018.....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Quality Assurance Data

Author(s) Sarah Krischer

Date of Issue 8th October 2018 Version 1.0

Commissioning Body Dunlop Parish Church

Event Name Dunlop Parish Church Vestry Extension

Event Type Watching Brief

Event Date(s) August 2018

Rathmell Archaeology Code RA15058 OASIS Ref rathmell1- 261896

Location United Kingdom : Scotland : East Ayrshire

NGR NS 40474 49414 Parish Dunlop

Designation(s) Listed Building

Canmore IDs 42915

Contents

Introduction	4
Historical and Archaeological Background	4
Project Works	4
Findings.....	6
Foundation Trenches	6
Current Ground Surface	6
Made Ground Layer	6
Disarticulated Human Bone.....	6
19 th to 20 th Century Services.....	6
Discussion	10
Recommendations	10
Conclusion	10
Acknowledgements	10
References	11
Cartographic.....	11
Appendix 1: Registers.....	12
Context Register.....	12
Photographic Register	13
Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	17
Contact Details	18

Figures

Figure 1: Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland, Lowlands 1752-55.....	5
Figure 1b: 1 st edition Ordnance Survey (1858).....	5
Figure 2: Plan showing monitored areas.....	7
Figure 3a: Large cluster of bones in Trench 3. Photo taken from the North.....	8
Figure 3b: Mid-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing sandstone remains (006). From the southwest.	8
Figure 4a: Post-excavation shot of Trenches 1-5, showing services [008], [009], [010] and [011]. From the northeast.....	9
Figure 4a: Working shot of Trench 6, showing pipes [010], [011] and [012]. From the west-northwest.....	9

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report (DSR) has been prepared for Dunlop Parish Church in support of the extension of the Vestry at Dunlop Kirk. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. The works have been granted conditioned Planning Consent by East Ayrshire Council (16/0188/PP and 16/0189/LB). This Planning Consent covers both the Vestry extension and ramp access to the graveyard against the Clandeboye School. Only the vestry extension is covered within this DSR. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, which advises East Ayrshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works appropriate on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Dunlop Parish Church to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works.
3. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2016) provided the detail of the works for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

Historical and Archaeological Background

4. Dunlop Kirk is depicted at the western end of the small, linear village of Dunlop in the mid 18th century (see Figure 1a). The category B listed church (Canmore Id 42915) is known to have been built in 1641 as part of a building project funded by Viscount Clandeboye. This building project, which is a category A listed building group, includes the Clandeboye School (Canmore Id 42916) and the adjacent Mausoleum (Canmore Id 42911) that lie to the southeast of the Kirk on the boundary of the surrounding graveyard (see Figure 1b). Viscount Clandeboye's father, Hans Hamilton, is buried within the mausoleum and was the first protestant minister within the parish.
5. The Kirk building, though originating in 1641, was remodelled in 1766 and then substantially rebuilt in 1835. At this time, the oldest element – the Dunlop Aisle – was wholly rebuilt although great care appears to have been taken to retain the early architectural detail. The graveyard surrounds the Kirk on all sides with frequent gravestones, predominantly dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The Kirk Vestry was extended in to the graveyard in 1925, resulting in the disturbance of a number of graves
6. A similar pattern of renewal is evident for the school. Originally given to the parish in 1641, repairs and alterations were made in the mid-18th century. In the early 19th century the school became private dwellings, returning to parish ownership in the early 20th century before remodelling and extension in 1925 to form a church hall. It continues to be used for this purpose.
7. There have been no previous archaeological works recorded having been undertaken within at Dunlop Kirk and its graveyard.

Project Works

8. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of ground breaking works to the immediate north of Dunlop Kirk (See figure 2).
9. These works consisted of the excavation of five foundation trenches and one service trench for the extension of the Kirk Vestry. All five foundation trenches were 0.7m wide and between 0.35m and 0.7m deep. The service trench was 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep. The works were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator with a smooth ditching bucket and took place between the 22nd August and the 10th of September 2018.
10. In compliance with the Method Statement (Rees 2016) any potential 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 Environment Scotland Policy Statements.



