

KOPC/02



# KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

commissioned by The Tay Landscape Partnership (TLP)

October 2015



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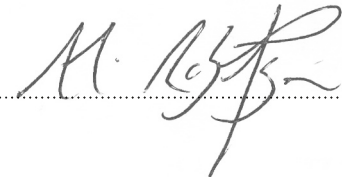
October 2015

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ARCHAEOLOGY**  
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# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS &amp; OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>1</b>
3.1	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	1
3.2	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	2
3.3	TEST PIT EVALUATION	2
3.4	REPORTING AND ARCHIVES	2
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2</b>
4.1	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	2
4.2	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	5
	Body – General	5
	Body – North wall	5
	Body – East Wall	7
	Body – West wall	7
4.3	TEST PIT EVALUATION	10
	Test Pit 1	10
	Test Pit 2	10
	Test Pit 3	10
	The burial aisle	10
4.4	FINDS ASSESSMENT	11
<b>5</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>11</b>
	Phase 1 – 12th to 14th centuries	11
	Phase 2 – 15th century	11
	Phase 3 – 16th century	12
	Phase 4 – 17th-19th century	12
	Internal floor and sub-surface remains	12
	Additional Outputs	12
<b>6</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1	CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	13
<b>7</b>	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>16</b>
	APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC BUILDING ELEVATIONS	16
	APPENDIX 2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	31
	Introduction	31
	Early origins – 12th–14th centuries	31
	Construction of the present Church – 15th century	31
	Post-reformation – 16th century	32
	Later use – 17th-19th century	33
	Conclusions	33



APPENDIX 3	TEST PIT EVALUATION ILLUSTRATIONS	35
APPENDIX 4	SITE REGISTERS	40
APPENDIX 5	DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY	42

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<b>ILLUS 1</b>		
	Site location	viii
<b>ILLUS 3</b>		
	General view of interior of burial aisle, facing NE	3
<b>ILLUS 2</b>		
	Aerial view of photogrammetric model	3
<b>ILLUS 4</b>		
	Suggested phasing for Kinfauns Old Parish Church	4
<b>ILLUS 5</b>		
	North door, facing S	5
<b>ILLUS 6</b>		
	Timber dooks in north wall, facing N	6
<b>ILLUS 7</b>		
	Southern door jamb on east wall, facing south-east and showing possible bolt-hole	7
<b>ILLUS 8</b>		
	Lintel formed of re-used medieval grave slab	8
<b>ILLUS 9</b>		
	Western door jamb of western door on S wall, facing NW	9
<b>ILLUS 10</b>		
	The rib vault in the burial aisle, facing NW	9
<b>ILLUS 11</b>		
	Pop-up information card	13

## APPENDIX 1

<b>ILLUS A1.1</b>		
	N wall elevation, external	17
<b>ILLUS A1.2</b>		
	N wall elevation, internal	19
<b>ILLUS A1.3</b>		
	E wall elevations, external and internal and aisle	21
<b>ILLUS A1.4</b>		
	S wall elevation, external	23
<b>ILLUS A1.5</b>		
	S wall elevation, internal	25

<b>ILLUS A1.6</b>	W wall elevation, external and internal and aisle	27
<b>ILLUS A1.7</b>	Aisle internal elevations	29

## APPENDIX 2

<b>ILLUS A2.1</b>	The semi-circular-headed recess in the north wall of the chancel in 1902 (after MacGibbon and Ross 1902, Fig 1477)	32
<b>ILLUS A2.2</b>	The same recess in a modern photograph (after Fawcett et al 2008a)	32
<b>ILLUS A2.3</b>	Pont's late 16th century map (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)	33
<b>ILLUS A2.4</b>	Ordnance Survey 1860 25-inch (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)	33
<b>ILLUS A2.5</b>	Ordnance Survey 1901 25-inch (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)	33

## APPENDIX 3

<b>ILLUS A3.1</b>	Site location	36
<b>ILLUS A3.2</b>	Wall face and lower part of recess exposed in Test Pit 1. From S	37
<b>ILLUS A3.3</b>	Wall face showing butt joint between nave and south aisle exposed in Test Pit 2. From N	37
<b>ILLUS A3.4</b>	Base of wall with remains of wall plaster. From S	37
<b>ILLUS A3.5</b>	Barrel vault in burial crypt. From N	38
<b>ILLUS A3.6</b>	Lead coffin inside outer wooden coffin in burial crypt. From W	38
<b>ILLUS A3.7</b>	Memorial plaque on internal N wall of burial aisle. From S	38

## LIST OF TABLES

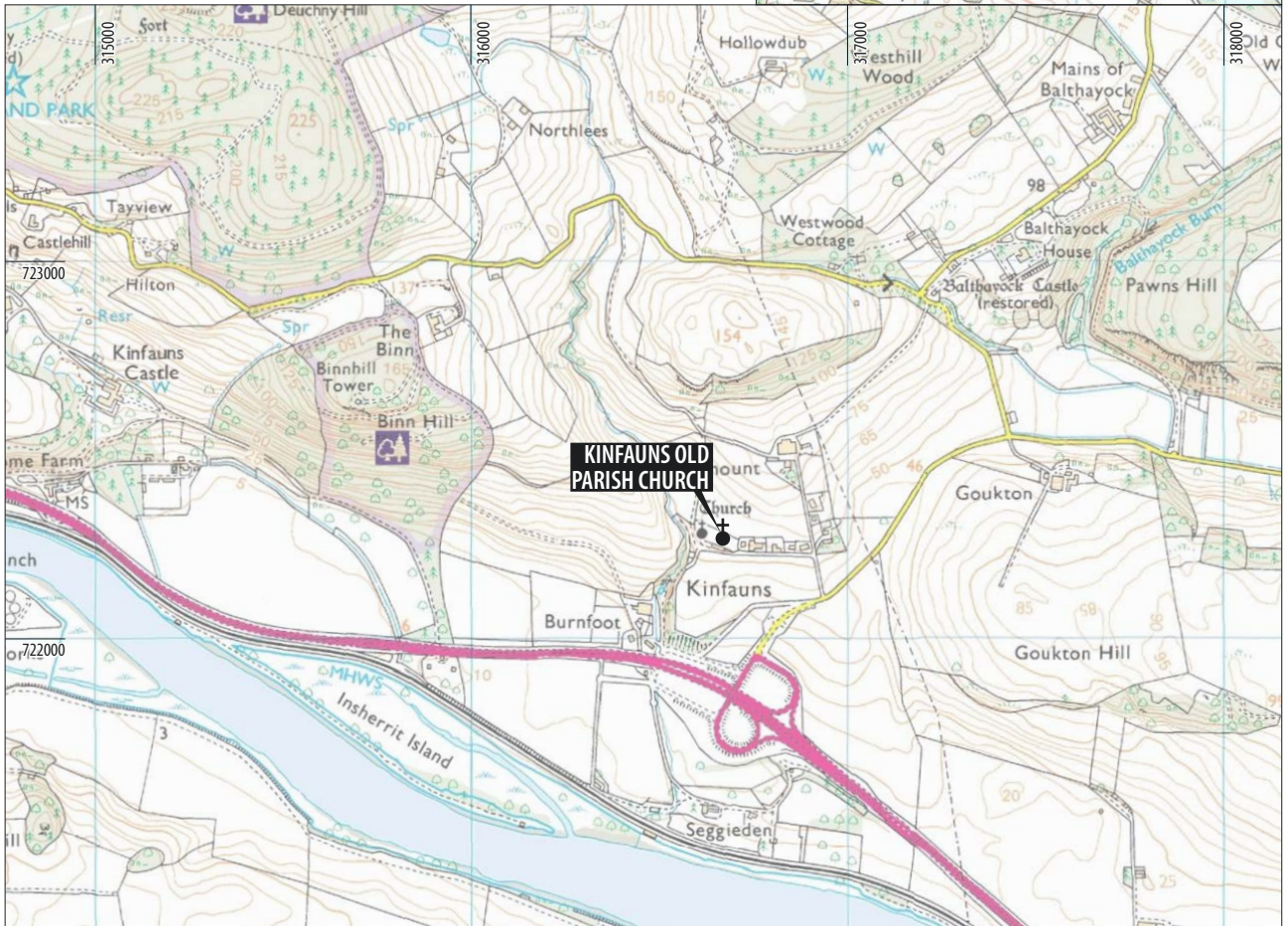
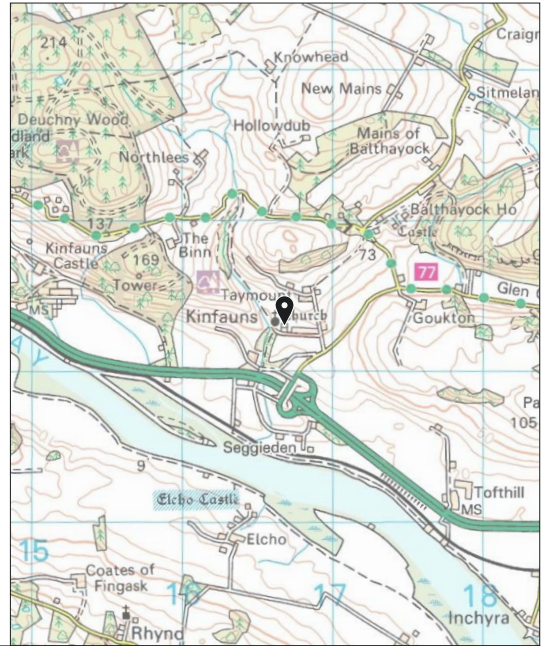
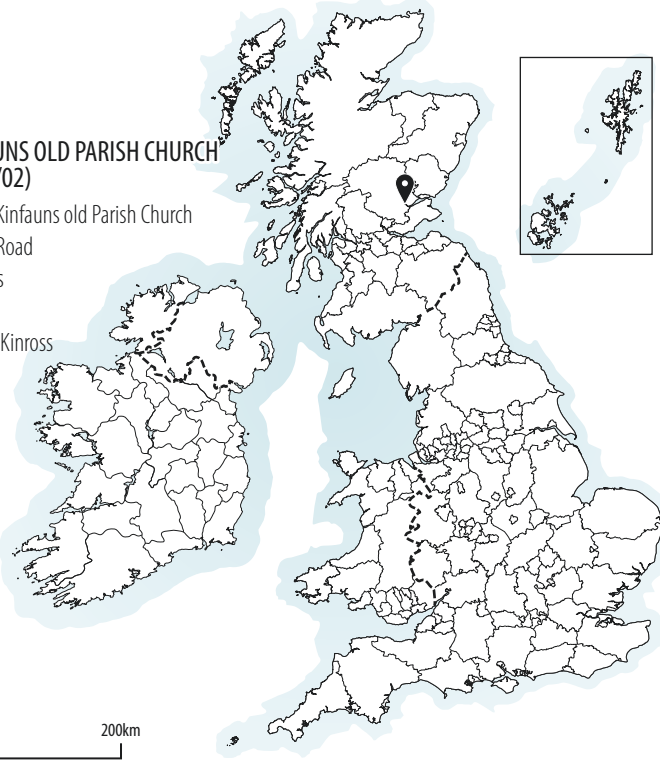
<b>TABLE 1</b>	Finds catalogue	10
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**KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH  
(KOPC/02)**

land at Kinfauns old Parish Church  
Church Road  
Kinfauns  
Perth  
Perth & Kinross

0 200km



0 1km  
scale 1:20,000 @ A4



NORTH

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# KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was appointed by the Tay Landscape Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Kinfauns Old Parish Church, near Perth. The work was undertaken in advance of a programme of repair and consolidation works to the scheduled monument and comprised desk based assessment, historic building recording and test pit evaluation.

