

Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Historic Building Record  
Inchture Church  
Inchture  
PERTH & KINROSS  
JH08



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD  
INCHTURE CHURCH, INCHTURE  
PERTH & KINROSS**

**JH08**

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*Illustration 1: Site location plan*

*Illustration 2: Inchtüre Church, ground floor plan, including watching brief features in session house*

*Illustration 3: Location of Vault 05 and other features within session house footprint*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*George Martin Builders Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording on the site of a new disabled access entrance at Inchtute Church. The development area was within an active parish church building reconstructed in 1834 and again (following a destructive fire) in 1891, centred on NGR NO 2811 2878. The watching brief (site code JH08) was undertaken during the period 20<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> August 2016. The overall requirement was to create a photographic and narrative record of the standing building and monitor all groundworks associated with the development. In the course of hand excavation of the floor of the session house annexe on the N side of the main building, a stone barrel vault was exposed; this was found to contain a total of eight lead coffins housing the remains of members of the Kinnaird family. The oldest (reburied) dated from 1689, with the majority being from the early-mid nineteenth century. The vault also contained a stone, concrete and brick dais of later nineteenth century origin and the insertion of a concrete pillar base demonstrated disturbance during the 1890/91 rebuild of the church. The incorporation of the vault beneath the session house suggested it predated the 1834 rebuild, and was likely to be of later Georgian origin. A clay-bonded stub wall exposed outside the vault may represent the remains of a medieval church known to have occupied the site. The coffins were removed to the end of the vault away from the development works and the vault shortened to permit the installation of disabled access to the church.*

## **1 Background**

### **1.1 Introduction**

George Martin Builders Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording on the site of a new disabled access entrance at Inchtute Church. The development area was within an active parish church building centred on NGR NO 2811 2878. The watching brief (site code JH08) was undertaken during the period 20<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> August 2016. The historic building recording survey was carried out on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The overall requirement was to create a photographic and narrative record of the standing building and monitor all groundworks associated with the development.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 15/00736/FLL.

### **1.2 Aims and Objectives**

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area.

### **1.3 Reporting**

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this watching brief and building record. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record.

### **1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues**

This historic building record and watching brief constitute a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

### **1.5 Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank Neil Boyle and Neil Ballantyne of GMB, Paul Stephens of JPS Architects and particularly Rev. Liz Kay of Inchtute Church for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. We also thank Mrs Caroline Best of the Kinnaird family for her understanding, interest and patience. George Martin Builders Ltd funded this survey and watching brief.

## **2 Details of Work**

### **2.1 The Site (Illus 1)**

The church stands on the south side of Moncur Road in the village of Inchtute, opposite the modern primary school buildings (formerly the location of the manse). The village lies in the Carse of Gowrie, on slightly elevated land (the *innis*, or “inch”) overlooking former marsh on the north bank of the Tay Estuary. The church stands on perhaps the highest spot in the village, on ground believed to have been at least partially artificially

raised during the nineteenth century to extend northwards a natural ridge occupied by the churchyard.

## **2.2 Archaeological Potential**

It is highly likely that the medieval parish church stood on this site. Little is known of the form and character of the church. It is on record from the 12th century and was replaced in the early 19th century, when a new church designed by David Mackenzie was constructed in 1834. This magnificent gothic red sandstone building is B-listed. Its interior dates from the 1890s following a fire that gutted the church.

Archaeological work carried out in the Glebe Field to inform a housing development in 2006-7 revealed the footings of stone buildings likely to be medieval in date. Monitoring of repairs to the church wall on the northern boundary of the churchyard in 2003 recorded disarticulated remains but no articulated burials.

## **2.3 Archaeological Method**

The historic building survey consisted of photographic and narrative recording of the building, noting form, function, fabric, construction phasing and any details of particular interest. Unfortunately, scaffolding had already been erected in advance of the survey, obscuring the exterior elevations and thus preventing accurate photographic recording. A full record was nevertheless compiled of the building interior, paying particular attention to the north side, which comprised a porch entrance, session house and internal arched entrance into the sanctuary and where the new disabled access was to be constructed.

Subsequently, all groundworks for the new access were monitored by an archaeologist. These consisted of hand excavation of the session house interior after removal of the floorboards, down to the formation level of a new floor at approximately street level, 2.40m below the floorboards of the session house.

## **2.4 Results of Investigations**

*Exterior shots, prior to work or with scaffolding*



*West elevation*





*West elevation, detail of carved grotesques flanking west entrance*



*North elevation*





*North elevation- with scaffolding*



*South and West elevations, oblique*





*East elevation, with scaffolding*



*Location/setting*

*Historic Building Record- internal features*

- 1) Arches for stairways to E and W of the session house, W example with partially built stair, E base only (visible in the ceiling above the N external entrance and steps to cellar. The stairs were intended for gallery seating planned during the 1890s reconstruction but never installed as the Kirk decided the sanctuary benches were sufficient.
- 2) Fine stained glass chancel window, depicting a cross with seraphim representing the four seasons. This was installed in the year 2000 and is of artistic, but not archaeological interest.
- 3) Memorial to John Adamson Henry, D.D., died 1898, former minister of the church, located W of the pulpit on the N elevation of the sanctuary. Relief portrait in white marble, central to sculpted frieze with flanking columns, brass plate with incised details.
- 4) A blank space outlined in paint alongside the pulpit previously contained a war memorial, removed for safe keeping during the present development.
- 5) The coved and corbelled hammer beam ceiling, of dark wood with two, square, lattice-decorated vents at each end, dated from the 1890s reconstruction.
- 6) Pine board wainscot panelling extended around the entirety of the sanctuary, but was absent from the session house; this also dated from the 1890s.
- 7) The E elevation of the session house was partially of red brick along the lower portion of the wall, this probably resulting from the abandonment of the planned staircases to the gallery, with the space being blocked off instead.
- 8) A small cellar was accessed beneath the E aborted staircase, this comprised two rooms, with the outer containing an iron hatch opening into the churchyard, probably originally for delivering coal for the under floor hypocaust system. The ceiling of this outer room was part-formed from a carved gravestone, the down-turned face showing "S".
- 9) The windows were all double-stacked throughout the building, with the single example in the N elevation of the session house featuring a Norman arch of triple pane width, a 3.00m wide outer embrasure (2.20m wide inner width) 0.50m deep, a hopper in the top of the central pane and plain glass in a lead lattice. The E and W end sanctuary windows were of the same basic pattern, but without hoppers and with stained glass in the E end example (see above). Four Roman arch windows were evenly spaced along the S elevation of the sanctuary, with the central pair being the same width as the Norman arches, but shorter; the outer two windows were narrower, with a 2.20m outer embrasure and 1.50m inner. The outer windows were faced by a matching pair in the N elevation, to either side of the entrance arches (see below).
- 10) Twin arches connected the sanctuary with the session house, formed of three columns on pedestals flanked by the aborted staircase arches. These appeared set slightly to the W of the centre of the session house, but this effect was due to the

foreshortening of the session house ceiling, with a blank space at the E end possibly intended to be roof access from the planned gallery. A single pane, double-stacked window, possibly intended to illuminate the stair, was bisected by the ceiling. A modern partition screen of wood and plaster extended behind the arches to separate the sanctuary from the session house, with movement between the two facilitated by a modern single door; both screen and door were removed in the course of the development.

- 11) A modern toilet cubicle occupied the SW corner of the session house, S of the W entrance. This was constructed of wood and plaster and was entirely removed during the development.