Figure 1: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, Lowlands 1752-55.



Figure 1b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1858).

11. A Sheriff Court Warrant was obtained to disinter human remains, which specified all human remains must remain on site before reburial.

Findings

Foundation Trenches

12. Five foundation trenches were excavated within the development area (Figure 2). Trenches 1, 4 and 5 were for the exterior foundation of the vestry extension, Trenches 2 and 3 were for the interior wall foundations of the vestry foundation and Trench 6 was for new services for the vestry (Figure 4a). Trenches 1, 3 and 5 were orientated in north to south direction, Trenches 2 and 4 were orientated in an east to west direction and Trench 6 was orientated in an east to west then northwest to southeast direction (Figure 2).
13. The vestry extension measured 6.8m from north to south and 5.7m from east to west. The trenches had a width range of 0.3m- 1m and a depth range of 0.4m - 0.7 m.

Current Ground Surface

14. The current ground surface within the development area consisted mainly of topsoil and a small area modern tarmac path material within the graveyard. The topsoil (001) consisted of moderately compacted, dark black-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The deposit was 0.1m thick and covered most of the development area with the exception of the northern section of the site. The northern corner of Trench 1 and all of Trench 4 had a topsoil of loose dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small stones (002), which was 0.26m thick. In addition the northwestern corner of site was covered by the tarmac path (Figure 2).

Made Ground Layer

15. Underlying the topsoil throughout the site was (003), a thick layer compact mid pink brown clay with frequent inclusions of medium to small stones, wood, burnt shale and degraded blond sandstone in addition to a large amount of disarticulated human bone. This is likely to either be a layer of made ground or heavily disturbed subsoil. The full extent of (003) was not found in any of the trenches but was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below ground level.

Disarticulated Human Bone

16. Disarticulated human bone was found within layer (003) across all of the foundation trenches. However, the vast majority of it was found in the southern end of Trenches 1 and 3 and the western portion of Trench 2. The bones were found at a depth of between 0.1m and 0.6m. The majority of bone recovered was well preserved and found in relatively large sections. Some of the bones appeared to have been previously broken, probably when disinterred and redeposited within layer (003).

19th to 20th Century Services

17. A number of 19th to 20th century services were identified within the development area. These comprised four salt-glazed ceramic pipes and three metal pipes, possibly made from lead. All of the ceramic pipes had a diameter of 0.2m and the lead pipes had a diameter of 0.05m. Ceramic pipe [007] ran from east-west in Trench 1 immediately adjacent to the church wall at the southern end of the trench at a depth of 0.25m. Ceramic pipe [009] ran from northeast-southwest through Trenches 2 and 5 for 1.6m. Ceramic pipe [010] ran south-northwest from the Kik Vestry through Trench 5. It was 0.4m deep and 1.3m long. Lead pipe [011] followed the line of [010] (Figure 2, 4a). Both pipes were 0.24m deep. All three pipes were overlain by a loose mottled small black, brown and white gravel 0.05m thick (005). Pipes [010] and [011] were also seen in trench 6 at a depth of 0.4m.

