

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute Archaeological Watching Brief: Data Structure Report Project 4043

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Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute
Archaeological Watching Brief: Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Tod & Taylor Architects Ltd on behalf of
Kilfinan Parish Church

NGR: NR 93438 78891

Project Number: 4043

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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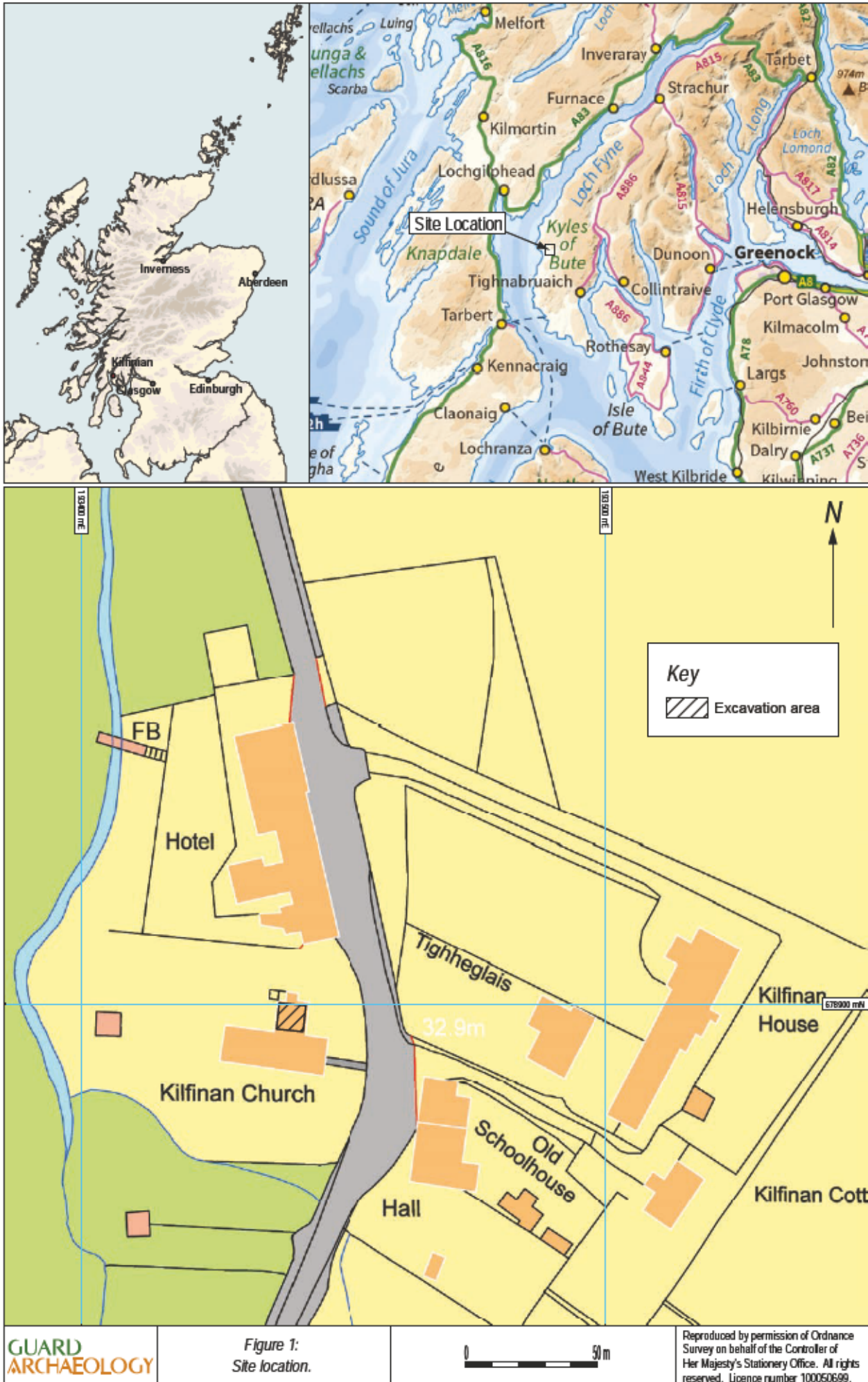
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Tod & Taylor Architects Ltd, working on behalf of Kilfinan Parish Church, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the lowering of an interior floor level. This work formed part of the development of a Lapidarium within the Lamont Aisle of Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute. The work was carried out over four days between 23rd and 26th November 2015. Disarticulated human remains and pieces of masonry were uncovered during the fieldwork. A further assessment and recording work was carried out on 20th April 2016 of two lead coffins found at the Lamont aisle at Kilfinan Parish Church on behalf of Kilfinan Parish Church. The aim of the assessment was to record the coffins and to provide a date if possible based on the coffin construction, decoration and possible associated burial furniture.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief and the assessment and recording of two lead coffins undertaken by GUARD Archaeology on behalf of Tod & Taylor Architects Ltd and Kilfinan Parish Church, during works to lower the floor level within the Lamont Aisle at Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute. The church is category B Listed (LB12079) and lies within the Scheduled area of Kilfinan Church carved stones and burial ground (SM 265), but is not itself included in the scheduling.
- 2.2 During the course of the watching brief approximately 150 human bones and several pieces of older masonry were uncovered. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work between 23rd and 26th November 2015. The assessment and recording of the lead coffins was carried out on 20th April 2016.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies within the village of Kilfinan, and is situated on the west side of the B8000 public road to the south of Otter Ferry on the Cowal peninsula, Argyll & Bute (NGR: NR 93438 78891). The area subject to the watching brief lies within the Lamont Aisle, Kilfinan Parish Church and measures approximately 4.5 by 5.3 metres on plan.
- 3.2 The bedrock at Kilfinan is Ben Lui Schist Formation, a metamorphic rock type that formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago. The original sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas, and were later altered by low-grade metamorphism. The superficial geology consists of Raised Marine Deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2001).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The main fabric of Kilfinan Parish Church has its origins in the medieval period, possibly as early as the thirteenth century. Since the mid-eighteenth century, many alterations have taken place and the present church, with its harled stone, appears relatively modern.
- 4.2 The Scheduled monument comprises the graveyard around Kilfinan Church, which has an extensive and varied collection of medieval sculptured stones. The monument is being rescheduled to include the early Christian, Medieval and post-Reformation stones, and the area within which evidence relating to the early church would be expected to be found.
- 4.3 The churchyard contains a number of medieval slabs, and an extensive and varied collection of post-Reformation stones. In addition, the Lamont Aisle houses a collection of stones from the churchyard. The area to be scheduled comprises the area of the churchyard closest to Kilfinan church and the carved stones within the Lamont Aisle. It is irregular on plan with maximum external dimensions of 37m due N-S and 60m due E-W. The footprint of the modern church is specifically excluded from the scheduling. Also excluded are the mural monuments within the Lamont Aisle. In the graveyard, the top 300 mm of the make-up of all paths and tracks is excluded from the scheduling. Any burial lairs which are still active are also excluded from the scheduling.