### Watching Brief

Beneath the modern (or possibly Victorian) pine floorboards (01) of the session house, a reddish-brown silt (02) was exposed, containing masonry dust, crushed rubble and debris. This was made ground, probably including elements representing the aftermath of the fire which largely gutted the building prior to the 1890s rebuild. This deposit was an average of 0.80m thick. 0.90m from the main E wall of the session house, exposed during the initial excavation against the N elevation, the foundations of a wall (03) were exposed, keyed in to the N elevation and constructed of red and grey sandstone blocks, most rough-dressed and bonded with lime mortar. The top of (03) lay 0.25-0.35m below the top of deposit (02), or 0.55-0.65m below floorboards (01). At the same level as (03) and projecting 0.15m out from the N elevation, an E-W wall (04) formed the foundation of the elevation from W of (03)- but E of (03) this projection was absent, suggesting (04) was part of a different, probably earlier construction than the main wall. (03) extended across the whole span of the session house (4.40m) and was found to measure 0.40m across the upper course and up to 1.00m across the base, surviving to a height of 1.80m from base to top, the base being 2.40m below floorboards (01) and resting on natural subsoil (28). So substantial a wall could potentially have been weight-bearing and originally have been of considerably greater height (a depiction of the church prior to the 1834 reconstruction shows a tower on the N side in a different position to the modern tower; it is possible that walls (03) and (04) represent part of the foundations of this tower, although a lower structure encasing the vault (see below) is also possible).

Along the S edge of the session house, extending from beneath the modern doorway to the base of the modern toilet cubicle, a slab floor (10) was exposed below 0.25m of deposit (02), comprising greystone slabs 0.63m below floorboards (01). A double row of slabs was visible (the floor also appearing to extend beneath the floor of the sanctuary), those on the S side 0.97m square, with the N row slabs cut down to 0.97m E-W x 0.70m N-S, all being 0.05m thick. The slabs were close-set and not mortared. The exposed floor formed an L-shape 2.56m E-W, 1.20m N-S. Adhering to the surface of (10), a dark grey/black charred organic patch (11) measuring 0.70m in diameter abutted pinkish-orange scorched clay-sand (12) forming a patch measuring 1.00m E-W and 1.90m N-S. Both deposits clearly derived from exposure to high temperatures and presumably represented the effects of the 1890 fire. The presence of these deposits on slabs (10) indicated that the latter predated the fire and may have formed part of the 1834 reconstruction. Within (02), particularly close to the porch entrance in the NW corner of the session house, several loose, fragmentary slabs were noted, while a shaped slab fragment (13) with a semi-circular cut out and chamfered end suggesting

original fitting to a column base, was recovered from (02) in the SW corner; these fragments suggested floor (10) may have been more extensive than the intact section exposed. Partially overlying the E end of floor (10), two chamfered grey sandstone blocks placed one on the other formed what may have been a pedestal base in line with, but directly above, wall (03), which extended beneath floor (10) to continue under the sanctuary. (14) also formed the terminus of a E-W wall base (15), partially buried beneath (02) and extending for 1.70m to E of wall (03), 0.25m wide, comprising a single course of dressed, lime-mortared blocks 0.20m thick. This may have represented the base of a partition wall or sanctuary step.

Under deposit (02) and floor (10), the upper surface of a stone-built barrel vault (05) was exposed immediately under a 0.10m thick layer of compact, stony, reddish-brown sandy silt (17). The apex of the vault lay at 0.50m below floorboards (01), below the porch entrance, with the base of the E side at 1.50m below (01), with the vault on a N-S alignment and extended across the whole width of the session house and 3.20m E of the porch. The vault was constructed of very close-set, rough-dressed sandstone slabs, forming an uneven, irregular upper surface but (noted upon gaining access to the vault interior) a flush, dressed inner surface with white lime mortar bonding. Along the E edge of the vault, a red sand/clay mix containing larger fragments of red sandstone, probably re-deposited natural subsoil, moderately loose and up to 0.25m thick, shading into and similar to (17), was found to lie above a 0.15m thick band of pea gravel (09). These deposits appeared to represent a bedding/levelling layer between wall (03) and vault (05) around the mid-section of the vault on the E side. This may in turn have indicated the former presence of a footpath. Below (08) and filling the 0.70m wide gap between wall (03) and the vault, a deposit of stone rubble, with stones up to 0.50m diameter, some rough dressed or masonry fragments, seemed to represent bracing for the bases of wall and vault, indicating a contemporary relationship.

Due to the covering of silt (17), the vault was initially thought to be a bedrock outcrop, until work dislodged one of the slabs to reveal a small hole close to the base on the E side, just short of the N elevation of the session house. A light was inserted into the vault interior through this hole, sufficient to establish that the structure contained a number of intact coffins. After exploration of the under-floor heating passage system, the entrance to the vault was then located beneath the floorboards in the sanctuary, sealed with poured concrete (16) over concrete slabs. On removal of the slabs, an entrance passage was exposed, roofed with slabs sealed with Portland cement, the slabs being a mix of concrete and re-used stone (possibly gravestones). This suggested the passage was originally unroofed or the original roof had been replaced. The passage measured 2.38m N-S, 1.10m wide and 2.20m high, with stairs leading down from the W blocked off with a pink sandstone and lime mortar wall (23). A carved, bas relief angel in medieval/gothic revival primitivist style on grey sandstone was positioned on the S elevation of the passage at 0.90m above floor level. The passage was floored with slabs under 0.05m of dust. At the N end, the passage connected with the vault proper via a decayed wooden door (22) whose corroded iron hinges and upper bar survived, beneath a single block stone lintel, the upper surface of which had been bonded to the overlying slabs with Portland cement. The bevelled stone doorway contained bolt slots visible in the E side casing, indicating the former presence of a locking bolt.

N of the passage, a vaulted chamber opened up to either side, measuring 5.50m N-S x 5.10m E-W and 2.05m high (internal measurements), with a central passage



demarcated by flanking benches of lime-bonded grey rubble stone, each 3.00m long, 0.30m wide and 0.40m high. The decayed remains of a wooden screen (19) and wooden bench tops (21) lay collapsed against the stone benches and partially filled the spaces between the benches and the vault ceiling. The vault floor was covered with a deposit of dark silt (25), forming a roughly level surface whose slight undulations may have indicated the presence of cobbles- the deposit was not excavated, however. Projecting from the N elevation of the vault, a dais (49) constructed of concrete slabs 0.12m thick, forming table surface and four underlying box alcoves (empty), was supported by machined brick founds (50), (51), (54). The dais measured 2.00m N-S and extended across the full width of vault. A vent opened in the N elevation above the dais. Corroded iron fittings (53), with traces of decayed wood still attached, studded the vault ceiling, suggesting the former presence of wooden cladding.

Positioned around the vault were a total of seven lead coffins, all aligned E-W and with soft furnishings of leather still in evidence, albeit in varying states of preservation. Two coffins (C1, C2) were located across the gap between the W bench and the vault wall; three (C3, C4, C5) were positioned opposite, between the E bench and the vault wall; two (C6, C7) lay on the upper table of the dais, with C7 furthest N. It was possible to identify the remains within most of the coffins on the basis of attached brass name plates, although these were absent from C4 and C5 (the identities of the deceased in these two remain speculative, therefore).