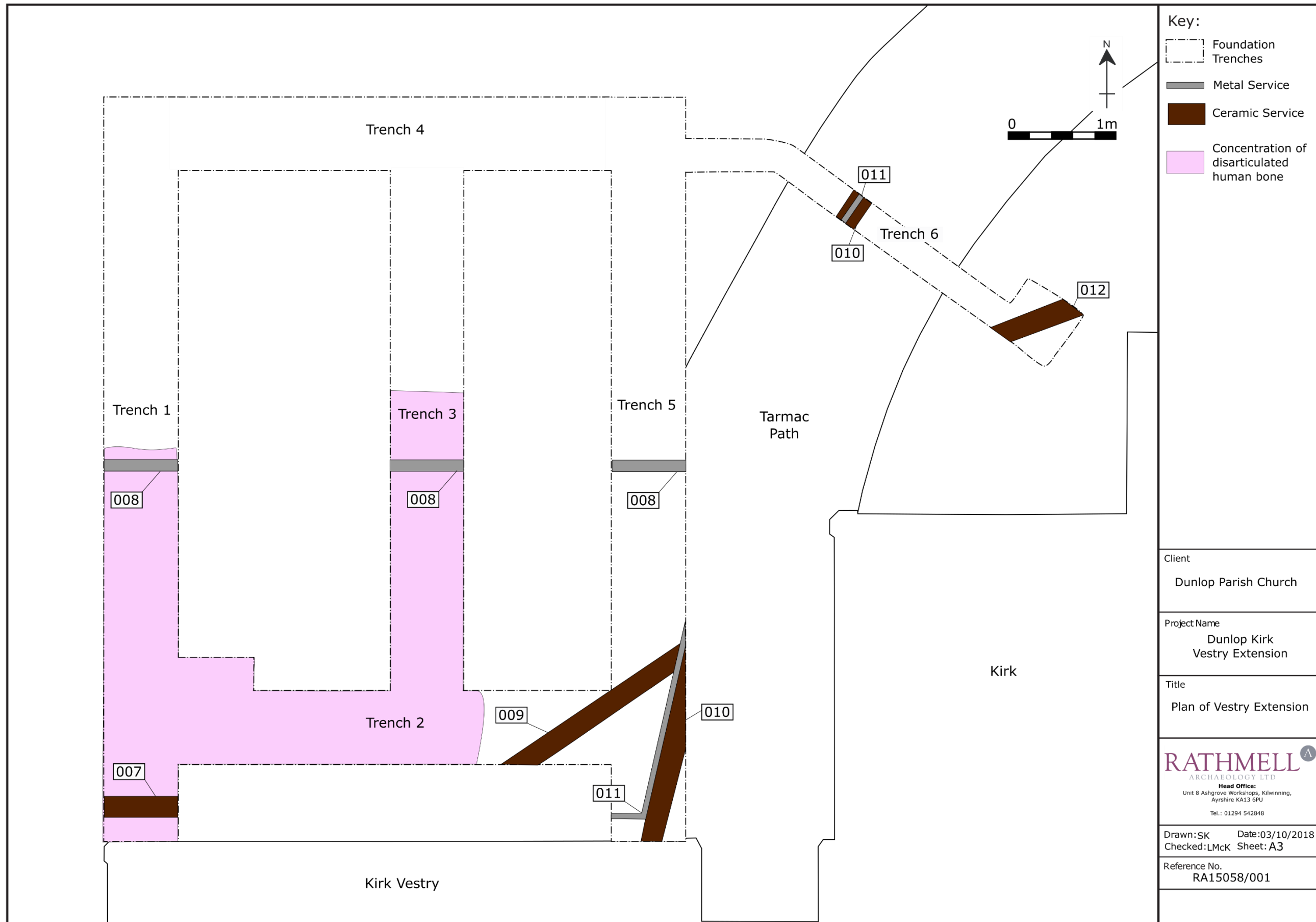


Figure 2: Plan showing monitored areas.



Figure 3a: Large cluster of bones in Trench 3. Photo taken from the North.



Figure 3b: Mid-excitation shot of Trench 4 showing sandstone remains (006). From the southwest.



Figure 4a: Post-excitation shot of Trenches 1-5, showing services [008], [009], [010] and [011]. From the northeast.



Figure 4a: Working shot of Trench 6, showing pipes [010], [011] and [012]. From the west-northwest.

18. The two other lead pipes [008] ran east-west through Trenches 1,3 and 5 at a depth of 0.15m. In addition, 1.4m from the southern end of Trench 1 was a small linear deposit of loosely compacted, black gravel (004) which ran in an east to west direction. The deposit had a width of 0.3m, a thickness of 0.09m but the full length was unknown as it extended outwith Trench 1.