The Tay Landscape Partnership is a joint scheme managed and funded by Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, Perth & Kinross Countryside Trust and The Heritage Lottery Fund. This 4 year landscape project will work closely with statutory and community stakeholders with an active interest in the local landscape. The Partnership's vision is: "To celebrate and enhance for future generations the landscapes where the rivers Tay and Earn meet and to reconnect residents and visitors with the natural, built and cultural heritage of the area".

The Old Parish Church lies at NGR: NO 1667 2226, in the village of Kinfauns (**ILLUS 1**) which is in the Tay valley to the north of the A90, approximately three miles east of Perth. The 'old' church was constructed in the early 15th century, most likely on the site of an earlier chapel of Scone Abbey. The building has seen considerable alteration, particularly during The Reformation and was abandoned with the construction of the adjacent new church in 1886 (Melville 1939). The building is a Scheduled Monument (Index Number: 5642) and is included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest as Category B (Reference: 13796). It is also included in the National Monuments Record for Scotland (site number: NO12SE 13) and the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (ID: MPK5428).

At present, the rectangular body of the church is roofless, surviving to a maximum height of 3.5m and generally below the wall-head (**ILLUS 2**). The projecting south aisle is roofed but is no longer watertight (**ILLUS 3**). A resistivity survey was undertaken in the immediate surroundings of the church in 2007 (Morris 2007), and an architectural assessment made in 2012 (Borthwick 2012) and revised in 2014 (Williamson 2014).

### 2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the work was to establish an appropriate record of the monument to inform and mitigate the proposed programme of repair and consolidation work.

Each phase also addressed particular objectives:

Desk Based Assessment- to construct a broad phasing of the structure based on available documentary evidence, in order to provide a working hypothesis to be tested by the subsequent programme of fieldwork.

Historic Building Recording- to provide a full written and illustrative description of the building's fabric and architectural features, and to test the proposed phasing suggested in the desk-based assessment.

Test Pit Evaluation- to gain further information on phasing and structural detail, as well as identifying the original floor level within the church to determine if reduction and levelling back to this height is appropriate.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

The assessment representing the initial phase of the archaeological programme included consultation of:

- databases maintained by Historic Scotland and all archaeological records in the National Monuments Record Scotland relating to the monument (including relevant aerial photographs).
- all records held by the local Historic Environment Record relating to the monument.
- maps held by the National Map Library of Scotland/local archives.
- readily available, relevant published sources.



## 3.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The second phase of work was undertaken on 25th March, 2015 and comprised:

- a detailed written description of fabric and architectural features in the form of annotated sketches and notes. This was done on an elevation-by-elevation basis.
- a full photographic record, captured using an 18mp digital SLR camera, with metric scales where appropriate.
- a detailed photogrammetric model (**ILLUS 2**), from which metric elevations and other detail was subsequently obtained. This was recorded using an 18mp digital SLR camera, elevated photo pole and remote viewer, and controlled by total station. The resulting photo set and survey data was processed in Agisoft PhotoScan Professional software to create a number of 3D models and metric ortho-images used to illustrate this report (Appendix 1). This data also formed the basis of further visual and interactive representations to be used in community engagement and outreach activities. (**ILLUS 11**)

## 3.3 TEST PIT EVALUATION

The third phase of work took place on the 29th July 2015 and consisted of excavation of three pits located on the interior of the structure. Turf and topsoil was removed by hand and stored next to the test pits on sheets of terram. Excavation continued until significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Small sondages were excavated to further investigate these deposits. The stratigraphy of each test pit was recorded in full, following the CIFA Standards and Guidance for Conducting Archaeological Excavations.

Archaeological features and deposits were hand excavated and recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets. A complete record of the contexts can be found in the Context Register (Appendix 1.1). A site plan including the location of all test pits was recorded digitally using a dGPS and related to the National Grid. A series of digital images were taken for illustrative purposes. In addition Test Pit 1 was recorded in 3D using photogrammetry.

## 3.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 3) and the OASIS database (headland1-220039).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

# 4 RESULTS

## 4.1 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

The full assessment can be found in Appendix 2 and shall not be repeated here. The following summarises the findings and presents a brief historical background and phasing of the monument.

## Early origins – 12th–14th Centuries

The name Kinfauns is derived from the Celtic language and describes the situation at the head of a narrow valley which opens into the Carse of Gowrie, the stretch of flat land between Perth and Dundee along the north shore of the Firth of Tay. The first ecclesiastical reference to Kinfauns dates to 1115 (Smythe 1838, 31), when it was granted as a dependent chapel to Scone by King Alexander I, and confirmed by the Bishop Richard of St Andrews in 1163–78 (Fawcett et al 2008a). No further reference to the chapel was found until the late 14th century, with Bishop Walter Traill's 1395 confirmation of Scone's churches and Pope Benedict XIII's response in the same year (*ibid*).

## Construction of the present Church – 15th Century

The core of the extant building was constructed in the early 15th century and had achieved parochial status by 1419, with a supplication to the pope requesting an indulgence for all those visiting the chapel of St Ninian and contributing towards its maintenance (locating the chapel in the parish of Kinfauns; Fawcett et al 2008a).

The building comprised a simple rectangular sandstone structure, the original length of which is uncertain but likely to have been shorter than the surviving remains. Its height is also unknown but was almost certainly gabled. It is likely that the principal façade was to the south, with possibly two doorways (for nave and chancel) and a window on the southern elevation, and a single round-headed door to the north.

A number of original features from this phase appear to survive, including a semi-circular-headed recess in the north chancel wall. The location would be favoured for a tomb, being close to where the holy mysteries were celebrated, and also possibly used as an Easter sepulchre (Fawcett 2002, 305). A small (now infilled) rectangular aumbry adjacent to the recess (possibly representing a simple sacrament house) and a small ogee-headed water stoup next to the western door on the south wall may also date to this phase.

## Post-reformation – 16th Century

The first explicit mention of the Kirk at Kinfauns (as opposed to the chapel) dates to 1561, immediately following the reformation (Smythe 1843, 216). The change in practice brought about by the Reformation required a number of modifications that may have included concealment of the sepulchre in the north wall (Fawcett et al 2008a) and blocking of the adjacent aumbry.

A small, square southern aisle was added that contains an inscribed mural tablet to 1598, corresponding with the establishment of a family burial aisle by John Charteris and his wife Janet Chisholm.

## Later use – 17th–19th Century

Map evidence shows the continued presence of the church in the 17th century (as 'K Kinfauns' on Adair 1683) and 18th century (as 'Kinfaun' on Moll 1745).

The Statistical Account of 1793 mentions that the church was repaired in 1789 'and is now a decent and comfortable place of worship'



ILLUS 2

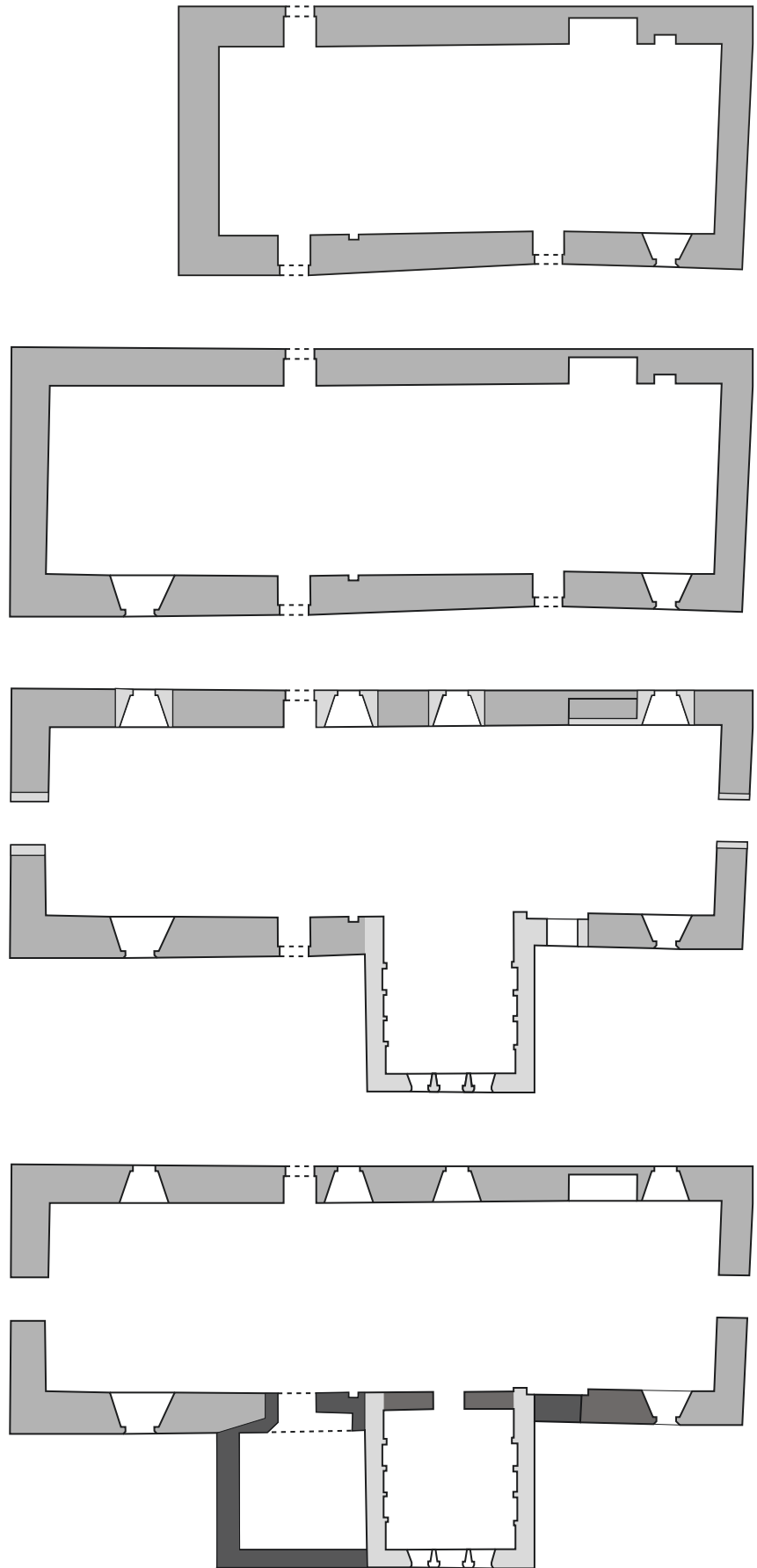
Aerial view of photogrammetric model



ILLUS 3

General view of interior of burial aisle, facing NE





KEY

- phase 2
- phase 3
- phase 4

ILLUS 4

Suggested phasing for Kinfauns Old Parish Church



ILLUS 5

North door, facing S

(Chapman 1793, 222). The first detailed mapping by the Ordnance Survey in the mid-19th century provides more structural information. The church by this time had a further stone building incorporated to the west of the southern aisle – this would appear to be a second aisle, built by Thomas Mackenzie in 1840 (Dictionary of Scottish Architects).

The church fell out of use and was replaced by a newer building by Andrew Heiton in 1868. The old building appears to have been stripped out at this point, with only minimal effort made to prevent complete collapse (Fawcett et al 2008a). The 1901 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map shows the old church in ruins, and the new one built to the west-north-west.

## 4.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The results below present a detailed description of the fabric of the church. Since the main body of the church shows significant evidence for alteration, it has been covered on a wall-by-wall basis. The burial aisle to the south is simpler and is described in its entirety. The external and internal details are separated for clarity. A phased plan can be found in ILLUS 4. Orthographic elevation images and annotated and phased line drawings for each elevation can be found in Appendix 1 (ILLUS A1.1 – A1.7). The internal elevations of the burial aisle are directly annotated as the phasing is more straightforward.