<i>Coffin number</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>
C1	1.94m long, 0.57m wide (max), 0.26m wide (min), 0.34m deep	Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird	1826	Coronet placed on the coffin, baronial crest on embossed brass plate, leather coverings partially intact. 2 <sup>nd</sup> son of George, 7 <sup>th</sup> Baron Kinnaird & Elizabeth Ransom. Died at Brighton.
C2	1.85m long, 0.56m wide (max), 0.26m wide (min), 0.33m deep	Lady Olivia Laetitia Catherine Kinnaird	1858	Brass name plate, leather coverings partially intact. Wife of Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, daughter of William, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Duke of Leinster. Died at Bath.
C3	2.20m long, 0.84m wide (max), 0.40m wide (min), 0.30m deep	Elizabeth Ransom	1784	Brass name plate, leather coverings entirely decayed. Mother-in-law of George, 7 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, mother of Elizabeth Kinnaird, nee Ransom, wife of Griffin Ransom, Esq, banker, of Westminster. Place of death unknown.
C4	1.92m long, 0.56m wide (max), 0.35m wide (min),	Elizabeth Kinnaird?	1805	No name plate, leather covering entirely decayed. Identification by association with C3. Daughter of Elizabeth Ransom and Griffin Ransom, Esq., wife of George, 7 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, mother of Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord

	0.28m deep			Kinnaird and Douglas Kinnaird. Died at Inchture, shortly after husband.
C5	2.09m long, 0.57m wide (max), 0.36m wide (min), 0.32m deep	George, 7 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird?	1805	No name plate, leather covering entirely decayed. Identification by association with C3, C4, C1. Son of Charles, 6 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, husband of Elizabeth Kinnaird, nee Ransom, father of Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird and Douglas Kinnaird. Died at Perth.
C6	2.03m long, 0.60m wide (max), 0.34m wide (min), 0.42m deep	Hon Douglas James William Kinnaird	1830	Brass name plate and elaborate cross decoration in brass tacks, leather coverings intact. 5 <sup>th</sup> son of George, 7 <sup>th</sup> Baron Kinnaird, brother of Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, unmarried. Close friend of Lord Byron. Died in London.
C7	1.74m long, 0.52m wide (max), 0.30m wide (min), 0.37m deep	Hon Frederica Elizabeth Kinnaird	1856	Brass name plate and ornate brass handle and end fittings, lead seals split, partially collapsed. Daughter of Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, wife of Admiral Sir James Hope. Died at Carriden, West Lothian.

After discussion with PKHT, surviving family and the minister of Inchture, it was decided to move the coffins to the S end of the vault, with the entrance passage also being used. The N end of the vault was then dismantled to permit the continuation of the development works. Beneath the dais and placed between brick foundations (50) and (51), graveyard soil (52) was found to cover an eighth lead coffin, badly split and collapsed and partially overlain by partial, disarticulated skeletal remains (SK02, SK03, SK03, the first including long bones, the second and third being skulls only). Again, this was aligned E-W and had clearly been reinterred, positioned as it was in a gap between two late Victorian brick foundation walls. Embossed on the coffin lid were crests incorporating the Saltire and a Latin inscription: *Obitii Decembris Anno 1689 Etatis 73*, with the surrounding initials *L,G,K*.

<i>Coffin number</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Notes</i>
C8	2.05m long, 0.70m wide (max), 0.30m wide (min), depth not exposed (and collapsed)	George, 1 <sup>st</sup> Lord Kinnaird	1689	Coffin collapsed, split, no leather coverings extant. Privy Councillor after 1661, knighted by Charles II 1682, created Lord Kinnaird of Inchture. Died at Drimmie House.

After further discussion, it was decided to preserve Coffin 8 in situ, beneath a sheet of geotextile and the new concrete floor of the disabled access. SK02, SK03 and SK04 are to be reburied in the churchyard on conclusion of the development works.

E of wall (03) and therefore external to vault (05), lower founds were noted projecting 0.16m from the N elevation of session house, 1.40m below floorboards (01), 0.60m below the level of founds/vault enclosure (04). This possibly indicated that this section of the wall was constructed outside of and against the vault enclosure, which therefore pre-dated it. Below (24) a lower step (35) projected 0.15m at a depth of 2.10m below floorboards (01). (24) and (35) were lime-bonded and appeared to be constructed around the profile of wall (03). This 0.90m long section of wall probably dated from the 1834 reconstruction, with the vault being thereby incorporated into the new structure of the session house. Keyed into the N elevation was the W elevation of the session house cellar, its foundations (26) 1.50m below floorboards (01), a single projection continuing to a depth of 2.06m, descending to 2.40m at N end with the natural slope (28)- red/orange sand/gravel mix, natural subsoil at the base of excavation, below graveyard soil (07) at a depth of 1.70m (S end) to 2.40m (N end). Wall (26) was sited within trench (27), a cut extending 0.02m out from the wall, with a fill of red sandstone fragments, dust and mid-brown silt, (30), from the top of the foundation to natural (28). This wall trench was partially below (29), a slab floor, 3 slabs forming a right-angle in the SE corner between wall (26) and wall (03), 0.05m below top of founds of (26), above soil (07), at depth of 0.40m below floorboards (01). This floor may have represented a surface associated with the 1834 rebuild and although lower than floor (10)- over the vault- may have formed part of a passageway alongside the vault. The fact that it was situated partially over wall trench (27) suggested that wall (26) may originally have been the outer wall of this passage.

Below and to the N of floor (29), an intervening interface deposit of brown sand (31) and graveyard soil (07) which extended across the whole of the session house footprint E of wall (03), truncated skeletal remains (SK01) were exposed. These were the heavily disturbed, partial, partially articulated skeletal remains of an adult (probably female, but pelvis incomplete), truncated by both wall (03) and wall (26)/trench (27), at a depth of 1.70m below floorboards (01). No obvious grave cut was noted and there were no nails or coffin fittings in association with the remains. The skull was absent, the lower legs cut by trench (27) of wall (26), the body aligned E-W with head to W. The extant height was 0.70m. The ribs were jumbled, but the legs and arms probably in situ, ie, the mid-section of the grave was undisturbed, with the remains at the base of soil (07), resting on natural (28).

Abutted by floor (29), a stub wall was exposed below the overburden in the SE corner of excavation, 6 courses high, rough-dressed, rounded red sandstone blocks, grey clay bonding, standing 0.80m high at depth of 0.40m below floorboards (01), to natural (28). The wall, which was stepped, followed an E-W alignment on the same line as the N wall of the sanctuary, with 0.80m surviving. (32) was truncated by wall (26) to the E and the concrete base (33) of the central column of the double arch entrance into the sanctuary to the W- this being at the junction with wall (03), the relationship between (03) and (32) destroyed by the pillar insertion. The truncation of wall (32) indicated an earlier origin than the 1834 reconstruction, while the use of clay rather than lime bonding suggested a potentially medieval date; however, the absence of any associated artefactual evidence meant that this could not be corroborated. Located on the extreme

edge of the excavation, the wall was not further threatened by the development and was left in situ.

Further excavation in the NW corner of the session house, prior to work to dismantle vault (05) exposed a graveyard soil (34) beneath the porch steps, similar to soil (07) to the E of wall (03). This overlay part of the W edge of the vault. S of this soil, the lower founds (36) of the W elevation of the session house against the W side of vault (05) bore slight evidence of rebuild at the approximate height of (04) and (03)- ie, the lower portion of the wall may originally have been the W wall of the vault enclosure, and/or base of an earlier tower.