The Lapidarium is neither scheduled nor listed and as a result no scheduled monument or listed building consent is required for the ground works within this building's footprint.

- 4.4 The graveyard is of national importance because of its associations with the thirteenth century church, for its fine examples of Medieval grave slabs and its wealth of post-Reformation headstones, and for its potential to provide archaeological information relating to the earlier church or churches which previously occupied the site.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that important built remains were not dismantled or conserved without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:
- to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works associated with the proposed development of the Lapidarium interior and steps;
 - to assess and record the lead coffins found in the Lamont Aisle;
 - to submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of Argyll and Bute Council, and
 - to submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix F).

Methodology

- 6.1 Contextual photographs were taken from all available aspects prior to ground works commencing. Photographs were also taken of the areas around the Lapidarium as a record of the present state of the locale in the event that a degree of reinstatement became necessary. Further photographs were taken of both lead coffins, including detail shots of their state of preservation and any datable characteristics/decorations.
- 6.2 The scope of the watching brief included archaeological monitoring of any ground-breaking interventions associated with the development to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed without first being recorded. The watching brief included the monitoring of all topsoil and/or over-burden stripping operations, which were carried out using hand-tools. During the works, the existing floor level of the Lapidarium was reduced by 350 mm.
- 6.3 The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required formation level. The human remains and artefacts encountered were recorded by photograph and by measured drawing. The skeletal remains were removed for analysis, and will be appropriately re-buried at a later date.
- 6.4 As human remains were encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client, HES and WoSAS were notified immediately and no further work that would disturb the exposed skeletal remains took place until agreement on how to proceed was reached with all parties.
- 6.5 The lead coffins were recorded in situ by photographs and measured drawing. Due to the nature of the material used for their construction they were backfilled after recording was finished.
- 6.6 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation:
- *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2014);*

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014), and
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014).