### Body – General

The body of the church measures 7.4-7.7m wide by 21.6m externally, and 5.7m by 19.8m internally. The wall thickness varies; the north and

south walls are around 1.1m thick, the west wall 1.0m thick and the east wall only 0.8m thick. The building stands to 3.7m high at the east end, and possibly slightly higher to the west, although the wallhead here was obscured by ivy. No direct evidence for the structure or height of the roof was seen, although it was almost certainly pitched with east and west gables, and has been replaced (and possibly raised) at least once – see below.

No part of the floor was seen, however the edge of a possible stoop in the east doorway may provide an indication of floor level. Based on this, there is between 0.4m and 1.0m of debris covering the floor of the church – this may be reduced if the floor level was higher than the stoop. This would align better with the estimate of 0.2m of debris adjacent to the semi-circular headed recess in the north wall suggested in the desk-based assessment. The debris comprised a mixture of collapsed stone, soil and plants. Some fragments architectural masonry were evident on the surface.

### Body – North wall

#### *Exterior*

The north wall stood to around 12 courses (approximately 3.5-4m) with three different fabric types evident (ILLUS A1.1). The lower six to ten courses and most of the east and west ends were principally of a similar coursed grey/brown sandstone as the east elevation and may be presumed original. Two original features are evident; the first being the vaulting of the internal semi-circular chancel recess which can be seen externally and is built of red sandstone and infilled





ILLUS 6

Timber dooks in north wall, facing N

with the same grey/brown coursed stone as the surrounding wall. The second seemingly original feature is the low, round-headed nave door, also in red sandstone and embellished with neatly tooled grooves forming a rounded moulding around the doorway (ILLUS 5). There is a break in the original building fabric to the west end though it is unclear whether this is a break in build or a later crack.

The wall appears to have been heavily rebuilt to incorporate four substantial rectangular windows. The fabric surrounding these openings is of thinner and more variable stone that was only partially coursed, there does not seem to be a lot of re-use of original squared stone. The windows were of similar style with heavy red/grey sandstone surrounds with some horizontal tooling. Three of the windows were at the same height, and all missing their lintels. The easternmost window was built lower in the wall and survived intact, almost abutting the stone arch for the chancel recess. This may be an indication that a gallery had been constructed at this end that would have blocked a higher window. The stonework around the top of the windows is distinct in that it is completely uncoursed and comprises a mixture of roughly squared and unshaped, sub-rounded stones with many packing stones. This could relate to the insertion of the windows but may also be a later phase, possibly relating to a later replacement of the roof. The wall heads have been largely consolidated with modern cement although this is generally obscured by ivy, which has taken a strong hold in the fabric of this wall and poses a threat to its stability. Two memorials have been incorporated into the wall in the 19th century, one each at the east and west ends. The one at the east end has since collapsed and been removed to the burial aisle for safety. A large section of the core of

the wall is now visible where it was originally positioned. This shows a heavily mortared random rubble core although this may have seen consolidated during the installation or removal of the memorial.

#### *Interior*

The internal elevation of the north wall mirrors many of the features of the outside (ILLUS A1.2). The quality of construction is variable, with the most neatly coursed grey and red squared sandstone blocks most evident up to around eight courses between the westernmost window and the doorway; and around the chancel recess, although here it seems to have subsided somewhat. The rest of the wall appears to have been built of more random rubble – this may align somewhat with the addition of the four windows although it is not as clear as on the outside. Large parts of the elevation were obscured by ivy, including below the westernmost window where a possible break in build was identified on the outside.

The round-headed doorway is rectangular on the interior, the lintel formed of a re-used medieval grave slab – this has split in two and is presently supported by timber props. Timber lintels span the inside of the doorway behind the stone slab. The chancel recess is finished in red sandstone packed with shell used as spacers lime putty, now exposed due to erosion. Some of the protruding detailing appears to have been removed, perhaps around the time of the reformation when the recess may have been entirely covered up. A small rectangular aumbry could be seen at the very eastern end of the elevation; this has been blocked with brick and whinstone (possibly as part of the conversion for protestant worship at the Reformation).



There are timber dooks and dook-holes throughout the elevation (ILLUS 6), regardless of the stonework and so these must be assumed to be a later addition.

## Body – East Wall

### *Exterior*

The fabric of the wall comprises regular courses of squared grey/brown sandstone blocks (ILLUS A1.3). The gaps between the blocks are large and irregular and are frequently pinned with small stones (snecked construction). The surface of some of the stones has been coarsely pecked. The mortar was a coarse grey lime mortar, which was also applied in places as a render on the northern part of the elevation and likely to be relatively recent. There are several small areas of repair, where a larger stone has been removed and replaced with several smaller ones, including some black whinstone fragments which are otherwise absent from fabric. An iron fitting was noted on the south side above head height and may have been a mounting for a bell. A possible foundation course of smaller, more rounded stone was visible on the northern part of the elevation, where the ground level was somewhat reduced. The wallhead is sealed with modern cement – most likely the result of stabilisation in the 19th- or 20th centuries. Although some ivy was growing from the top of the wall, this was one of the least affected parts of the building.

The quoins are of long, neatly squared red sandstone ashlar with fine pecked tooling. They are irregular in height and do not align well with the coursing of the main fabric. A possible crack (or at least a significant gap) is evident especially on the southern side of this elevation. The quoins on the north side of the elevation appear a little shorter than those on the south. A projecting chamfered string course of the same stone and finish as the quoins divides the wall at a height of 2.3m. Some of the stones appeared heavily weathered or otherwise damaged. Thin pinning stones are evident above and below this course, as well as between some of the quoins. The fabric above and below this course is not perceptibly different.

The only significant modification to this elevation appears to be the insertion of a central doorway. This was built using very thin grey or red sandstone facings with some horizontal tooling. They are pinned in places with slate. A stoop was just visible on the northern side of the doorway. There was no obvious sign of fittings for hinges, but the potential remains for a pivot in the stoop. A small possible bolt-hole was observed in the southern jamb (ILLUS 7).

### *Interior*

The internal stonework was of random grey, red and brown sandstone blocks (ILLUS A1.3). These have been built to a face and some are roughly squared, although there are many large gaps and packing stones. This would undoubtedly have been rendered – there was no obvious sign of dook-holes on this elevation although these would not necessarily be readily distinguished from gaps in the masonry. A patch of fine grey lime render survived to the northern side although this is unlikely to be original. The insertion of the doorway is especially clear internally. This elevation suffered from considerable ivy coverage and the build-up of debris against the stonework.



ILLUS 7

Southern door jamb on east wall, facing south-east and showing possible bolt-hole

## Body – West wall

### *Exterior*

This end of the church was heavily obscured by ivy and affected by lichen, but enough stonework was visible to characterise it. The fabric of this wall is similar to that of the east wall, comprising of coursed, squared sandstone blocks (ILLUS A1.4). There is a higher proportion of red sandstone on the northern part of the wall. To the south, there is a greater use of thin pinning stones between courses. This may suggest a partial rebuilding of the wall, reusing the original stone. Alternatively, the pinning may have been inserted to counter subsidence or other vertical shift in the masonry. This sinking can be seen especially in the lower courses to the south of the doorway. There has been significant further repair using smaller stones and whinstone to replace larger blocks. A projecting foundation course is visible to the north.

There is no sign of a chamfered projection as on the east wall, although it may be hidden by ivy. There is some possibility that part of the upper wall to the south of the doorway has been rebuilt – a line of thin packing stones can be seen, above which the coursing of the masonry is less regular. This suggests the insertion of the doorway may be a later addition carried out in the 16th century. The jambs of this doorway and the method of insertion are very similar to those on the east wall. The southern jamb has partly collapsed revealing the rubble-and-mortar wall core.

### *Interior*

The interior of the west wall was largely obscured by ivy (ILLUS A1.4). The visible fabric was similar to other parts of the interior, with some



ILLUS 8

Lintel formed of re-used medieval grave slab

respect to coursing and generally squared red-and-grey sandstone blocks. The insertion of the door at this end can be seen in the stonework as a break in build. No further features of interest were recorded on this elevation.

## Body – South wall

### *Exterior*

The west end of the south wall appears to be largely original, although largely obscured by ivy (ILLUS A1.5). The wall fabric is consistent with that of the southern part of the west wall, comprising large squared blocks in courses, pinned with flat pinning stones. This section contains a window which originally featured a medieval grave slab re-used as a lintel, although this is now lying inside the church (ILLUS 8). The window does not appear to be a later insertion, with the wall around it forming part of the same build. The frame is of grey sandstone, which differs from the red sandstone used in the detailing of other potentially original features.

The section closest to the burial aisle is much more disturbed. It is presently formed into an opening, most likely associated with a second burial aisle constructed here during the early 19th century. This opening most likely replaced an original one (as attested by the small water stoup inside) that would have aligned broadly with the door on the north wall. The west jamb appears to be well keyed in to the original masonry but it is unclear if it is a modified original medieval jamb or a 19th century insertion (ILLUS 9). The east jamb has been replaced entirely by a small stub wall of brick and re-used stone that has been used to support the wall of the burial aisle – this is most likely 19th- or 20th-century consolidation. There is a possibility that a small section of original fabric has been incorporated into the interior of the wall – see below.

East of the burial aisle, the south wall again comprises a number of different phases. The lower part of the wall appears to be of original medieval fabric, incorporating a neatly chamfered grey sandstone window frame with a reused medieval grave slab serving as an external lintel. The window was slightly higher than the equivalent on the north wall. The eastern jamb of an original doorway is visible to the west of the window, formed in large red sandstone blocks. This has been blocked, and may have been reused as a window, perhaps when the burial aisle was added. As on the north elevation, the masonry above window level is uncoursed and comprises much more random and less squared blocks. This most likely relates to a partial reconstruction of the wall at some time.

More recent features include repairs in brick and the construction of a curving abutment to support the burial aisle – these most likely relate to 19th- or 20th-century consolidation work.

### *Interior*

Most of the west end of the south wall was completely obscured by ivy. The position of a small ogee-headed water stoup to the west of the burial aisle is interesting. It is possible that it is in-situ, having been avoided by the construction of the burial aisle and the later consolidation works to support it. It is also possible that it has been moved from its original location and reincorporated as a feature – this may also help explain why it is so close to the ground. The top of the stoup is carved from a single block of stone and the base has been heavily eroded or broken away.

The insertion of the burial aisle would certainly have required the removal of a large section of the south wall of the church and possibly involved significant rebuilding. It may have originally been built as a Laird's 'loft' with an open archway. When converted to a burial aisle





9



10

ILLUS 9

Western door jamb of western door on S wall, facing NW

ILLUS 10

The rib vault in the burial aisle, facing NW

the archway was blocked up with a door leading into the nave. There has been no clear attempt to tie the two buildings together, and the stonework of the original church appears to simply abut that of the aisle.

At the east end, considerable collapse and repair was evident. This includes the use of some modern brick and cement, which obscures some of the structural detail. Much of the stonework above the eastern window has collapsed since the wall head was consolidated. This is likely due to the poor state of the timber lintels, which have largely rotted out. The adjacent medieval doorway appears to have been reused as a window. This was further strengthened in the 19th century using a cast iron prop and a small curved revetment wall.

## Burial Aisle

### *Exterior*

The burial aisle is situated a short way to the east of mid-point on the south wall. It measures 5m square and survives to its full height of 7.25m. The building appears to have been built in a single phase, with only minor subsequent modification and repair. The external masonry comprises coursed grey and red sandstone blocks, with some pecked tool marks. The present grey cement render seems to have been a relatively recent attempt to consolidate the structure, and has neat lines to simulate ashlar construction. The render appears to have accelerated the weathering of the masonry, with clear signs of spalling; particularly on the south elevation.

The roof is of pitched slate, gabled to north and south. A decorative finial on the north gable has been removed. Ivy has grown through the roof on the eastern side and has dislodged some of the slates here. The ivy has also worked its way through to the interior.