### **3 Interpretation**

The Kinnaird family vault was likely to have preceded the 1834 reconstruction of the church, since its enclosure walls appeared to have been built-in to the fabric of the later session house annexe. The raising of the ground level of the church as evidenced by made ground (02) and other deposits may have been part of the incorporation of the existing vault into the church. Although the earliest remains within the vault, those of George, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Kinnaird, dated from 1689, these had clearly been reinterred beneath a later nineteenth century dais. The second oldest coffin, of Mrs Elizabeth Ransom, may have been installed in the vault close to her death in 1784, ie, the vault may be of later Georgian origin. Rossie Priory, the later seat of the Kinnairds, was not constructed until 1817, with the family vault post-dating this, suggesting the vault at Inchtute could indeed be an earlier place of rest; certainly the family were closely involved in the 1834 reconstruction, which may have been in part due to the presence of the vault.

Stub wall (32) may be the only remnant of an earlier medieval building detected during the development; however, a medieval attribution could not be guaranteed on present evidence.

### **4 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Alder Archaeology consider the terms of reference for the watching brief to have been met and does not recommend further work in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, the Local Government Archaeological Officers for Inchtute.

## Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	Floorboards of session house, most removed prior to WB, level still apparent from skirting, modern pine planking.
02	Red/brown masonry dust and crushed rubble, made ground under session house, 0.80m thick (average), 0.30m below (01)
03	Wall aligned N-S, 0.90m from E elevation of session house, 4.40m long, 0.40m across the upper course and up to 1.00m across the base, surviving to a height of 1.80m from base to top, the base being 2.40m below floorboards (01) and resting on natural subsoil (28). E wall of vault enclosure/base of tower
04	Founds of N-S exterior wall (N elevation of session house) at depth of 0.25-0.35m below floorboards (01), step of 0.15m width S from main wall, lime mortar bonding of dressed stone, possibly originally part of rectangular outer enclosure of vault (05), keyed into wall (03)- possible N-S wall of same enclosure- and later incorporated into rebuild of church
05	Roof of burial vault 5.50m N-S x 5.10m E-W and 2.05m high (internal measurements), plus passage 2.38m N-S, 1.10m wide and 2.20m high, with stairs leading down from the W blocked off with a pink sandstone and lime mortar wall (23). Constructed of very close-set, rough-dressed sandstone slabs, forming an uneven, irregular upper surface but a flush, dressed inner surface with white lime mortar bonding. Containing lead coffins 1-8
06	Large (1.00m <sup>2</sup> ) broken slab, probable remains of floor (smaller, similar fragments within (02)), under 0.35m of (02) in NW corner of session house, above vault (05)
07	Dark grey silt to E of wall (03), inclusions of crushed mortar and rubble fragments, moderately loose, graveyard soil admixed with demolition debris, up to 1.00m thick
08	Pea gravel, loose, 0.80m below floorboards 01, probable bedding/levelling between wall (03) and vault (05), extending across excavated area in spread up to 1.00m wide, 0.15m thick
09	Red sand/clay mix containing larger fragments of red sandstone, moderately loose, over gravel (09), bedding/levelling layer between wall (03) and vault (05) around mid-section of vault on E side, up to 0.25m thick.
10	Slab floor over S end of vault within S and SW corner of session house footprint, comprising greystone slabs 0.63m below floorboards (01). Double row of slabs visible ((10) appearing to extend beneath floor of sanctuary), those on S side 0.97m square, N row slabs cut down to 0.97m E-W x 0.70m N-S, all being 0.05m thick. Close-set, not mortared. Exposed floor formed L-shape 2.56m E-W, 1.20m N-S. Below 0.25m of deposit (02)
11	Dark grey/black charred organic matter, scorching adhering to slabs (10), forming patch 0.70m in diameter
12	Pink/orange heat-discoloured sand patch adhering to slabs (10) forming patch 1.00m E-W x 1.90m N-S
13	Shaped slab fragment, 0.50m (max) x 0.39m (max), with semi-circular cut-away, chamfered section at one end, from within (02) over slabs (10), possibly fitted to column base, but matching lead sheet (18) indicated an original function as a roof or ceiling slab
14	Two chamfered grey sandstone blocks, stacked one on the other, forming pedestal base at NE corner of floor (10), in line with wall (03), projecting 0.27m W from the latter, also forming terminus of E-W wall



	(15)
15	E-W wall founds terminating at base (14), partially buried by (02) to E of wall (03), 0.25m wide, single course of dressed, lime-mortared blocks 0.20m thick, base of partition or sanctuary step
16	Poured concrete sealing original entrance to burial vault (05) within sanctuary, under floorboards and c.0.05m of dust. Almost filling base of floorboard hatch, measuring 1.30m E-W x 1.06m N-S, concrete being 1.00m x 1.06m, gap to the W. 0.10m thick
17	Red sand/silt under floor (10), over vault surface (05), 0.10m thick (average), moderately compact, 15-20% gravel, 10% stone fragments, similar to bedding material (09) but more brownish in colour, over graveyard soil on W side of vault, beneath porch entrance
18	Thin (0.01-2m) lead sheet fragments, including piece exactly matching outline of slab (13), probable roof lead displaced by collapse/demolition following fire
19	Fragmentary wooden partition within burial vault chamber, remains having collapsed N-wards onto coffins from apparent original position 1.00m N of door (22), extending E-W either side of central passage
20	Stone rubble filling base of gap 0.70m wide between wall (03) and vault (05), stones up to 0.50m diameter, some rough dressed or masonry fragments, bracing for bases of wall and vault, indicating contemporary relationship. Under gravel (08) and redeposited natural clay (09)
21	Fragmentary planking, severely decayed, filling floor space between inner benches and vault walls, having previously formed bench surfaces
22	Fragmentary door into vault burial chamber, majority of wood fabric having decayed, corroded iron hinges and upper bar surviving
23	Blocking wall constructed across steps into entrance passage of burial vault, stone rubble and lime mortar
24	Lower founds projecting 0.16m from N elevation of session house, 1.40m below floorboards (01), 0.60m below level of founds/vault enclosure (04), to E of wall (03) and therefore external to vault enclosure, probably part of 1834 build
25	Earth floor of vault (05), roughly level but with slight undulations possibly caused by underlying cobbles (not exposed), red-brown silt, few inclusions, moderately compact, thickness unknown, not excavated
26	E elevation of session house cellar, founds 1.50m below floorboards (01), single projection continuing to depth of 2.06m, descending to 2.40m at N end with natural slope
27	Wall trench of (26), cut extending 0.02m out from wall, fill of rubble (30), from top of founds to base (natural), partially below slabs (29),
28	Red/orange sand/gravel mix, natural subsoil at base of excavation, below graveyard soil (07) at depth of 1.70m (S end) to 2.40m (N end) below floorboards (01)
29	Slab floor, 3 slabs forming a right-angle in SE corner between wall (26) and wall (03), abutting wall stub (32), 0.05m below top of founds of (26), above soil (07), at depth of 0.40m below floorboards (01), partially over wall trench (27)
30	Red sandstone fragments, dust and mid-brown silt, fill of wall trench (27)
31	Deposit intervening between slabs (29) and soil (07), mid-brown sand, moderately compact, 0.04m thick
32	Stub wall in SE corner of excavation, 6 courses high, rough-dressed, rounded red sandstone blocks, grey