Results

- 7.1 The total area of the watching brief measured 4.5 by 5.3 metres. The existing floor in the Lamont Aisle was a mixed deposit (Context 001) comprising rubble, sand and gravel with modern material such as plastic cabling (Plate 1). This deposit was removed, under close archaeological supervision, to the required depth of 350 mm by contractors Paul Morley & Son Ltd. Some 150 disarticulated human bones and five pieces of masonry were found distributed throughout the floor deposit.
- 7.2 The locations of the skeletal remains were planned at a scale of 1:20 (Figure 2), and were then removed for further analysis. Throughout the fieldwork, the treatment of human remains was in accordance with Historic Scotland's Operational Policy Paper 5 *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology* (2006).
- 7.3 The five pieces of masonry recovered from the Lamont Aisle have been identified as gravestone fragments. It may be possible to establish their likely date-range(s), and gather any other relevant information they may contain by comparing them with examples of similar gravestone detailing of a known date.
- 7.4 It is worth noting that although all of the human remains were disarticulated there are clear gaps in the distribution across the floor area. It is not certain if this is random or if these gaps reflect the position of episodes where previous disturbance had taken place, perhaps even the original displacement of the inhumations during the construction of the Lapidarium. Analysis and dating of the human remains may provide further insight into this possibility.

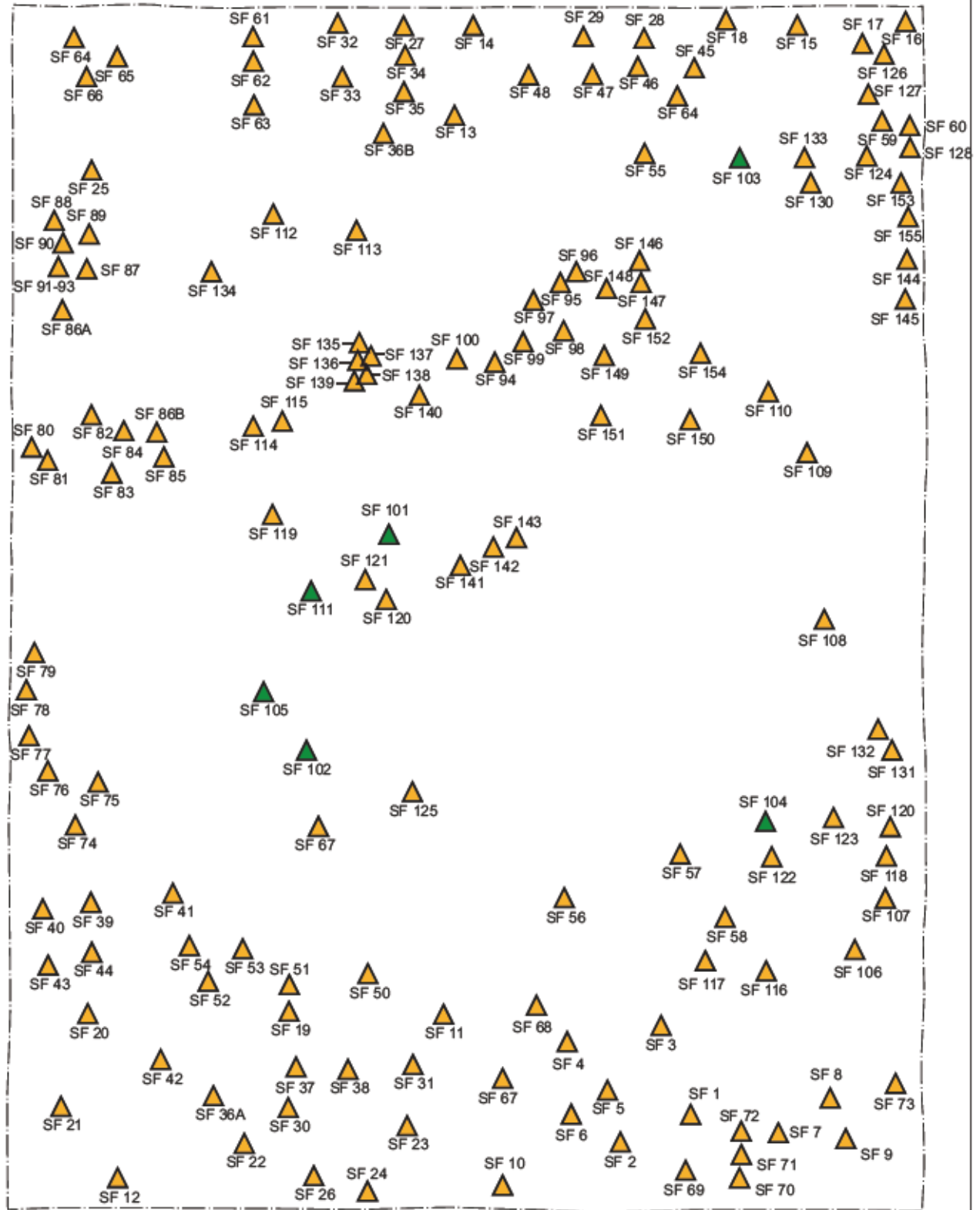


Plate 1: Pre-excavation view of the Lamont Aisle.





Plate 2: Small Finds 80 to 85 in situ.