The northern elevation (ILLUS A1.5) would have been partly incorporated into the interior of the church – there is no evidence of the roof line of the main church, and the present render is relatively new as elsewhere on the burial aisle. A low, wide arch from the original Laird's loft now forms a recess in the wall as it has latterly been filled in and a modest door inserted.

The southern elevation (ILLUS A1.6) forms the principal view of the whole church from the outside. A door with a blank panel above is flanked by two small windows. A further decorative panel is situated above, dated 1598, with a very weathered Charteris family crest above. The east and west elevations (ILLUS A1.3 and A1.6) are featureless.

### *Interior*

The interior of the burial aisle (ILLUS A1.7) is dominated architecturally by a plastered rib vault (ILLUS 10). The ribs are exposed sandstone with triple-filleted roll moulding, on shell-shaped springing. The ribs feature heraldic crests mid-length on the diagonal ribs. These depict either a unicorn or a scrolled design, with opposing crests matching. A twisted ribbed boss finishes the apex of the vault. Some ivy has penetrated through the render to the north-east corner. The floor is of stone flags with some concrete replacements. One of these, near the north door is loose and may have been used to access the burial vaults below.

The internal render seems to be relatively modern, and particularly on the lower parts of the walls where it appears to be a white-painted concrete and masks some of the stone detailing. Some of the upper plaster/render may date to the late 19th century when the Gray family re-purposed the aisle as their family burial vault. This is especially evident on the north elevation where the low, wide archway to the nave of the church was infilled and replaced with a wooden door. Above the door, on the line of the former arch, is a marble memorial plaque in memory of Margaret Baroness Gray of Gray & Kinfauns, dated 1878, whose remains lie in the vaults beneath the floor. The south elevation features a similar wooden door in a tall recess flanked by the two high-level windows.

The east and west elevations feature mirrored triptychs containing Charteris family arms (albeit with several empty panels), which appear to be in good condition and may have been restored. The square, fluted pilasters bordering the panels have chamfered bases and are topped with acanthus leaves. Below each panel are stone scrolls, which have become somewhat swamped during the most recent re-rendering.

### 4.3 TEST PIT EVALUATION

Three test pits were excavated within the church (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.1**) to gain further information on phasing and structural detail, as well as identifying the original floor level.

#### Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 measured 1.2m by 1m and was located against the north wall at the west end of a semi-circular-headed recess that is located in the north chancel wall. The pit was excavated to establish the original floor level within the church and expose any sub-surface features such as burials or decorated masonry.

The upper deposit (001) comprised dark brown loose silty sand containing occasional sub-angular stones and rare fragments of human bone. It was up to 0.4m deep. This deposit extended across the entirety of the church interior. It formed an undulating surface interpreted as mounds of dumped soil. Below (001) was a deposit of loose stone and mortar rubble (002), up to 0.15m deep and possibly derived from building decay. Underlying (002) was a deposit comprising lumps of mortar and occasional stones (003) up to 0.1m deep. The level of this deposit coincided with the base of the recess and appears to indicate the position of the floor level within the church.

In order to investigate the deposits below the proposed floor level, a sondage 0.6m by 0.5m by 0.4m deep was excavated at the north-east corner of the pit. Below (003) was a band of loose yellowish brown sand (004) over brown silty sand containing occasional stones (005). A large skull fragment was exposed at the base of the sondage at which point excavations ceased. It could not be established whether the fragment was redeposited or part of an in situ grave.

The wall foundations below the assumed floor level were laid in a way that formed a flushed face in line with the wall above, possibly indicating that the original floor was at a lower level. However, the floor level was indicated by plaster remnants still adhering to the wall to the west of the recess. The plaster only extended down to the proposed floor level and was not seen on the flushed wall face further down (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.2**).

#### Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 measured 1.4m by 0.7m and was located against the south wall opposite Test pit 1 (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.1**). It was positioned at the point where the north-east corner of the late 16th century burial aisle meets the south wall of the nave.

The stratigraphy in Test pit 2 was similar to that in Test Pit 1. The upper deposit (009) was analogous to deposit (001) in Test Pit 1. It was 0.2m to 0.4m deep and had clearly been dumped against the south wall. It overlay a deposit of stone and mortar rubble up to 0.2m deep (010), similar to (002) in Test Pit 1. Below the rubble was a deposit of partly crushed light grey mortar (011) 0.1m deep. This was similar to (003) in Test Pit 1 and thought to indicate the position of the floor level. This deposit appeared to be demolition rubble, mostly wall plaster including several large pieces of what looked like a moulded dado rail.

A small sondage pit 0.6m by 0.5 m by 0.35m deep was excavated at the south-west corner of the pit. Below (011) was a narrow band of brown organic soil (012) up to 0.05m thick over a thin layer of mortar (013). This in turn overlay grey brown sandy soil that contained fist-sized stones and specs of mortar (014), similar to (005) in Test Pit 1.

The junction between the south wall of the nave and the north wall of the aisle was exposed within the pit. The junction was a butt joint and there was no evidence of the two walls being keyed into each other (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.3**).

As seen in Test Pit 1, the wall foundations below the assumed floor level formed a flushed face in line with the wall above.

#### Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 measured 1.4m by 1m and was located against the north wall, 8m to the west of Test Pit 1. The stratigraphy was similar to the two test pits to the east; dark brown silty sand (006) 0.25m to 0.45m deep over stone and mortar rubble (007). The upper layer corresponds to (001)/ (009) in Test Pits 1 and 2. The underlying rubble contained roof slates, brick and fragments of a plaster dado rail very similar to those found in (011) indicating that these are contemporary deposits.

The pit was excavated to a level fully exposing the base of the north wall (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.4**). Remnants of wall plaster still adhering to the wall were recorded on the lower parts of the wall behind the upper dumped deposit (006). The remnants had probably been protected from weathering by the soil. The upper part of the foundations were exposed below the base of the wall comprising a couple of rounded boulder protruding beyond the wall face.

No surviving remnants of the floor were seen at the base of the wall. However the rubble deposit (007) coincided with the original floor level as defined by the wall base.

#### The burial aisle

As part of the works, it is anticipated that the burial aisle will need some restoration work due to problems relating to damp and ivy. In order to investigate the sub-surface features, one of the concrete floor slabs covering the burial crypt was temporarily lifted to explore the space below.

The floor of the crypt lay some 1m below the floor of the aisle. It was covered by a barrel vault springing from east to west (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.5**). A sub-rectangular shaft aligned east to west and some 1m by 2.2m by about 1m deep was built into the floor of the crypt. It contained a lead coffin inside an outer wooden coffin. The lid of the wooden coffin had been displaced to the side, exposing the inner lead coffin with a collapsed lid (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.6**). The shaft was covered by stone slabs bearing the name of Margaret Baroness Gray of Fray & Kinfauns who died in May 1878, according to a commemorative plaque set above the north door inside the burial aisle (Appendix 3, **ILLUS A3.7**).



TABLE 1  
Finds catalogue

TR	Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
1	U/S	5	1361	Plaster	Sherds	plain sherds of lime plaster, unfinished, some rough and possibly lumps of mortar	PM-Mod
1	U/S	1	690	Stone	Roof Slate	complete slate, iron pyrites crystals, oval peg/nail hole, L216, W153mm	PM-Mod
2	9	1	12	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	grey bottle sherd	19th-20th
2	9	1	261	CBM	Brick	large corner sherd, stock moulded brick	PM-Mod
2	11	6	1378	Plaster	Dado Rail	four sherds from same style dado rail as seen in (007). Two other sherds with slight concave curve, possibly part of wall either side of moulding	PM-Mod
2	11	1	221	CBM	Brick	large fragment, abraded	PM-Mod
3	6	3	435	Plaster	Sherds	two large plain piece unfinished, one with part of black strip, possibly associated with dado rail	PM-Mod
3	6	2	1421	Stone	Roof Slate	complete slate, iron pyrites crystals, small round nail hole, possibly remains of earlier hole at top, L226, W194; part of finer dark grey slate, small nail hole, no complete dimensions.	PM-Mod
3	7	3	897	Plaster	Dado Rail	sherds joining to form 290mm length of moulded dado rail with some of Whitewashed and decorative black strip painted along wall directly to either side of moulding. Moulding 75mm high, 30mm deep.	PM-Mod

## 4.4 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN

The assemblage is made up almost entirely of building remains including moulded lime plaster, roof slates and bricks. The most distinctive pieces are sherds from a moulded plaster dado rail, whitewashed and with a decorative black strip painted on the wall immediately to either side of the moulding. This must have formed part of the interior of the church and probably dates to the 18th or 19th centuries. The roof slates were the only roofing materials found. Two of the three slates are of distinctive Perthshire slate with iron pyrites crystals. The brick sherds are small. One is certainly stock moulded and as such is likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date, though this is by no means certain.

The only find not related to the building fabric was a single sherd from a stoneware bottle of 19th or early 20th century date.

## 5 DISCUSSION

The programme of archaeological work at Kinfauns Old Parish Church sought to create an appropriate record of the monument and in particular establish phases of development and original floor level.

The Desk Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording indicate four broad phases of development (ILLUS 4). The extant monument represents construction spanning the 15th – 19th centuries:

### Phase 1 – 12th to 14th centuries

No structural evidence for a pre-15th century building has yet been identified.

### Phase 2 – 15th century

The earliest phase of the present building is represented by a coursed, squared sandstone fabric, surviving best at the eastern end, and around original features. This would have been flush rendered except for some red sandstone detailing. The interior would probably have been lime rendered, and there is some evidence (MacGibbon and Ross 1902, 514) that parts of it were painted. No structural evidence for the original roof or its cladding remains; sadly typical for medieval churches in Scotland (Fawcett 2002, 243).

The original building would have featured one door in the north wall, two in the south and one or two windows in the south. It remains unclear whether the building was extended to the west early in its life or if it was built to the existing size. There are some slight differences in the masonry at the west end, and a possible break in build in the north wall. If there was an extension, it was likely to be soon after the original build with the reuse of stone from the west wall and the addition of a window to match that at the east end including the medieval grave-slab lintel. Internal features included the large chancel recess, possibly used as an Easter sepulchre or burial niche, and ogee-headed water stoup adjacent to the western door on the south wall; although the latter may have been moved.

### Phase 3 – 16th century

Substantial rebuilding was required to adapt the church to post-reformation use. Although it is possible that these modifications occurred in several stages, they have been assumed contemporary due to the degree of rebuilding required for each. It is more likely that the church was largely rebuilt in a single event.

Doors were inserted in either gable, which may have caused a partial rebuild of the western wall. The four new windows on the north wall similarly required the rebuilding of the upper part of that wall. It is unlikely that the roof could have stayed in place during at least the latter operation, and so if it was ever raised to allow for one or more galleries, it would have been done at this time. The presence of a gallery at the chancel end may explain the low position of the easternmost of the new windows.

The poor quality of the replacement masonry may suggest that the building was more fully rendered externally at this time. The timber dooks visible on the interior of the north wall may also date from this point, suggesting a new plastered interior that most likely covered any earlier painting. The chancel recess and water stoup would also have been covered, with any protruding elements initially chipped away.

It is unclear whether the Laird's loft/burial aisle was added during the same operation. In any case, it would have resulted in the removal of a large part of the south wall and again may have required the removal of part of the roof structure to accommodate it. This may tie in with a second rebuild of the wallhead on the north wall, although this could also be a later repair. The eastern door on the south wall was probably converted into a window when the burial aisle was inserted.

### Phase 4 – 17th-19th century

The church was subject to repair at various points, and although no specific dating can be given, this must have continued into at least the 19th century, judging by the brick inclusions in places. It is likely that the roof would have been repaired or replaced at least once during this period.