	clay bonding, standing 0.80m high at depth of 0.40m below floorboards (01), to natural (28), stepped, E-W alignment, 0.80m surviving (truncated by wall (26) to E and concrete pillar base (33) to W, at junction with wall (03), relationship between (03) and (32) destroyed by pillar insertion
33	Concrete base of 1890s pillar protruding from N-facing section of excavated area, inserted through junction between wall (03) and stub wall (32)
34	Graveyard soil in NW corner of session house, beneath porch entrance steps, similar to soil (07), over vault (05)
35	Lower founds of N elevation in NE corner of excavated area, abutting wall (03) and descending below base of (03), possibly constructed around profile of (03). Lower step, projecting below (24), of more regular appearance than wall (32) at opposite end of (03), bonded with lime mortar rather than clay, 0.90m long (max), at depth of 2.10m below floorboards (01)
36	Lower W elevation of session house, against W side of vault (05), slight evidence of rebuild (mortar line (37)), at approximate height of (04) and (03)- ie, probable W wall of vault enclosure, and/or base of earlier tower
37	Thin (0.05m thick, max) line of white mortar extending along N half of W elevation of session house, above (36)- may represent former toilet cubicle base
38	Coffin C1
39	Coffin C2
40	Coffin C3
41	Coffin C4
42	Coffin C5
43	Coffin C6
44	Coffin C7
45	SK01
46	SK02
47	SK03
48	SK04
49	Dais in N end of burial vault, concrete slabs 0.12m thick, forming table surface and four underlying box alcoves (empty), supported by machined brick founds, dais measures 2.00m N-S and extends across full width of vault
50	E-W brick founds of dais, single brick width, at least 3 courses, along N elevation of session house. Machined bricks, some eroded (re-used) traces of lime mortar
51	E-W brick founds wall of dais, 90cm S of and parallel with (50), single brick width, at least 3 courses, construction as (50)
52	Grave soil in space between (50) and (51), surrounding Coffin 8 and containing remains SK02, 03 and 04, as well as several corroded iron and brass coffin fittings, dark grey-brown humic silt, loose

53	Fragmentary, corroded iron fittings with traces of decayed wood in ceiling of vault (05), remains of wooden cladding
54	E-W brick founds wall of dais, 30cm S of and parallel with (51), single brick width, at least 3 courses, construction as (50) and (51), overlayed with thick rendering of lime mortar, front founds wall of dais

## Appendix 2 Human Remains Register

<i>No</i>	<i>Description</i>
SK01	Heavily disturbed, partial, partially articulated skeletal remains of adult (probably female, but pelvis incomplete), truncated by both wall (03) and wall (26), at depth of 1.70m below floorboards (01). No obvious grave cut, no nails or coffin fittings. Skull absent, lower legs cut by trench (27) of wall (26), body aligned E-W with head at W. Extant height 0.70m. Ribs jumbled, but legs and arms probably in situ, ie mid-section of grave undisturbed, body at base of soil (07), resting on natural (28). Slab floor (29) above and to S of remains
SK02	Partial, disarticulated skeletal remains above Coffin 8, within soil (52), including leg bones directly over coffin and skull (adult) to W of coffin
SK03	Skull, severe damage prior to excavation probably suffered during reburial, lower mandible and most of right of cranium absent, large hole in left brow (pickaxe?), to W of coffin
SK04	Skull, severe damage prior to excavation probably suffered during reburial, lower mandible and majority of right half of cranium and face absent, to W of coffin
C1	Lead coffin, sealed, 1.94m long, 0.57m wide (max), 0.26m wide (min), 0.34m deep, coronet placed on lid, name plate: Charles, 8 <sup>th</sup> Lord Kinnaird, died 1826
C2	Lead coffin, sealed, 1.85m long, 0.56m wide (max), 0.26m wide (min), 0.33m deep, name plate: Lady Olivia Laetitia Catherine Kinnaird, died 1858
C3	Lead coffin, sealed, 2.20m long, 0.84m wide (max), 0.40m wide (min), 0.30m deep, name plate: Mrs Elizabeth Ransom, died 1784
C4	Lead coffin, sealed, 1.92m long, 0.56m wide (max), 0.35m wide (min), 0.28m deep, no name plate visible
C5	Lead coffin, sealed, 2.09m long, 0.57m wide (max), 0.36m wide (min), 0.32m deep, no name plate visible
C6	Lead coffin, sealed, 2.03m long, 0.60m wide (max), 0.34m wide (min), 0.42m deep, name plate: Hon Douglas James William Kinnaird, died 1830
C7	Lead coffin, seals burst, partially collapsed, 1.74m long, 0.52m wide (max), 0.30m wide (min), 0.37m deep, name plate: Hon Frederica Elizabeth Kinnaird, died 1856
C8	Lead coffin, collapsed, longitudinal split along lid, 2.05m long, 0.70m wide (max), 0.30m wide (min), depth not exposed (and collapsed), embossed name plate: George, 1 <sup>st</sup> Lord Kinnaird, died 1689

## Appendix 3 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	<i>Historic Building Record</i>	
0001-2	Internal, W elevation	W
0003	Internal, W end of S elevation	S
0004-5	Internal, mid-section, S elevation	S
0006-8	Internal, mid-section of S elevation with memorial plaque to John Adamson Honey, D.D.	S
0009	Internal, E end of S elevation with pulpit	S
0010	Internal, E end of S elevation	S
0011-13	Internal, E elevation	E
0014	Internal, E end of N elevation	N
0015-17	Internal, E end of N elevation with doorway to E entrance to session house	N
0018	Internal, passage to cellar steps, E entrance to session house	N
0019	Internal, detail, underside of aborted steps to gallery over E end of session house	N
0020	Internal, N elevation, E arch of paired arch entrance, oblique	NE
0021	Internal, N elevation, centre of paired arch entrance and wooden partition screen	N
0022	Internal, N elevation, W arch of paired arch entrance and side arch	N
0023	Internal, N elevation, paired arch entrance, oblique	NE
0024-25	Internal, N elevation, doorway to W porch entrance to session house	N
0026	Internal, W end of N elevation	N
0027	Internal, N elevation, oblique	NE
0028	Internal, S elevation, oblique	SE
0029-34	Internal, general and details of ceiling, nave	Various
0035	Internal, staircase in W end of session house	N
0036	Internal, steps at base of internal staircase	E
0037-38	Internal, detail, banister rail of internal staircase	NE
0039	Internal, detail, external W door of session house	W
0040	Internal, detail, staircase window	NW

0041	Internal, detail, cupboard door at top of staircase	S
0042-44	Internal, N elevation of room at top of stairs	N, NE
0045	Internal, detail, skylight in room at top of stairs	-
0046	Internal, detail, top of cellar stairs	N
0047	Internal, W elevation of cellar	W
0048-52	Internal, details of cellar	Various
0053	Internal, session house, oblique	NW
0054	Internal, W end of N elevation, session house, oblique	NW
0055-56	Internal, W elevation, porch	W
0057	Internal, detail, floor of porch	W
0058-59	Internal, partition screen dividing session house and nave	SE, S
0060	Internal, partition screen and paired arches	S
0061	Internal, brick wall, E elevation of session house	E
0062	Internal, upper gallery, E elevation of session house	E
0063	Internal, detail, window partially blocked by gallery floor, N elevation of session house	N
0064	Exterior, detail carved grotesque heads either side of main entrance doorway	E
0065	Exterior, detail of W elevation, porches of session house and nave, entrances	E
0066	Exterior, W elevation, base	E
0067	Exterior, W elevation	E
0068-69	Exterior, W elevation, N end	E
0070	Exterior, W elevation, S end	E
0071-72	Exterior, N elevation, with steps	E
0073-74	Exterior, N elevation	S
0075	Exterior, N elevation, E end	S
0076	Exterior, N elevation, oblique	SW
0077	Exterior, N elevation	S
0078-80	Exterior, N elevation, oblique	SE
0081	Exterior, S elevation, oblique	NE