- 7.5 The two lead coffins were located opposite the entrance door to the Lamont Aisle and south of its east window. They were both orientated east-west, with the head end towards west following Christian tradition. The first one (coffin one) was placed on top of the second coffin (coffin two). Slight traces of burial soil were observed between them both, suggesting that they might have been buried at the same time or that care was taken to remove any grave soil deposited on top of coffin two prior to placing coffin one on top (Plate 3).
- 7.6 Coffin one, measured 1.815 m in length by 0.23 m height and was 0.47 m at its widest point. It was 0.29 m wide at the head end and 0.22 m wide at the foot end. Its lid was domed and presented no decoration or coffin furniture that could aid determining its date. It had caved-in at the centre as well as on both sides around the bottom half. A crack was present at the south side of the foot end, just under the lid, possibly as a result of some collapse of the walls. Some of the welded joints at the centre of the coffin and foot end were missing too. This probably led to the breaking of the seal and exposure to the air of any remains present inside the coffin.



Key

-  Human bone
-  Gravestone fragment



- 7.7 Coffin two was much bigger in size at 2.09 m in length by 0.63 m at its widest point, 0.38 m wide at the head and 0.3 m wide at the foot end. This coffin was not fully exposed due to the nature of the excavated space. Contrary to coffin one, a painted black frame, 80 mm thick, was present at the top of the coffin. Starting after the welded joint, it outlined the entirety of the coffin. Due to the placement of coffin one on top of it and the resulting lack of visibility, no other decoration/inscriptions were observed.



Plate 3: Both coffins exposed.



Plate 4: Inner wood and metal detail in coffin two.

- 7.8 While welding was observed on both coffins' covers, the construction techniques varied. Coffin one's vaulted lid was made of a separate wider lead sheet with the coffin shell folded over the lip and welded in. The welding job was much cruder than in coffin two. Coffin two's lid was same size as its shell and it was not vaulted, giving a uniform trapezoidal appearance to the coffin's profile. Damage due to corrosion at both top edges, revealed a possible metal framed inner wooden shell. (Plate 4: Inner wood and metal detail in coffin two)

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief uncovered disarticulated human remains and pieces of gravestones relating to the earlier use of the site. The number and range of disarticulated human bones retrieved from the Lamont Aisle may represent several individuals, something that could be confirmed through further analysis by an osteoarchaeologist. The distribution of the human remains within existing floor deposit 001 strongly suggests that burials were disturbed during the construction of the Lamont Aisle, and that rather than being reburied as individual inhumations, the bones were haphazardly distributed through the soil.
- 8.2 No datable traits such as breast plates, decoration or inscriptions which could determine the precise date/s or period to which both lead coffins belong were visible during their assessment and recording. This lack of information made the identification of the persons buried difficult. Based on the measurements of the coffins however, it is possible to assume that both were adults. The lack of an outer wooden case, used in combination with lead coffin from the eighteenth century onwards, suggests that both coffins would have been built prior to this period. Considering that the vault in which the coffins are placed was built in 1633 it is postulated that the date of these two coffins could range between 1633 and 1700. However, other excavations of large assemblages such as at Spitalfields, London have demonstrated that in some cases the wooden outer shell can get lost through re-deposition (Reeve and Adams 1993). The disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture found when exposing both coffins demonstrates that the area had been previously disturbed. This disturbance, noted during recent watching brief conducted on this aisle could potentially explain the lack of wooden outer shell (Rennie 2015).
- 8.3 Specialist analysis of the human remains recovered from the Lamont Aisle has the potential to provide details of the individuals buried. Examination of the bones could establish such details as gender, age at death and pathologies for individuals. Radiocarbon dating of some of the bones would involve intrusive analysis, but would establish the date-range(s) represented by the skeletal remains. No further work is recommended on both lead coffins due to the hazardous nature of this material.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work as well as the assessment and recording of two lead coffins has established that human burials were disturbed, most probably during construction of the Lamont Aisle, and that the skeletal remains uncovered at that time were not re-interred as individuals. There is a high probability that further human remains lie within the Lamont Aisle, below the level to which the floor was lowered during these works. Given this probability, it is recommended that any future works within Kilfinan Parish Church involving the disturbance of floor deposits should be subject to close archaeological monitoring. 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. The recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Paul Robins of The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-234271) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the Argyll & Bute HER, the West of Scotland Archaeological Service will validate the OASIS form, thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Roger Taylor of Tod & Taylor Architects Ltd and Mr Sinclair Sutherland, Convenor of Kilfinan Parish Church, for their assistance both before and during the fieldwork. The excavation was carried out by Paul Morley & Son, and was archaeologically monitored by Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda and Iraia Arabaolaza. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Alan Hunter Blair and Diarmuid O Connor, and the report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute
Archaeological Watching Brief:
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey 2001 *Kilfinan (S&D)*. 1:50,000 Series, Geological Maps - Scotland.