Little structural evidence for the second burial aisle of 1840 remains; modifications to the remaining southern doorway must have been made, and may have resulted in the chamfered western door jamb. This building was subsequently entirely removed, perhaps after the church had collapsed. This may have instigated the shoring up of the 16th century Charteris burial aisle. In 1878, ten years after a new church had been built to the west, the Charteris aisle was reused by the Gray family, at which point the northern arch was most likely blocked to seal the building, the interior re-rendered and a new plaque erected inside. Subsequent attempts at consolidation of the ruins, including the application of cement renders to the burial aisle and wall heads have perhaps not had the desired effect, accelerating the degradation of the stonework in some places.

### Internal floor and sub-surface remains

The programme of test pit evaluation successfully established the original floor level within the church and its state of preservation, as well as identifying additional structural features not visible above ground.

During fieldwork, the floor level was interpreted in Pit 1 as the base of the chancel recess and the corresponding base of wall plaster to the north. In Pit 3 some 8m to the west, the floor level was taken to be the base of the wall. Analysis of absolute heights indicates this interpretation to be correct as in both cases that level was almost identical; between 56.20-56.26m OD (003)/(007).

The exposed wall in Pit 2 did not offer any clues to the level of the floor as no wall plaster survived at this location. However it was considered probable that a deposit comprising mortar rubble and dado rail fragments corresponded to a similar deposit taken as the floor level in Pit 3. This was supported by an absolute height of 56.18-56.22 m OD.

Based on this it is assumed that the floor within the church was around 56.25m OD.

There were no evidence of the fire that damaged the church in the late 19th century and it is possible that the fire debris had been cleared out at some stage.

The base of the north wall was clearly identified in Test Pit 3, where a stone from the foundations was exposed protruding beyond the internal wall face. However the foundations exposed in Pit 1 were of different construction, built with a flush inner face in line with the wall face above and not displaying any clear transition from foundations to the overlying wall. Similar straight foundations were found in Pit 2 and may indicate that there had been a crypt under the chancel that was subsequently infilled. Due to the find of skeletal remains, the full depth of the foundations were not exposed and this hypothesis could not be further explored.

The evidence from Test Pit 2 shows that there is a butt joint between the nave wall and the southern aisle added in the 16th century. The masonry on either side of the joint is uneven and comprises small stones; possibly indicating that the wall had been entirely truncated when the aisle was added.

The previous phases of work speculated that the church had at one stage been extended towards the west and Test Pit 3 was excavated to look for evidence of a possible earlier gable wall. Although the pit was excavated down to the level of the foundations, there were no evidence of an earlier west wall.

The interior of the church is covered in mounds of soil heaped up against the interior walls up to 0.7m deep. It is not a deposit that has been gradually accumulating over time, but appears to represent episodic dumping. The deposits contains occasional fragments of human bone and is therefore likely to be surplus soil from the digging of new graves in the active churchyard to the north of the old church.

In order to assist the future clearance of these deposits, an approximate volume was established by recording in 3D a series of spot heights (Appendix 3, ILLUS A3.8). Assuming that the floor level is at 56.25m OD across the interior of the church, the volume of dumped deposits inside the church amounts to some 35m<sup>3</sup>.

### Additional Outputs

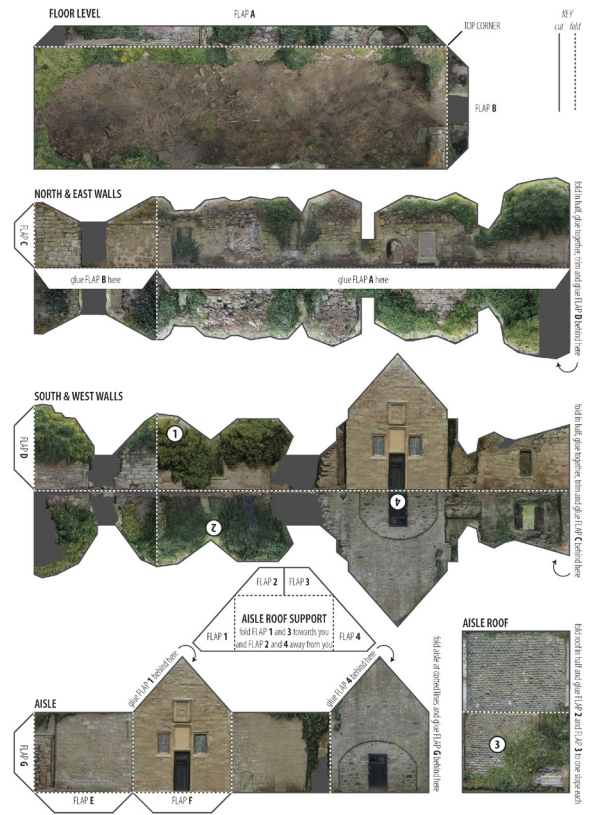
The photogrammetry completed during the Historic Building Recording allowed a 3D model of the monument with information



**KINFAUNS PARISH CHURCH**

With the help of a grant from Historic Scotland, Tay Landscape Partnership are consolidating and repairing this historic churchyard for the enjoyment of many generations to come.

1. The church is around 600 years old, built in the early 15th century and dedicated to Saint Ninian. It replaced an earlier chapel founded in the 12-14th centuries.
2. Over time, the church was remodelled with some interesting details, such as the re-use of medieval grave slabs to create window frames.
3. The roofed building attached was built in the 16th century. It may have been used initially by the local laird during services to provide privacy, a laird's loft. It later became a burial aisle for John Charteris and his wife Janet Chisholm.
4. In 1878, ten years after a new church had been built to the west, the Charteris aisle was reused by the Gray family. Their plaques are well preserved inside and Lady Charteris is still interred in the underground vault.



captions to be generated and linked to the Tay Landscape Partnership website. As a result, any member of the public can access the model and move around and within it to examine structural detail as they please.

In addition, the material and instructions to make a pop-up card have been produced that will also be available to download, print out and make from the website (ILLUS 11).

These project outputs are a highly effective way of disseminating the data to the wider public of all ages and so adhere to the Partnership's overarching vision.

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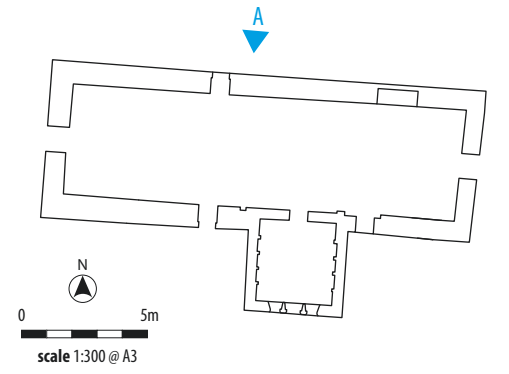


## 7 APPENDICES

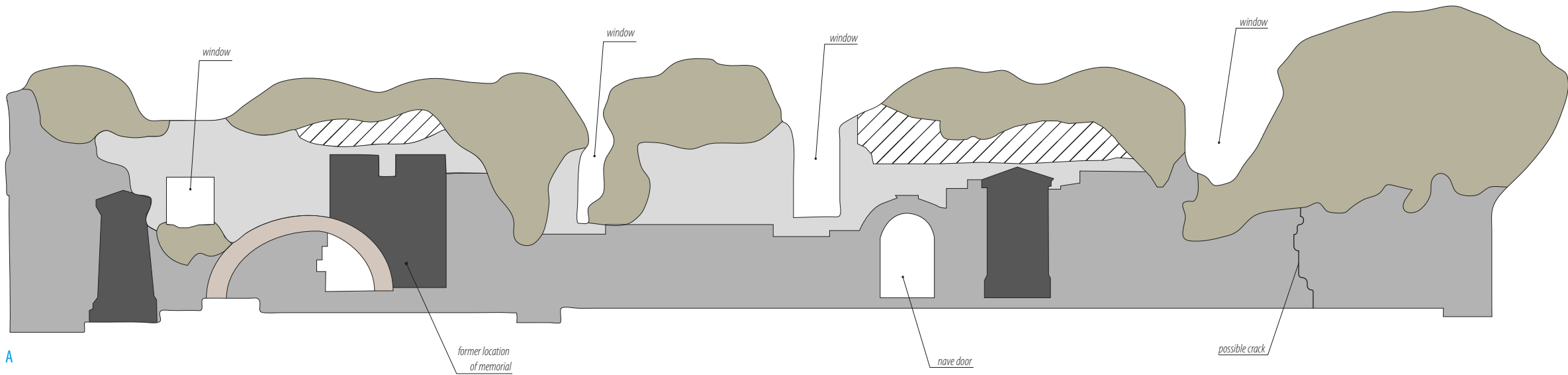
### APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC BUILDING ELEVATIONS

<b>ILLUS A1.1</b>		
N wall elevation, external		17
<b>ILLUS A1.2</b>		
N wall elevation, internal		19
<b>ILLUS A1.3</b>		
E wall elevations, external and internal and aisle		21
<b>ILLUS A1.4</b>		
S wall elevation, external		23
<b>ILLUS A1.5</b>		
S wall elevation, internal		25
<b>ILLUS A1.6</b>		
W wall elevation, external and internal and aisle		27
<b>ILLUS A1.7</b>		
Aisle internal elevations		29