0082	Exterior, S elevation, W end	N
0083-85	Exterior, S elevation, mid-section	N
0086	Exterior, S elevation, E end	N
0087	Exterior, E elevation, oblique	NW
0088-90	Exterior, E elevation	W
0091	Exterior, detail, gatepost of former entrance, possible lychgate location	S
0092	Exterior, detail, W porch of session house, step	E
	<i>Watching Brief</i>	
0093-94	W facing section, pit excavated in floor of session house	E
0095-96	S facing section, pit	N
0097	General view, pit, oblique	NW
0098-101	Top of wall 03, visible in W facing section of pit	E
0102	Overburden 02 in W facing section of pit	E
0103-4	Wall founds 04	N
0105-7	Working shots, hand excavation of pit/reducing ground level	NE, NW
0108	Rubble removed during ground reduction	N
0109-10	Shaped masonry from overburden 02 (not in situ)	-
0111-12	Vault roof 05, exposed in pit	W
0113-14	Shaped masonry from overburden 02 (not in situ)	-
0115	Paving slab from overburden 02, NW corner of session house	NW
0116	Working shot, reducing ground level along N elevation, session house	W
0117-18	Floor slabs 06, from overburden 02, not in situ	W
0119-23	Top of wall 03, exposed	W, E, SE
0124-25	Top of vault 05 alongside N elevation, session house	W
0126-29	Wall 03	N, E
0130	Vault 05, below porch entrance	W
0131-33	Wall 03	W, N
0134	Modern screen, partition S wall of session house, arch above with central column aligned with wall 03	W

0135-36	Graveyard soil 07, to E of wall 03	N
0137-38	N elevation, session house, detail of change of fabric E of wall 03, suggesting rebuild	N
0139	Working shot, reduction of ground level in NE corner, session house	NE
0140-43	Wall 03, over soil 07	W, N
0144-45	Working shot, removal of stone block from vault 05	NW
0146-48	Aperture in vault 05 created by removal of stone	W
0149-62	Internal shots of vault from aperture	W, SW, S
0163-68	Floor of session house, floorboards removed	W, N, S
0169-71	Shaped floor slab from column base, not in situ	S, W
0172-82	Floor 10	E, W, N, NW
0183-85	Scorching 11 on floor 10	W
0186	Clay deposit 12 on floor 10	W
0186-89	Wall end 14 over E end of floor 10	W
0190-98	Concrete 16 over entrance to vault under nave	W, N
0199	Working shot, clearing overburden from over vault	NW
0200	Location shot, overburden 02 partially cleared from S end of vault 05	W
0201-4	Concrete 16	N, NE, E
0205-11	Working shots, removal of concrete 16 from vault entrance	NW, W, SW
0212-13	Detail, carved angel on wall of entrance passage of vault	W
0214-16	Detail, reused stone decorations flanking blocked steps into entrance passage to vault	S, W, N
0217-19	General view, collapsed screen remains and coffins inside vault	NW
0220	Detail, lintel of doorway into vault	N
0221-24	Detail, collapsed door of vault	W, N, NE
0225	General view, collapsed screen remains and coffins inside vault	NW
0226-27	Coffin 6 on dais	N, NNE
0228-30	Details, Coffin 1	NW

0231	General view, Coffin 2	NW
0232	General view, Coffins 3 and 4	NE
0233	General view, Coffin 5 and collapsed screen/door wood	NE
0234	Wooden planks on floor of vault, remains of collapsed screen	E
0235	Detail, concrete remedial work, 20 <sup>th</sup> C repair, SE corner of vault	E
0236	Detail, damage from removal of stone in NE corner of vault, on dais	NE
0237	General view, Coffins 6 & 7 on dais	N
0238	Detail, plaque on Coffin 2	W
0239-40	Detail, plaque on Coffin 3	N, W
0241-42	Detail, plaque on Coffin 2	W
0243	Detail, coronet on Coffin 1	W
0244	N facing elevation of entrance passage	S
0245	Detail, reused carved plaque, "ABM" in entrance passage	NW
0246-48	Detail, scratched calculations on underside of floor slabs over entrance passage	-
0249	Detail, hinges of door into vault	W
0250	General view, remains of collapsed door and screen, dais behind	N
0251-52	Gravel 08, along E edge of vault exterior 05	S
0253-57	Redeposited clay, sandstone 09 along E edge of vault exterior 05	S
0258	Gravel 08	S
0259	Wall 03, truncated by works	S
0260-62	Boulder rubble 19 bracing base of wall 03 against E edge of vault	S
0263	Gravel 08 and redeposited sandstone 09, oblique	SW
0264	Gravel 08 and redeposited sandstone 09, under nave entrance from session house	S
0265-81	Vault exterior 05, fully cleaned	W, SW, S, N, E
0282-83	Deposit 20 under porch entrance into session house, over vault	W
0284	Wall 03 (truncated) from top of vault 05	E
0285	Founds 04 abutting E edge of vault	N
0286-91	Blocking wall 23 across steps into entrance passage to vault	W

0292-93	General, entrance to vault from passage, with artificial light	N
0294-95	Detail, W door jamb, entrance to vault	NW
0296-98	Detail, stone lintel of doorway into vault	N
0299-301	Detail, bolt holes in jamb of doorway into vault	E
0302-8	General working shots, session house, with exposed roof of vault	Various
	<i>Watching Brief, additional shots</i>	
0309	Session house, post-removal of floor, pre-excavation	E
0310	Exterior, W and S elevations, oblique	NE
0311	Detail, brass fitting on end of Coffin 7	W
0312	Coffin 6, on dais, oblique	SW
0313	Floor 10	W
0314	Detail, shaped stone from column base	-
0315-16	Detail, re-pointed area of N elevation, session house	S
0317	Detail, guttering and vent on roof of S elevation	N
0318	General, scaffolding on session house	W
0319	General, floor of session house, floor 10 partially exposed	NW
0320-24	Working shots, exposing floor 10	E, W
0325	Wall end 14	E
0326	Working shot, removal of floor 10	W
0327	Detail, collapsed screen inside vault	S
0328	General, concrete over entrance to vault	N
0329	General, silt on vault 05	W
0330	Concrete slab from entrance to vault	W
0331	Coffin 6 on dais in vault	N
0332-3	Nameplate, Coffin 2	W
0334-5	Nameplate, Coffin 3	W
0336	Coffin 2	W
0337	Working shot, cleaning nameplate on Coffin 6	N