Discussion

19. The development area was situated on a small area of raised ground to the immediate north of Dunlop Kirk within the Kirk's Graveyard. Though the foundations of the vestry extension were surrounded by 19th century graves to the north and west no graves were identified during the excavation of the vestry's foundations.
20. Underlying the current ground surface within the graveyard was a layer of made ground (003). This layer of disturbed ground contained frequent inclusion of fragmented building materials such as brick, stone, wood, burnt shale, degraded blond sandstone and occasional small degraded pieces of iron. In addition, a large amount of disarticulated human bones was found in this deposit. The majority of the disturbed material was located in the southern half of Trench 1 and the western end of Trench 2. This would suggest that the made ground layer (003) was either disturbed or redeposited in 1925 when the western end of the existing Church vestry was extended. A number of graves were disturbed during this renovation and it seems likely that their contents were disposed of in this layer

Recommendations

21. This Data Structure Report covers archaeological monitoring works carried out on behalf of Dunlop Parish Church in support of the extension of the Vestry at Dunlop Kirk as a requirement of the granted planning consent ((16/0188/PP and 16/0189/LB). This Planning Consent covers both the Vestry extension and ramp access to the graveyard against the Clandeboye School. Only the vestry extension is covered in the DSR.
22. The area covered by the archaeological monitoring works identified no significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area. A large area of disturbed ground was identified that most likely dates to the 1925 vestry extension. A large amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered within the disturbed ground but no articulated human remains were identified.
23. No other significant archaeological features were identified within the development area. As such it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required as a direct consequence of these works. The Sheriff Court warrant obtained for the works specified that all disturbed human bones must remain at the Church and be reburied within the graveyard.
24. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Ayrshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

25. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of development work on land immediately to the north of Dunlop Parish Church. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
26. The monitoring works identified a deposit of made ground containing a substantial amount of disarticulated human bone as well as fragments of early 20th century building materials. These building materials most likely date to the 1925 extension of the Church vestry. The works did not identify any articulated human remains and did not identify any other significant archaeological features within the development area.

Acknowledgements

27. The author is grateful to Dunlop Parish Church for the chance to carry out these works and also to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave guidance throughout the

project. The author would also like to thank Liam McKinstry for his support throughout the project and the editing of this report. In addition the author would like to thank Claire Williamson for carrying out some of the archaeological monitoring works on site.

References

Rees, Thomas 2016 Dunlop Kirk, Dunlop, East Ayrshire: Archaeological Monitoring Written Scheme of Investigation

Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeology Site Manual*

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Scottish Government, 2008, *Treasure Trove in Scotland: A code of Practice*

Scottish Government, 2010, *Scottish Planning Policy*

Scottish Government, 2011, *Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning & Archaeology*

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1858, 1st Edition 6 inch, Ayrshire, Sheet XII (includes: Stewarton; Kilwinning)

Roy, W. 1752-55, Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)