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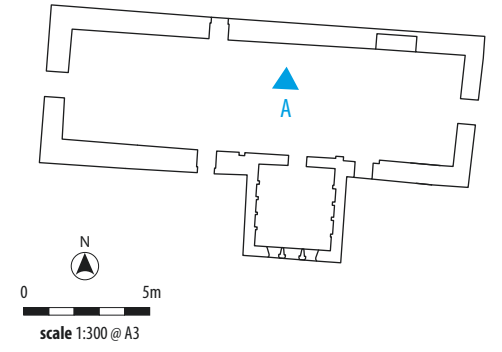
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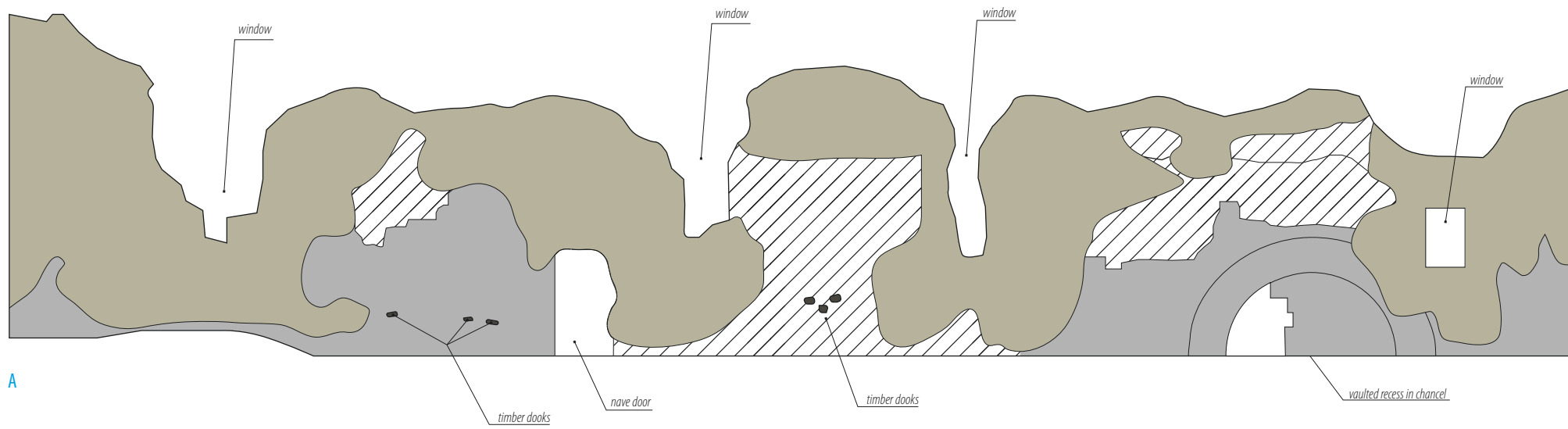
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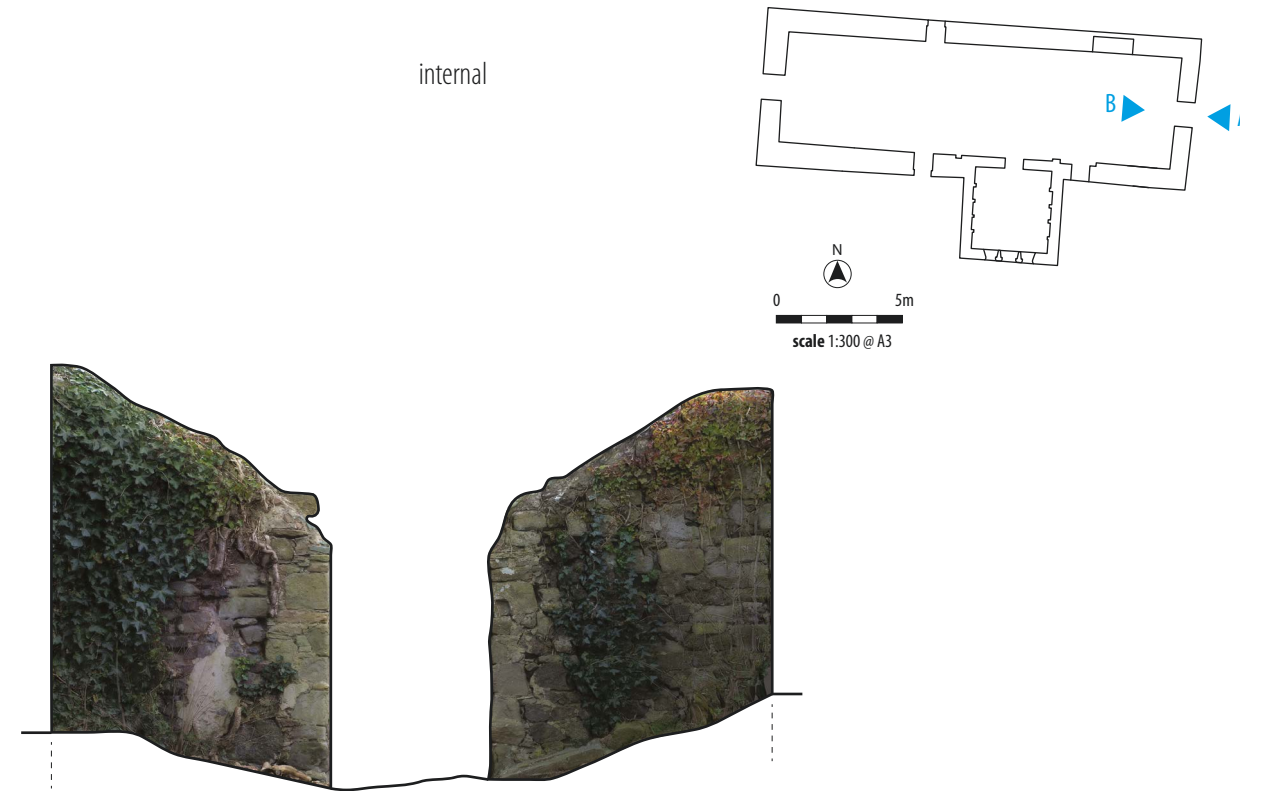
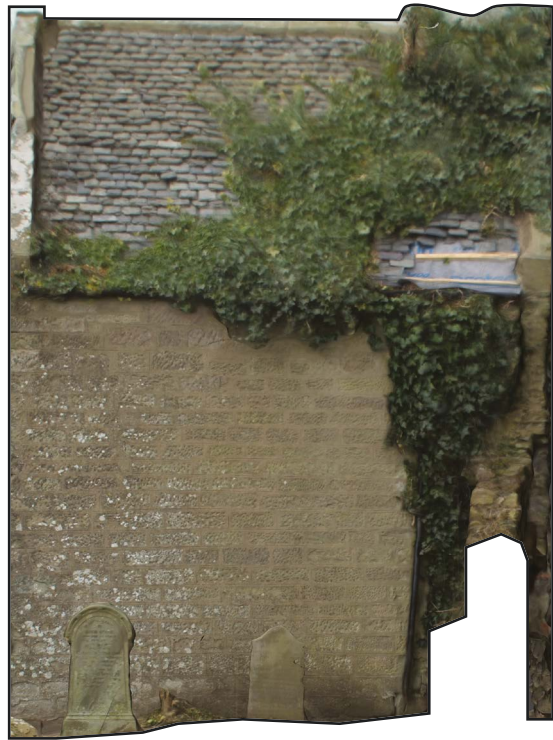


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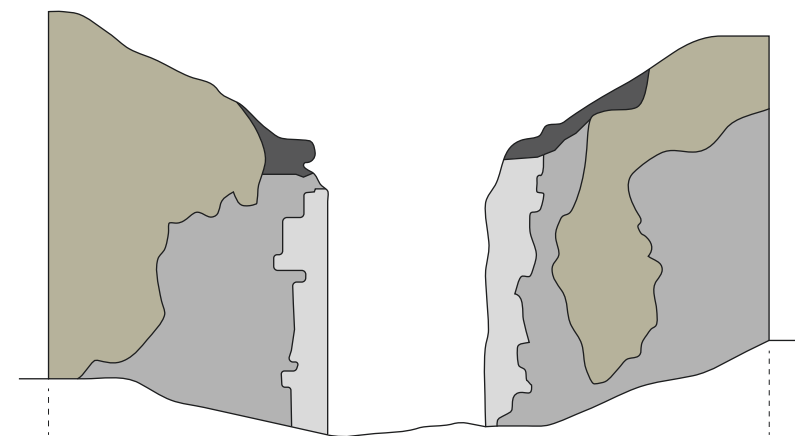
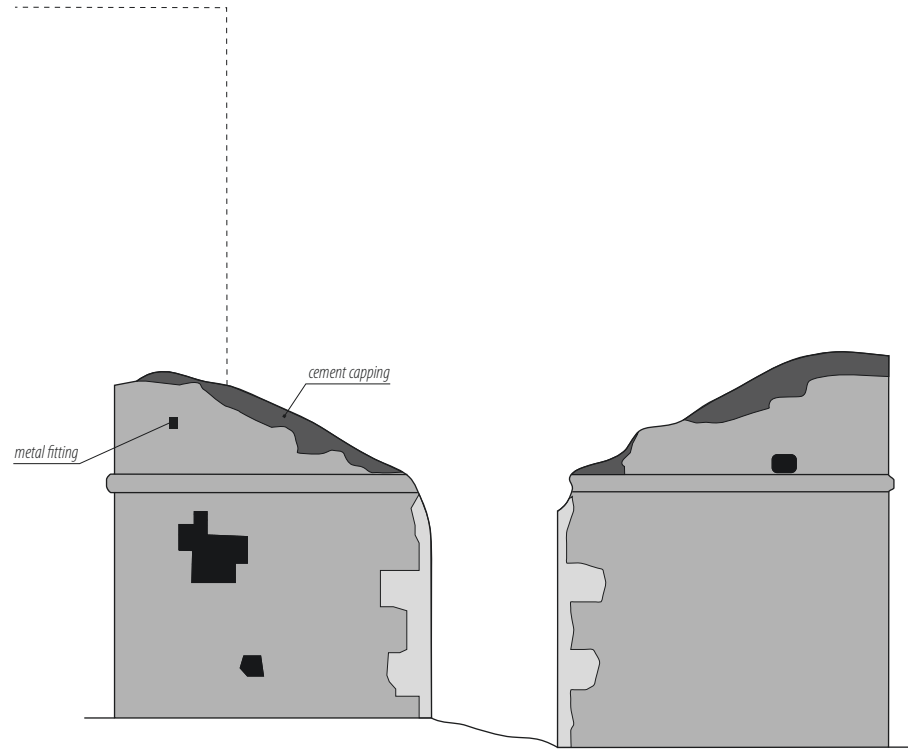






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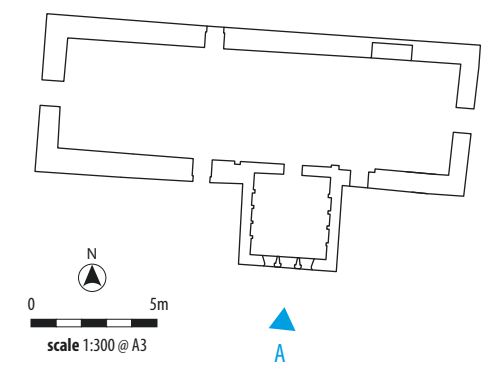
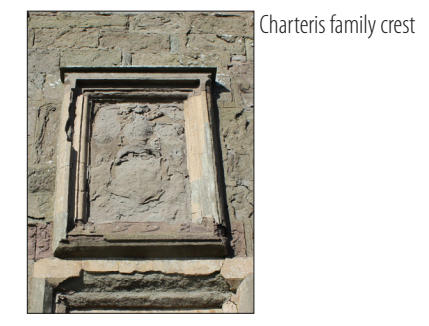
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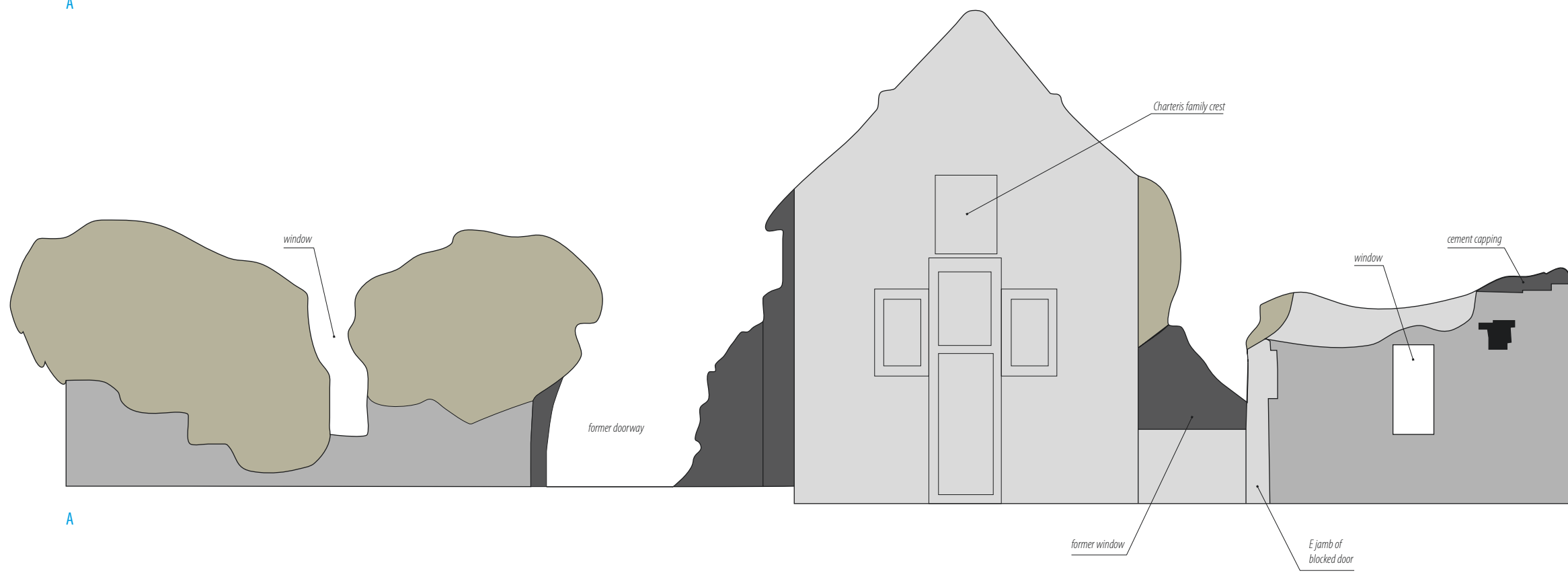
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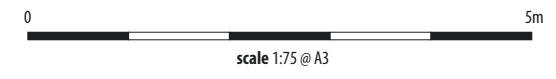