Historic Scotland 2006 *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology: Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 5*. <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/the-treatment-of-human-remains-archaeology.pdf>

Appendix B: Feature Descriptions

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Aisle	Compacted floor deposit comprising gravel, sand, pebbles and cobbles. Disarticulated bones, roof tiles and glass are contained in this deposit.	Floor deposit

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	humerus
2	Aisle	001	2	bone	human	pelvis
3	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	radius
4	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
5	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
6	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
7	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
8	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur ball joint
9	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
10	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
11	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
12	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
13	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
14	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
15	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
16	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
17	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	radius
18	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
19	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
20	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
21	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
22	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
23	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
24	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
25	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	tibia
26	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
27	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
28	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
29	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
30	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
31	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	sacrum
32	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
33	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
34	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
35	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	tibia
36	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
36	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
37	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
38	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
39	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
40	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur ball joint
41	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
42	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
43	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
44	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
45	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
46	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	sacrum
47	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	radius
48	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
49	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
50	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
51	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	radius
52	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
53	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
54	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	maxilla
55	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
56	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
57	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
58	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
59	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
60	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	mandible
61	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
62	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
63	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
64	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	humerus
65	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
66	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
67	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
68	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
69	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
70	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
71	-	-	-	-	-	number not used
72	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
73	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
74	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	fibula
75	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	scapula
76	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
77	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
78	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
79	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
80	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
81	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
82	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
83	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
84	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur ball joint
85	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
86	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
86	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
87	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
88	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
89	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
90	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
91	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
92	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
93	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
94	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
95	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
96	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
97	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	scapula
98	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
98	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
99	-	-	-	-	-	number not used
100	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
101	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column base
102	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column fragment
103	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column fragment
104	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column fragment
105	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column fragment
106	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
107	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
108	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
109	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
110	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	maxilla
111	Aisle	001	1	stone	-	column base
112	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	sacrum
113	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur ball joint
114	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
115	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
116	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
117	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
118	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
119	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	scapula
120	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	clavicle
121	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
122	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
123	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
124	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	tibia
125	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	scapula
126	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	radius
127	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	maxilla
128	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
129	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	ulna
130	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	pelvis
131	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
132	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
133	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	humerus
134	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	mandible
135	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
136	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
137	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur ball joint
138	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
139	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
140	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	unidentified
141	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe
141	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	finger/toe

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
142	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	sacrum
143	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
144	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull
145	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	humerus
146	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	fibula
147	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
148	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
149	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	rib
150	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
151	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	vertebra
152	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	femur
153	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	tibia
154	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	maxilla
155	Aisle	001	1	bone	human	skull

Appendix D: List of Digital Photographs

File 1A

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT	-
2	-	Situation	View front church/Aisle at right	E
3	-	Situation	View East wall aisle	EN
4	-	Situation	View North wall aisle plus stairs	N
5	-	Situation	View North-West wall aisle plus join church	NW
6	-	Situation	View West wall aisle	W
7	-	Situation	view graveyard from West wall	W
8	Aisle	Inside	View South wall aisle(join church)	N
9	Aisle	Inside	View North wall aisle	S
10	Aisle	Inside	View East wall aisle	W
11	Aisle	Inside	View West wall aisle	E
12	Aisle	Inside	View ceiling	-
13	Aisle	Inside	View pre-excavation floor aisle	N
14	Aisle	-	MISTAKE	-
15	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 4	N
16	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 2	N
17	Aisle	001	Situation Bone7	N
18	Aisle	001	Situation Top bone 6	N
19	Aisle	001	Situation Bone24 (near S-wall)	N
20	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 18	S
21	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 59	S
22	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 60	S
23	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 61, 62	S
24	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 63	S
25	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 64, 65,66	SW
26	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 67	S
27	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 68	S
28	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 69	N
29	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 70,71	N
30	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 72	N
31	Aisle	001	Situation Bone73	N
32	Aisle	001	Situation Bone74	E
33	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 75	E
34	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 76	E
35	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 77	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
36	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 78,79	S
37	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 80,81,82,83,84,85	E
38	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93	E
39	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 94,95,96,97,98,99,100	N
40	Aisle	001	Situation Column base 101	S
41	Aisle	001	Situation frag. Column 102	S
42	Aisle	001	Situation frag. Column 103	S
43	Aisle	001	Situation frag. Column 104	S
44	Aisle	001	Situation frag. Column 105	S
45	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 106	S
46	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 107	S
47	Aisle	001	Situation Column 111	S
48	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 108	S
49	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 109	S
50	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 110	S
51	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 112	S
52	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 113	S
53	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 114, 115	S
54	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 116	S
55	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 117	S
56	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 118	S
57	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 119	S
58	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 120	S
59	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 121	S
60	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 122	S
61	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 123	S
62	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 124	S
63	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 125	S
64	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 131, 132	S
65	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 59,126,127,128,129,130,133	W
66	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 134	W
67	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 135,136,137,138,139	W
68	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 140	W
69	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 141,142,143	S
70	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 144	W
71	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 144,145	W
72	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 144	S
73	Aisle	001	Situation Bones 146,147,148	S
74	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 149	S
75	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 150	S
76	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 151	S
77	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 152	W
78	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 153	W
79	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 154	S
80	Aisle	001	Situation Bone 155	W
81	Aisle	General Shot	Post. Ex. View Corner N-E	SW
82	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner N-W	SE
83	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner S-E	NW
84	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner S-W	NE
85	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Middle wall West	E
86	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Middle wall East	W
87	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Top wall N	S
88	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Top wall N	S
89	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Floor from top wall N	N
90	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner N-E from middle wall E	ES