Appendix 1: Registers

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

Context Register

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Moderately compact dark black brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The deposit is 0.1m thick and covers most of the development area with the exception of the northwest corner.	Topsoil
002	T1,4	Deposit	Loose dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and disarticulate human bones. The deposit is 0.26m thick and found in the northwest corner of the development area. The deposit continues outwith the development area to the north and west.	Topsoil
003	All	Deposit	Compact mid pink brown clay with frequent inclusions of medium to small stone, brick fragments, wood fragments, burnt shale and degraded blond sandstone. The deposit also contained a large amount of disarticulate human bones. The depth of the deposit was not reached but it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was found throughout site.	Made ground levelling deposit likely to be associated with the extension of the Church vestry in 1925.
004	T1	Deposit	Loose deposit of small black gravel 0.09m thick running east-west at the southwest side of the development area. The length of the deposit is unknown as it extended outwith trench 1.	Deposit of ashy gravel likely to be associated with the 19 th century gravestone to the immediate west of the development area.
005	T2	Deposit	Loose mottled small black, brown and white gravel 0.05m thick. The deposit was found in the eastern 1.6m of trench 2. Its width is unknown as it extended outwith trench 2.	Deposit of small gravel most likely associated with the ceramic pipes found in this corner of the development area.
006	T4	Deposit	Loose light yellowish brown crushed sandstone deposit containing medium to small stones. The full depth of the deposit was not reached but it was excavated to a depth of 0.4m	Deposit of crushed sandstone at the eastern end of trench 4.
007	T1	Structure	Brown salt glazed ceramic water pipe 0.2m in diameter. The pipe runs east-west through Trench 1 0.25m from the wall of the existing Church Vestry at a depth of 0.25m. There is no evidence of a cut for the pipe.	Ceramic water pipe at southern end of Trench 1.
008	T1, 3, 5	Structure	Pair of grey metallic water pipes each 0.05m diameter running east-west through the development area. The pipes were found at a depth of 0.15m and were	Pair of metal water pipes running east-west through Trenches 1, 3 and

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			located 3m from the southern ends of Trenches 1 and 5. They were found 1.6m from the southern end of Trench 3. There is no evidence for a cut for the pipes.	5.
009	T2, 5	Structure	Brown salt glazed ceramic water pipe running through Trenches 2 and 5. The pipe is 0.2m in diameter. The pipe is found at 0.4m deep. There is no evidence of a cut for the pipe, but has been buried in a matrix of blackish brown clay.	Ceramic water pipe running northeast- southwest through Trenches 2 and 5.
010	T5, 6	Structure	Brown salt glazed ceramic water pipe running north northeast-south southwest in Trench 5. The pipe is 0.2m in diameter. The pipe is found at a depth of 0.24m in Trench 5 and 0.4m in Trench 6. There is no evidence of a cut for the pipe	Ceramic water pipe running north through Trenches 5 and 6 from the existing Church Vestry.
011	T5, 6	Structure	Grey metallic water pipe 0.05m in diameter found at a depth of 0.24m in Trench 5 and 0.4m in Trench 6. The pipe follows ceramic pipe [010].	Metal water pipe entering Trench 5 from the west and then turning and following pipe [012] through Trenches 5 and 6.
012	T6	Structure	Brown salt glazed pipe 0.2m in diameter running northeast-southwest at the southwestern end of Trench 6. Pipe was located at a depth of 0.3m.	Salt glazed water pipe running northeast-southwest in Trench 6.

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	9172	Pre-excavation shot of site.	NE	22/08/2018
2	9173	Pre-excavation shot of site.	SE	22/08/2018
3	9174	Protections around grave to the immediate west of the study area.	E	22/08/2018
4	9175	Protections around grave to the immediate west of the study area.	E	22/08/2018
5	9176	Protections around grave to the immediate west of the study area.	E	22/08/2018
6	9177	Ash gravel (004) in Trench 1.	E	22/08/2018
7	9178	Ash gravel (004) in Trench 1.	E	22/08/2018
8	9179	Ash gravel (004) in Trench 1.	E	22/08/2018
9	9180	Ash gravel (004) in Trench 1.	E	22/08/2018
10	9181	Skull fragment in trench 1.	E	22/08/2018