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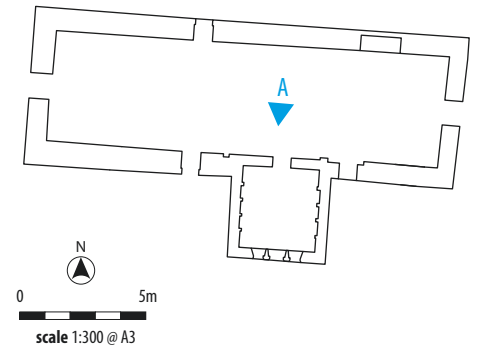
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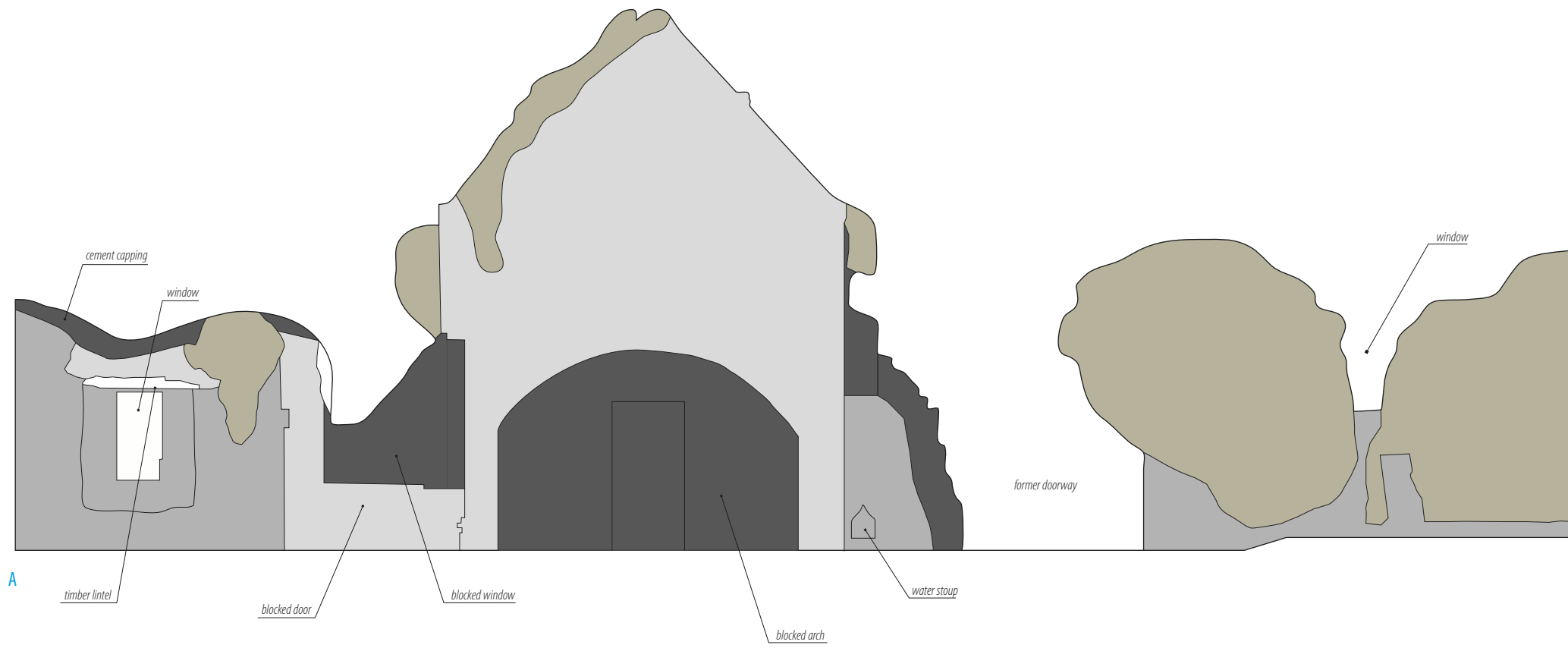
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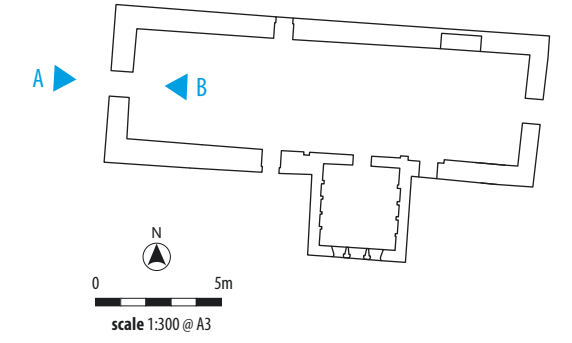


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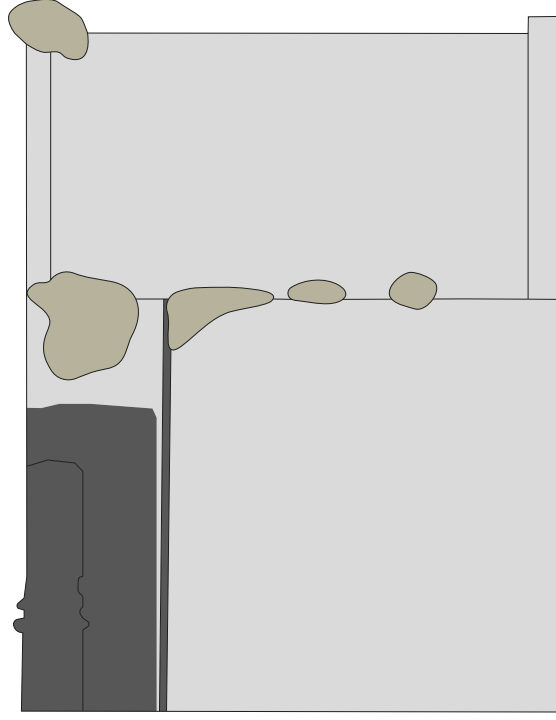
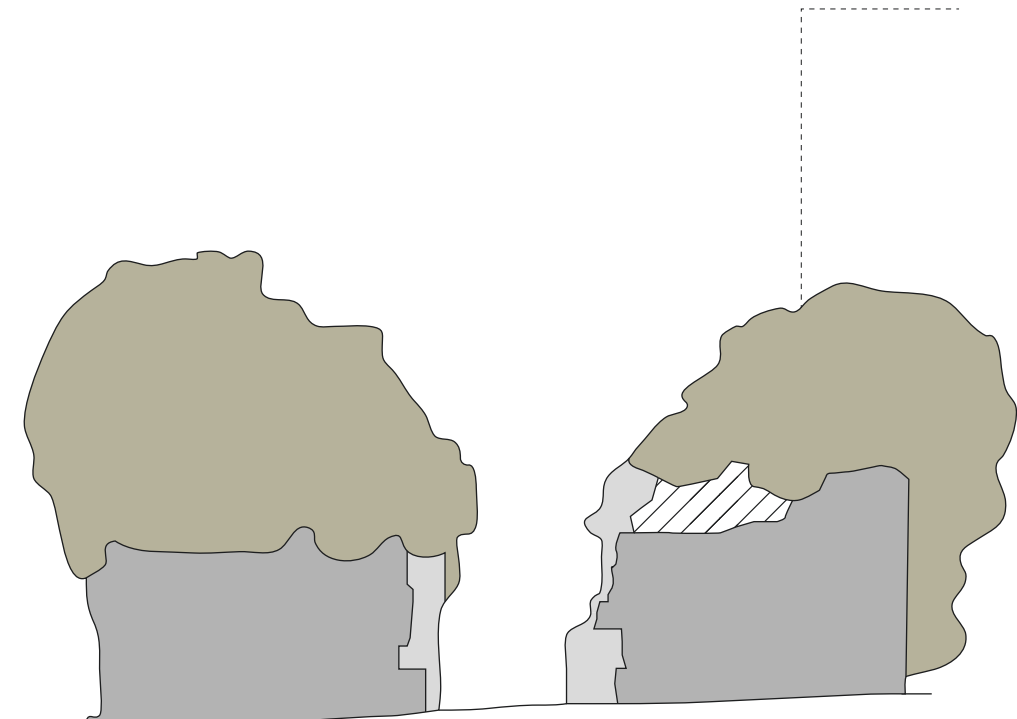
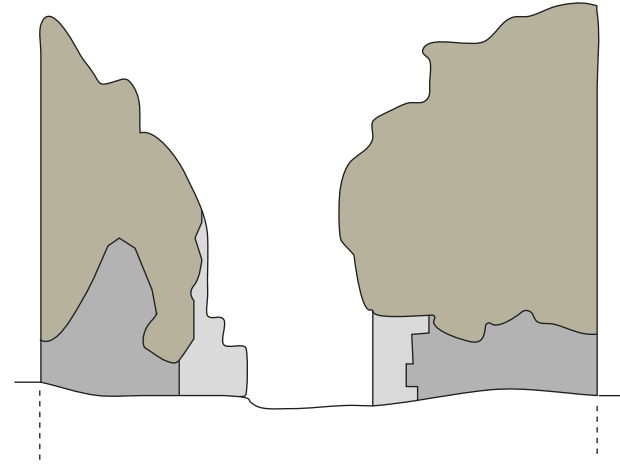
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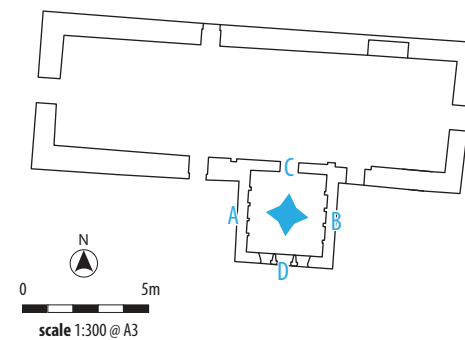


W wall internal

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E wall internal

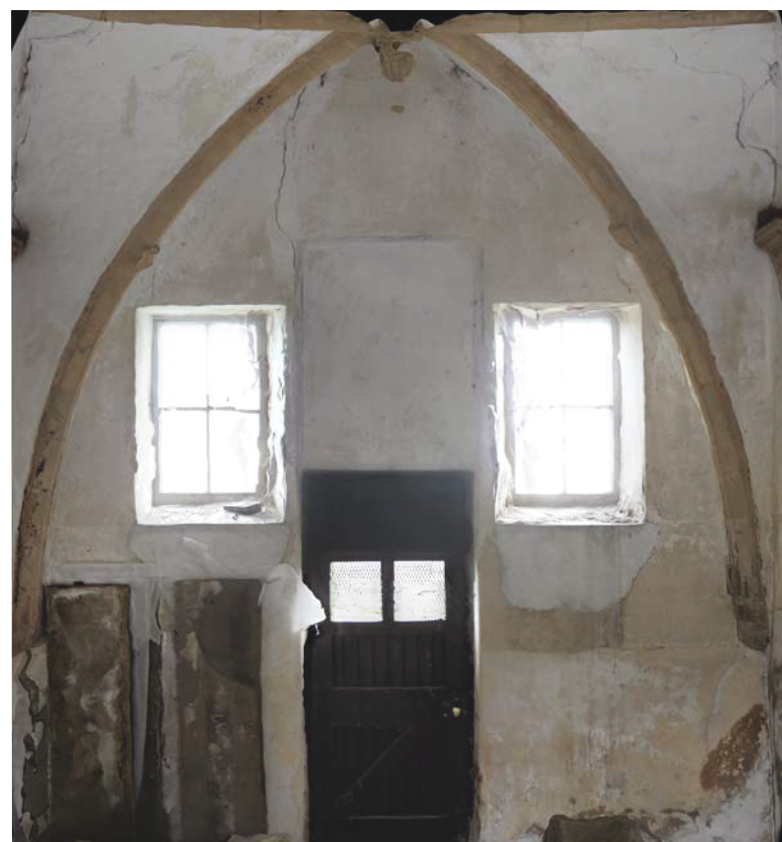


C



N wall internal

D



S wall internal







## APPENDIX 2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

JÜRGEN VAN WESSEL

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a desk based assessment on Kinfauns Old Parish Church, near Perth, by the Tay Landscape Partnership. This study forms part of a package of archaeological works designed to inform and mitigate proposed consolidation and repair works, and to improve local understanding of the building and its use. A wide range of documentary evidence was consulted, and a working hypothesis for the development of the building has been suggested. Four main phases were identified: the establishment of a dependant chapel to Scone Abbey at Kinfauns in the 12th century; the achievement of parochial status and the construction of the core of the extant building in the 15th century; substantial modification post-reformation; and finally continued use and some further modifications until abandonment the mid-19th century. The physical evidence for this phasing will be investigated further in forthcoming historic building recording and test-pitting work.