0338	Coffin 3, oblique	NE
0339	Coffin 4	E
0340	Coffin 1	W
0341	Detail, crest on Coffin 1	W
0342	Detail, decayed leather on Coffin 7	N
0343	General, Coffins 1 and 2, with decayed wood of collapsed screen	NW
0344	Working shot, photographing Coffin 7	N
0345	Detail, blocked vent/hatch in N elevation of vault	N
0346-8	Detail, coronet on Coffin 1	S, SW
0349	General, vault interior	N
0350	Detail, 20 <sup>th</sup> C concrete repair in SE corner of vault	SE
0351	Detail, carved angel on S elevation of entrance passage to vault	S
0352-4	General, vault interior	N
0355	Collapsed screen 18, against Coffin 1	NW
0356	Coffin 1	W
0357	Coffin 2	W
0358-61	Coffin 3	E
0362-3	Coffin 4	E
0364	Coffin 5, oblique	NE
0365-6	Coffin 6	N
0367	Detail, collapsed screen and concrete repair, SE corner	NE
0368-9	Coffin 1	W
0370-1	Coffin 2	W
0372-4	Coffin 3	E
0375-6	Coffin 4	E
0377-9	Coffin 5	E
0380	Detail, collapsed screen and concrete repair, SE corner	E
0381	Coffin 6	N

0382	Coffin 7	N
0383	Blocked steps from entrance passage	W
0384-5	Detail, reused carved plaques, either side of steps from entrance passage	NW, SW
0386	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 1	W
0387	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 2	W
0388-93	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 3	W
0394	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 6	W
0395-7	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 7	W
0398	Detail, crest on Coffin 7	W
0399-400	Detail, name plaque, Coffin 6	W
0401	Detail, brass fitting on Coffin 7	W
0402	Coffin 6, oblique	SW
	<i>Watching Brief</i>	
0403-4	SK01, in SE corner of session house	S
0405-7	Truncated wall 03	S
0408-10	18 <sup>th</sup> C gravestones to S of church	W
0411-3	Working shots, preparing to clear floor of vault	NW, N
0414-5	Location shots, wood on floor of vault	W
0416	Detail, vent/hatch in N elevation of vault	N
0417	Working shot, cleaning Coffins 3-5	NE
0418	Coffin 5, cleared of debris	E
0419-20	Details, brass coffin fittings	-
0421	Coffin 4, cleared of debris	E
0422-3	Details, remains of wooden ceiling fittings/frame	-
0424-5	Concrete repair in SE corner of vault	SE
0426	Detail, remains of wooden ceiling fittings/frame	NW
0427-32	Brass fittings from Coffin 7	-
0433	General view, vault	N

0434	Detail, floor beneath coffins, cleared of debris	W
0435-40	Floor 25, cleared of debris	N
0441-7	SK01, in SE corner of session house	S
0448-50	Floor slab 29, SE corner of session house	S
0451	Location/working shot, clearing SE corner of session house	SE
0452-6	Floor 29	S, SE
0457	Stub of wall 03 (remainder removed), abutting floor 29	S
0458-62	Wall 26, N-S lateral wall, session house	S, E
0463-5	Wall 32, SE corner of session house	S
0466-8	Detail, concrete inserted into junction of walls 03 and 32	SW
0469-72	Wall 32	S
0473-4	Stub of wall 03, from on top of wall 26	W
0475-7	Undisturbed natural subsoil 28, below SK01	S
0478-9	Wall founds 35, in NE corner of session house	N
0480	Working/location shots, ground level reduced alongside wall 26	N
0481-4	Vault 05, from on top of wall 26	W
0485-6	Location shot, concrete column base beneath twin arch into nave	SW
0487	Vault 05, from on top of wall 26	W
0488	Location shot, session house and nave from wall 26	SW
0489-92	Vault 05	W, N
0493-6	Working shots, dismantling vault 05	NW, W
0497-8	Wall founds 04, inside line of partially dismantled vault	N
0499-504	Partially dismantled vault 05	W
0505-6	Wall 32, from porch entrance	SE
0507-10	General, hessian-covered coffins inside shortened vault	S
0511-15	Blocked vent/hatch in N elevation of partially dismantled vault	N
0516	Working shot, dismantling vault	N
0517-20	Wall 36, W elevation beneath porch entrance to session house	W, SW



0521-4	Partially dismantled vault, from porch entrance	E
0525	Wall 03 (removed) junction with N elevation, session house	N
0526	Partially dismantled vault, dais ledge removed	W
0527	New build wall, new N wall of vault	S
0528-31	Formation level along base of wall 26	E
0532-4	General views, truncated vault, from porch entrance	E, SE
0535-6	SK02, location of skeletal remains over Coffin 8	W
0537-8	Location shots, excavation in N end of vault footprint	NW, N
0539-40	SK02, skeletal remains in W end of excavation over Coffin 8	W
0541	SK02, skull (not in situ)	S
0542	SK03, skull (damage pre-dating excavation, not in situ)	S
0543-4	SK04, skull (damage pre-dating excavation, not in situ)	S
0545	Grave soil 52	W
0546	Coffin fittings (iron handle, brass studs) from soil 52 (not in situ)	N
0547-9	Coffin 8, partially cleaned	W
0550-2	Coffin 8, embossed name and obituary details	W
0553-8	Coffin 8	W
0559-61	Brick founds 52	N, W
0562-3	Brick founds 51	W
0564-5	New concrete floor in place over Coffin 8	N

## Appendix 4 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Floor plan including vault 05, wall 03, floor 10 etc	1:20
2	Floor plan including vault 05	1:20
3	N-facing section , SE corner, including wall 32	1:10
4	Site notes, context descriptions	-
5	Site notes, context descriptions	-

6	Site notes, context descriptions	-
7	Site notes, context descriptions	-
8	Site notes, context descriptions	-
9	Site notes, context descriptions	-
10	Site notes, context descriptions, coffin dimensions	-

## Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Perth & Kinross
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Inchtute Church
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	JH08
<b>PARISH:</b>	Inchtute
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	C Fyles
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Alder Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	HBR, WB
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO22NE 30
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Church
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Lead coffins
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 2811 2878
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	WB 2003
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording on the site of a new disabled access entrance at Inchtute Church. The development area was within an active parish church building reconstructed in 1834 and again (following a destructive fire) in 1891. The overall requirement was to create a photographic and narrative record of the standing building and monitor all groundworks associated with the development. In the course of hand excavation of the floor of the session house annexe on the N side of the main building, a stone barrel vault was exposed; this was found to contain a total of eight lead coffins housing the remains of members of the Kinnaird family. The oldest (reburied) dated from 1689, with the majority being from the early-mid nineteenth century. The vault also contained a stone, concrete and brick dais of later nineteenth century origin and the insertion of a concrete pillar base demonstrated disturbance during the 1890/91 rebuild of the church. The incorporation of the vault beneath the session house suggested it predated the 1834 rebuild, and was likely to be of later Georgian origin. A clay-bonded stub wall exposed outside the vault may represent the remains of a medieval church known to have occupied the site. The coffins were removed to the end of the vault away from the development works and the vault shortened to permit the installation of disabled access to the church.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:director@alderarchaeology.co.uk">director@alderarchaeology.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

## **Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork**

### **6.1 Recording Methodology**

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

### **6.2 Human Remains**

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

### **6.3 Products and Reporting**

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

### **6.4 Artefacts**

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

### **6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland**

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

### **6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety**

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.