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
91	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner SE from wall W	W
92	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner NW from wall E	E
93	Aisle	-	Post. Ex. View Corner SW from wall E	E

File 1B

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT	-
2	Aisle	-	Working shot exposing coffin	W
3	Aisle	-	Working shot exposing coffin	W
4	-	-	Handle found on grave fill	-
5	-	-	Handle found on grave fill (detail)	-
6	-	-	Handle found on grave fill (detail)	-
7	-	-	Handle found on grave fill (detail)	-
8	-	-	Handle found on grave fill (detail)	-
9	Aisle	-	Coffin exposed- east end (bottom end)	-
10	Aisle	-	Coffin exposed- east end (bottom end)	-
11	Aisle	-	Coffin exposed	W
12	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill	-
13	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill	-
14	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill	-
15	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill (decoration)	-
16	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill (decoration)	-
17	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill (decoration)	-
18	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill (decoration)	-
19	Aisle	-	Handle found on grave fill (decoration)	-
20	Aisle	-	Working shot exposing coffin two	W
21	Aisle	-	Detail of batch in situ	W
22	Aisle	-	Detail of batch in situ	S
23	Aisle	-	Detail of both coffins (bottom end)	N
24	Aisle	-	Detail of both coffins (bottom end)	N
25	Aisle	-	Working shot	N
26	Aisle	-	Working shot	NW
27	Aisle	-	Both coffins exposed	W
28	Aisle	-	Both coffins exposed	W
29	Aisle	-	Both coffins exposed	N
30	Aisle	-	Both coffins exposed	N
31	Aisle	-	Detail of both coffins- top end	W
32	Aisle	-	Detail of both coffins- top end	W
33	Aisle	-	Painted decoration (detail)	-
34	Aisle	-	Painted decoration (detail)	-
35	Aisle	-	Painted decoration (detail)	-
36	Aisle	-	Welding job in coffin one	-
37	Aisle	-	Welding job in coffin one	-
38	Aisle	-	Damage on coffin two- shows inner metal and wood?	N
39	Aisle	-	Damage on coffin two- shows inner metal and wood?	N
40	Aisle	-	VOID	-
41	Aisle	-	Inner wood-metal detail (N. side)	-
42	Aisle	-	Gap between coffin one and two (top end)	-
43	Aisle	-	Gap between coffin one and two (detail)	-
44	Aisle	-	North side of both coffins	W
45	Aisle	-	North side of coffin one- caved in	NW
46	Aisle	-	North side of coffin one- caved in	W
47	Aisle	-	North side of coffin one- caved in	W
48	Aisle	-	North side of coffin one- caved in	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
49	Aisle	-	South side damage on coffin two	W
50	Aisle	-	South side damage on coffin two (detail)	W
51	Aisle	-	South side damage on coffin two (detail)	-
52	Aisle	-	South side damage on coffin two (detail)	-
53	Aisle	-	South side damage on coffin two (close up)	-
54	Aisle	-	South side of coffin one- caved in	SW
55	Aisle	-	South side of coffin one- caved in	SW
56	Aisle	-	Lid without welding at coffin one's bottom end	Above
57	Aisle	-	Lid without welding at coffin one's bottom end	Above
58	Aisle	-	Lid without welding at coffin one's bottom end	Above
59	Aisle	-	Damage at bottom end of coffin one	-
60	Aisle	-	Both coffins bottom ends	Above
61	Aisle	-	Both coffins bottom ends	Above
62	Aisle	-	Both coffins bottom half	Above
63	Aisle	-	Both coffins centre	Above
64	Aisle	-	Both coffins top half	Above
65	Aisle	-	Group photo	-