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
11	9182	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	S	22/08/2018
12	9183	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	S	22/08/2018
13	9184	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	N	22/08/2018
14	9185	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	N	22/08/2018
15	9186	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	E	22/08/2018
16	9187	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	E	22/08/2018
17	9188	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	W	22/08/2018
18	9189	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3 with bones.	N	22/08/2018
19	9190	Mid-excavation shot of western end of trench 2.	E	23/08/2018
20	9191	Mid-excavation shot of western end of trench 2.	E	23/08/2018
21	9192	Mid-excavation shot of western end of trench 2 with bone.	W	23/08/2018
22	9193	Mid-excavation shot of western end of trench 2 with bone.	W	23/08/2018
23	9194	Mid-excavation shot of western end of trench 2 with bone.	W	23/08/2018
24	9195	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3.	W	23/08/2018
25	9196	Mid-excavation shot of trench 3.	W	23/08/2018
26	9197	Mid-excavation shot of trench 1.	S	23/08/2018
27	9198	Mid-excavation shot of trench 1.	S	23/08/2018
28	9199	Mid-excavation shot of trench 1.	SW	23/08/2018
29	9200	Post-excavation shot of trench 1.	S	23/08/2018
30	9201	Post-excavation shot of trench 1.	S	23/08/2018
31	9202	Post-excavation shot of trench 1.	N	23/08/2018
32	9203	General shot of site.	SW	23/08/2018
33	9204	General shot of site.	NW	23/08/2018
34	9205	Bone in trench 4.	W	23/08/2018
35	9206	Post-excavation shot of trench 2.	W	23/08/2018

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
36	9207	Rubble (006) in trench 4.	S	23/08/2018
37	9208	Rubble (006) in trench 4.	S	23/08/2018
38	9209	Rubble (006) in trench 4.	S	23/08/2018
39	9210	Rubble (006) in trench 4.	W	23/08/2018
40	9211	Mid-excavation shot of trench 4.	W	23/08/2018
41	9212	Mid-excavation shot of trench 4	W	23/08/2018
42	9213	Mid-excavation shot of trench 4.	NE	23/08/2018
43	9214	Post-excavation shot of trench 1.	NW	23/08/2018
44	9215	Post-excavation shot of trench 4.	W	24/08/2018
45	9216	Post-excavation shot of trench 4.	NW	24/08/2018
46	9217	Post-excavation shot of trench 4.	SW	24/08/2018
47	9218	Post-excavation shot of trench 4.	SW	24/08/2018
48	9219	Post-excavation shot of trench 4.	SW	24/08/2018
49	9220	Post-excavation shot of trench 3.	N	24/08/2018
50	9221	Post-excavation shot of trench 3.	NE	24/08/2018
51	9222	General shot of development area.	NE	24/08/2018
52	9223	General shot of development area.	NW	24/08/2018
53	9224	General shot of development area.	SW	24/08/2018
54	9225	Working shot of trench 5.	N	27/08/2018
55	9226	Working shot of development area.	NE	27/08/2018
56	9227	Post-excavation shot of trench 5.	N	27/08/2018
57	9228	Post-excavation shot of trench 5.	NW	27/08/2018
58	9229	Post-excavation shot of trench 5.	NW	27/08/2018
59	9230	General shot of development area.	NE	27/08/2018
60	9231	General shot of development area.	NE	27/08/2018

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
61	9232	General shot of development area.	W	27/08/2018
62	9233	General shot of development area.	SE	27/08/2018
63	9234	Post-excavation shot of trench 5.	S	27/08/2018
64	9235	Post-excavation shot of trench 5.	S	27/08/2018
65	693	Post-excavation shot of pipe trench.	WNW	10/09/2018
66	694	Post-excavation shot of pipe trench.	E	10/09/2018
67	695	Post-excavation shot of pipe trench.	W	10/09/2018

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dunlop Parish Church, Dunlop
PROJECT CODE:	RA15058
PARISH:	Dunlop
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Sarah Krischer
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Listed Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 40474 49414
START DATE (this season)	22 nd August 2018
END DATE (this season)	10 th September 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of development work on land immediately to the north of Dunlop Parish Church. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>The monitoring works found a large deposit of made ground containing a large amount of disarticulate human remains as well as stone and iron fragments. This is likely to date from the 1925 extension of the Church vestry. The works did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the development area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dunlop Parish Church
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to the National Record of the Historic Environment

Contact Details

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

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops

Kilwinning t.: 01294 542848

Ayrshire f.: 01294 542849

KA13 6PU e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

End of Document