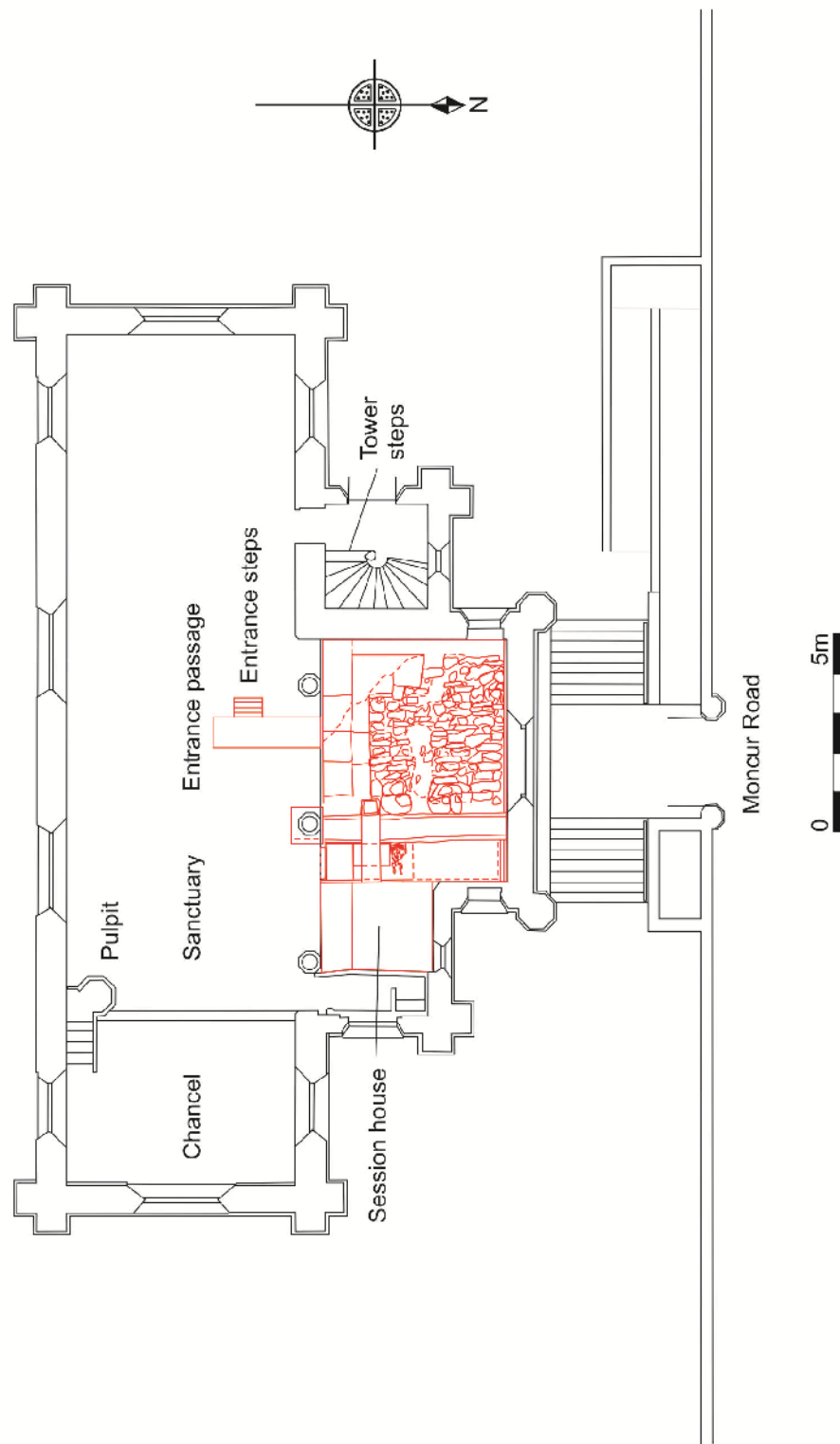
Illus 1



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Illus 2      Inchture Church, ground floor plan, including watching brief features in session house

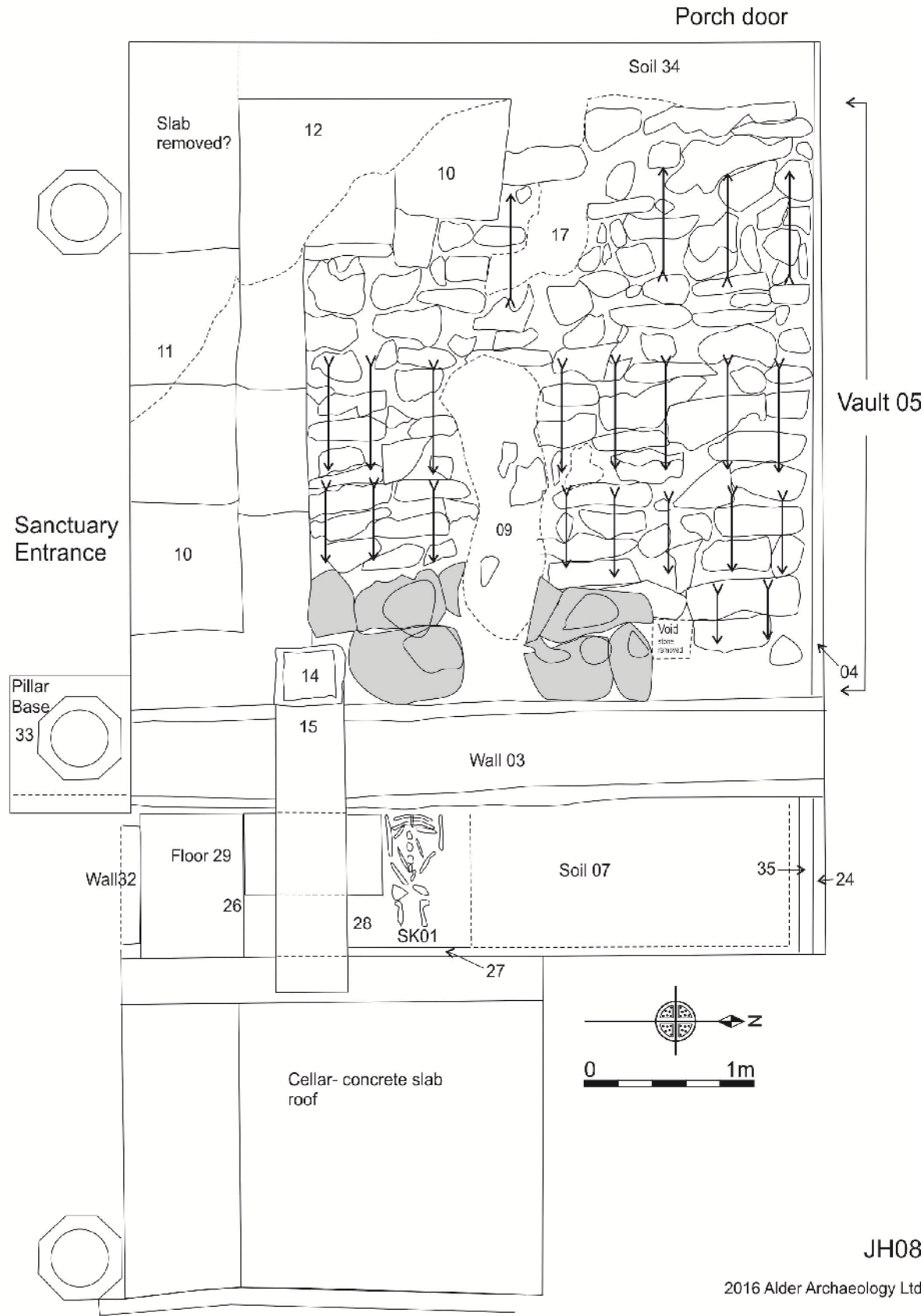


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Illus 3

Location of Vault 05 and other features within  
session house footprint



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