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Kilfinan Parish Church: Archaeological Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	4043
PARISH:	Kilfinan
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Christine Rennie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NR97NW 15
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Disarticulated human remains, two lead coffins
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NR 934 788
START DATE (this season)	23rd November 2015
END DATE (this season)	26th November 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Duffy, P. (2004a) <i>Kilfinan Parish Church (Kilfinan parish), watching brief</i> , <i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , vol. 5, 2004. Page(s): 28. MacGregor, G. (2000a) <i>Kilfinian Parish Church, Argyll and Bute (Kilfinian parish), church</i> , <i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , vol. 1, 2000. Page(s): 16.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief as well as an assessment and recording of two lead coffins during the lowering of an interior floor level as part of the development of a Lapidarium at Kilfinan Parish Church, Argyll & Bute. Disarticulated human remains were uncovered during the fieldwork.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None known
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Kilfinan Parish Church
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, GLASGOW G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	christine.rennie@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	The paper archive will be deposited with NMRS. The disarticulated human remains will be reburied.

Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation

**KILFINAN PARISH CHURCH,
ARGYLL AND BUTE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4043

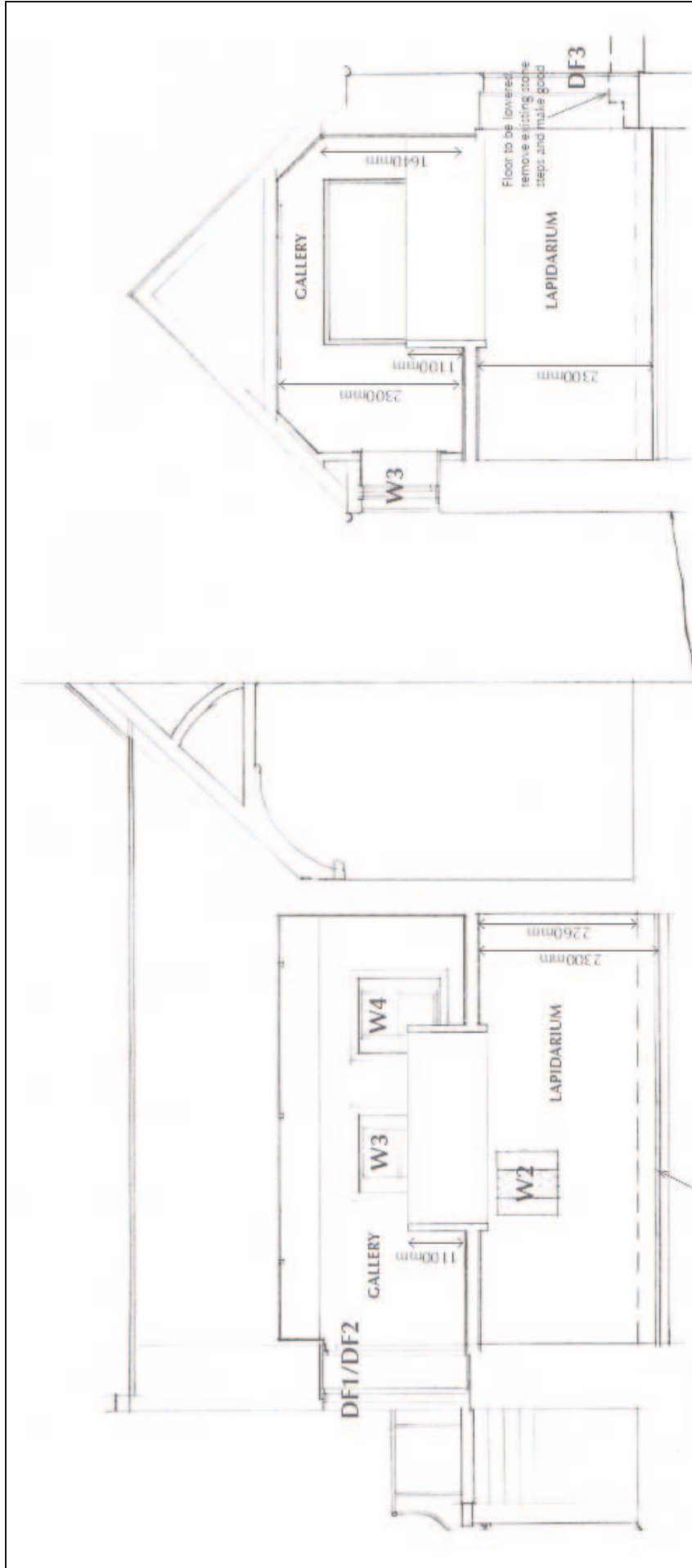


Figure 1:
Lapidarium alterations- reduction of current floor level by 350 mm

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for an archaeological watching brief during the proposed ground works for the Lapidarium development at the B-Listed Kilfinan Parish Church in Argyll and Bute. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will require to be submitted and approved by Argyll and Bute Council Planning Department in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the proposed ground works on the Lapidarium at the B-Listed Kilfinan Parish Church (LB12079) which lies within the Scheduled area for the Kilfinan Church, carved stones and burial ground (SM 265). The scheduled area includes the graveyard and the stones themselves - the lapidarium and church are not included in the schedule, but are listed. This means that the excavations in the lapidarium are not subject to Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The proposed ground works within the Lapidarium will be monitored under an archaeological watching brief in accordance with this WSI. The works associated with the temporary storage of the medieval carved stones was undertaken in accordance with the SMC (Case ID: 201502967), the stones now reside in storage, to be reinstated to the Lamont Aisle within 12 months.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed ground works. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the client.

Site Location

- 3.1 The area (NGR NR 93438 78891) is located approximately 9 km north of the Portavadie Ferry port on the Cowal Peninsula in Argyll and Bute. Kilfinan Church lies to the south of the village of Kilfinan, on the west side of the B8000 road. Although the presence of a church was first noted at the site in the late thirteenth century, the present building is the result of a series of modifications and rebuilding and dates to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (RCAHMS, 1992 104-111). The church itself sits atop a large mound, which falls away steeply to the south and west, and is surrounded by a walled enclosure. The drift geology of the area is mapped as high raised beach underlain predominantly by mica-schist (Geological Survey 1971).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The main fabric of the Kilfinan Parish Church (LB12079) has its origins in the medieval period, possibly the thirteenth century, but many alterations have taken place since the mid-eighteenth century and the present church, with its harled stone, appears relatively modern.
- 4.2 The Scheduled monument (SM 265) comprises the graveyard around Kilfinan Church, which has an extensive and varied collection of medieval sculptured stones. The monument is being rescheduled to include the Early Christian, medieval and post-Reformation stones and the area within which evidence relating to the early church would be expected to be found.
- 4.3 The churchyard contains a number of medieval slabs, and an extensive and varied collection of post-Reformation stones. In addition, the Lamont Aisle houses a collection of stones from the churchyard. The area to be scheduled comprises the area of the churchyard closest to Kilfinan church and the carved stones within the Lamont Aisle. It is irregular on plan with maximum external dimensions of 37m due N-S and 60m due E-W. The footprint of the modern church is specifically excluded from the scheduling. Also excluded are the mural monuments within the Lamont Aisle. In the graveyard, the top 300 mm of the make-up of all paths and tracks is excluded from the scheduling. Any burial lairs which are still active are also excluded from the scheduling. The Lapidarium is neither scheduled nor

listed and as a result no scheduled monument or listed building consent is required for the ground works within this building's footprint.

- 4.4 The graveyard is of national importance because of its associations with the 13th century church; for its fine examples of medieval grave slabs and its wealth of post-Reformation headstones; and for its potential to provide archaeological information relating to the earlier church or churches which previously occupied the site.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important built remains are not dismantled or conserved without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works associated with the proposed development of the Lapidarium interior and steps;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of Argyll and Bute Council.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 6.1 In the first instance contextual photographs will be taken from all available aspects prior to ground works commencing. Photographs will also be taken of the areas around the Lapidarium as a record of the present state of the locale should a degree of reinstatement be necessary.
- 6.5 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of any ground-breaking interventions associated with the development to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all topsoil and/or over-burden stripping operations by machine or by hand-tools. The present floor level of the Lapidarium will be reduced by 350 mm (Figure 1).
- 6.6 One watching brief archaeologist will be required during the proposed ground works which will be undertaken by hand.
- 6.7 During any ground-breaking works the topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required formation level. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the watching brief Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.8 Suitable down time will be provided to the watching brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If significant archaeology is encountered, requiring excavation and recording, an on-site meeting may be arranged as soon as is practicable to include the GUARD Project Manager, the client and WoSAS to agree appropriate mitigation measures.
- 6.9 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
- 6.11 All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address soil development at the site.
- 6.12 Where necessary a representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

- 6.13 In the event that human remains are encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.
- 6.14 If any archaeological deposits encountered are sufficiently significant or complex, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may be required by WoSAS as necessary follow-up works. Any mitigation will be undertaken following agreement between the client and WoSAS.
- 6.15 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.16 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the results of the watching brief. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts recovered.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS and HES.
- 7.4 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Claire Shaw
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works will be 23rd November 2015 subject to approval of WoSAS. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is

envisaged that the watching brief may take between one to two days to complete. All watching brief works will be undertaken in accordance with the appointed site contractor's schedule.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

<http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/SM265>

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation>

<http://www.wosas.net/search.php>

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