### Introduction

Headland Archaeology has been appointed by the Tay Landscape Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Kinfauns Old Parish Church, near Perth. The work will inform and mitigate proposed consolidation and repair works, and comprises a desk based assessment (this document), historic building recording, test pit evaluation, and a watching brief, if required.

The Tay Landscape Partnership is a joint scheme managed and funded by Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, Perth & Kinross Countryside Trust and The Heritage Lottery Fund. This 4 year landscape project will work closely with statutory and community stakeholders with an active interest in the local landscape. The Partnership's vision is: "To celebrate and enhance for future generations the landscapes where the rivers Tay and Earn meet and to reconnect residents and visitors with the natural, built and cultural heritage of the area".

The village of Kinfauns (**ILLUS 1**) is located in the Tay valley to the north of the A90, approximately three miles east of Perth. The 'old' church was constructed in the early 15th century, most likely on the site of an earlier chapel of Scone Abbey. The building has seen considerable alteration, particularly in the reformation and was abandoned with the construction of the adjacent new church in 1886. The building is a Scheduled Monument (Index Number: 5642) and is included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest as Category B (Reference: 13796). It is also included in the National Monuments Record for Scotland (site number: NO12SE 13) and the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (ID: MPK5428).

At present, the rectangular body of the church is roofless, surviving to a maximum height of 3.5m and generally below the wall-head. The projecting south aisle is roofed but is no longer watertight. A resistivity survey was undertaken in the immediate surroundings of the church in 2007 (Morris 2007), and a structural assessment made in 2012 (Borthwick 2012) and revised in 2014 (Williamson 2014).

The present report aims to construct a broad phasing of the structure based on available documentary evidence, in order to provide a working hypothesis to be tested by the forthcoming programme of fieldwork.

### Early origins – 12th–14th centuries

The name Kinfauns is derived from the Celtic language and describes the situation at the head of a narrow valley which opens into the Carse of Gowrie, the stretch of flat land between Perth and Dundee along the north shore of the Firth of Tay. The first ecclesiastical reference to Kinfauns dates to 1115 (Smythe 1838, 31), when it was granted as a dependent chapel to Scone by King Alexander I, and confirmed by the Bishop Richard of St Andrews in 1163-78 (Fawcett et al 2008a). No further reference to the chapel was found until the late 14th century, with Bishop Walter Traill's 1395 confirmation of Scone's churches and Pope Benedict XIII's response in the same year (ibid). No reference could be found to the specific building relating to this period, nor do any earlier chapels survive in south-east Perthshire, with the possible exception of Stobhall, which may have had 14th century origins (RCAHMS 1994, 130). It is likely that the early chapel at Kinfauns was at the same location as the later medieval church, which implies either that it was physically incorporated or entirely removed and rebuilt. In the latter case, there is potential for re-used building materials, although these may be difficult to distinguish (ibid).

### Construction of the present Church – 15th century

The core of the extant building was constructed in the early 15th century and had achieved parochial status by 1419, with a supplication to the pope requesting an indulgence for all those visiting the chapel of St Ninian and contributing towards its maintenance (locating the chapel in the parish of Kinfauns; Fawcett et al 2008a). The parish measured approximately five miles in length and one-and-a-half in breadth, and formed mostly of arable land (Lewis 1846, 61-82). Bounded to the south-west by the River Tay, and by the parishes of Kinnoull to the north-west, Kilspindie to the North, Errol to the east and St Madoes to the south-east.

The building comprised a simple rectangular sandstone structure, measuring 79m north-south and possibly around 17m from east-west. The original length is uncertain but is likely to have been shorter than the surviving remains – the position of the western doorways is unusually far from that end of the structure, suggesting a later extension (see below). The size is similar to other contemporary parish churches such as that at Blair (Fawcett et al 2008b), Rait and Cambusmichael (RCAHMS 1994, 130). The height of the original building is unknown but was almost certainly gabled. It is likely that the principal façade was to the south, with possibly two doorways (for nave and chancel) and a window on the southern elevation, and a single round-headed door to the north.

A semi-circular-headed recess in the north chancel wall may be an original feature, although stylistically could be 16th century (MacGibbon and Ross 1902, 515). The location would be favoured for a tomb, being close to where the holy mysteries were celebrated, and also possibly used as an Easter sepulchre (Fawcett 2002, 305). Although stylistically different, another Easter sepulchre can be seen in the surviving chancel at St Ninian's Church in Stirling (Robertson 2012, 7), dating potentially to the early 16th century or earlier.

Comparison of a 1902 sketch of the recess (**ILLUS A2.1**) with a modern photograph (**ILLUS A2.2**) gives some indication as to the height of the floor level in the building. At least a full course of masonry from the back wall of the recess has been obscured, giving an indication that



#### ILLUS A2.1

The semi-circular-headed recess in the north wall of the chancel in 1902 (after MacGibbon and Ross 1902, Fig 1477)

#### ILLUS A2.2

The same recess in a modern photograph (after Fawcett et al 2008a)

up to 20cm of debris has filled the interior of the church.

A small (now infilled) rectangular aumbry adjacent to the recess (possibly representing a simple sacrament house) and a small ogee-headed water stoup next to the western door on the south wall may also be original features.

There is evidence in the form of holes in the walls for timber dooks to support plaster, but it is unclear whether this is an original feature. Similarly, a painting on the plaster of the west wall was discovered during the dismantling of the building – it is unclear to which period this relates but is likely to have been covered post-reformation (MacGibbon and Ross 1902, 514). An indication of the interior fittings and decorations may be provided at Stobhall chapel, approximately ten miles north of Kinfauns. This 14th- or 15th-century chapel has retained much of its medieval character, including painted ceilings, water stoup, aumbry doors and a heavy stone altar (ibid, 359-369).

There are also three stone grave covers at Kinfauns dating to this early period, two of which have been used as lintels for the north door and south-east window, and the third positioned against the south wall of the church.

The structure may have been extended to the west shortly after construction to the surviving length of 21.6m. The addition of a large south-facing window in this extension may have been necessary to adequately light the enlarged space. The style of this window suggests a late medieval date, possibly in the later 15th century.

### Post-reformation – 16th century

The first explicit mention of the Kirk at Kinfauns (as opposed to the chapel) dates to 1561, immediately following the reformation

(Smythe 1843, 216). The change in practice brought about by the Reformation required a number of modifications to the structure of the church. It is possible that the church was heightened – the position of the chamfered offset at the east end would normally align with the base of the gable, but here is positioned above a new doorway at least several courses below the gable (Fawcett et al 2008a). This may suggest that the gable had been raised, perhaps allowing a window to be built above the offset, as at Stobhall (RCAHMS 1994, 131). A similar heightening is seen at Blair Church (Fawcett et al 2008b). In the latter case it is suggested that additional headroom was required for the installation of galleries at the east and west ends. This may also provide a reason for the provision of doors on both gables. The four windows on the north elevation are of similar style and mirror existing southern openings. The sepulchre in the north wall may have been concealed at this time (Fawcett et al 2008a), which involved the cutting back of the hood mould. The adjacent aumbry may also have been blocked.

A small, square southern aisle was added, dated by an inscribed mural tablet to 1598. The building may not have been fully keyed into the original, using at least one risband (butt) joint at the north-east corner (Borthwick 2012, 3). The style of the ribbed groin vaulting forming the ceiling of the aisle may suggest an earlier origin for this structure, perhaps as a medieval chapel (MacGibbon and Ross 1902, 515-6). This interpretation is also suggested for a similar groin-vaulted aisle at Blair church (Fawcett 2008b), although the author believed that on balance the structure is likely to relate the late 16th century. A burial aisle of 1635 at Kinnoull features a much simpler plastered ceiling. At Kinfauns, the date of 1598 corresponds with the establishment of a family burial aisle by John Charteris and his wife Janet Chisholm. Two opposing inscribed panels on east and west walls are more typical of this period. This aisle has seen considerable subsequent repair (Historic Scotland 1971).

## Later use – 17th-19th century

The church continued in use until the mid-19th century.

Map evidence shows the continued presence of the church in the late 16th century (as 'K. of Kinfauns' on Pont– ILLUS A2.3), 17th century (as 'K Kinfauns' on Adair 1683) and 18th century (as 'Kinfaun' on Moll 1745).

The Statistical Account of 1793 mentions that the church was repaired in 1789 'and is now a decent and comfortable place of worship' (Chapman 1793, 222). The first detailed mapping by the Ordnance Survey in the mid-19th century (25-inch 1860, ILLUS A2.4) provides more structural information.

The church by this time had a further stone building incorporated to the west of the southern aisle – this would appear to be a second aisle, built by Thomas Mackenzie in 1840 (Dictionary of Scottish Architects). Mackenzie was also responsible for modifications to the Manse and a nearby farmhouse. An Ordnance Survey benchmark was incorporated into this structure. The foundations were still visible in the early 20th century (MacGibbon and Ross 1902, 514). Two further wooden lean-to structures on the western side of the building and a series of small fences or walls, possibly demarking burial plots to the north are also evident. It is not clear how the latter would have affected access to the northern entrance. None of these later additions survive today.

It is not known when galleries were installed at Kinfauns but they were certainly in place by the mid-19th century; however if the roof was raised, it cannot have been sufficient as the minister preparing the New Statistical Account in 1843 complained of the low walls and cramped headroom (McLean 1843, 1221).

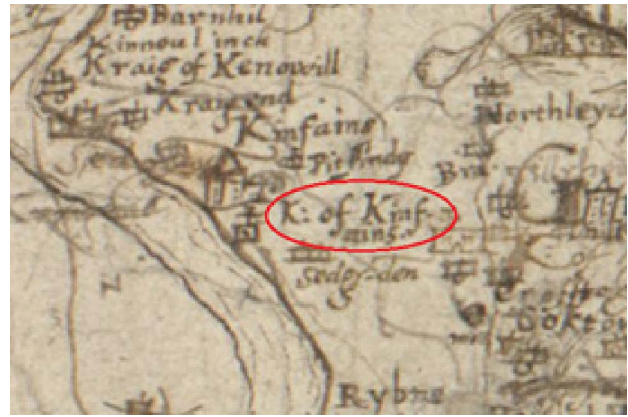
The church fell out of use soon after, replaced by a newer church by Andrew Heiton in 1868. The old building appears to have been stripped out at this point, with only minimal effort made to prevent complete collapse (Fawcett et al 2008a). The 1901 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (ILLUS A2.5) shows the old church in ruins, and the new one built to the west-north-west.

## Conclusions

Although interpretation of the building remains is made difficult due to considerable remodelling on more than one occasion, and it is possible that many of the diagnostic features are later additions or modifications, it may be surmised that the church has seen four main phases of development (ILLUS 2).

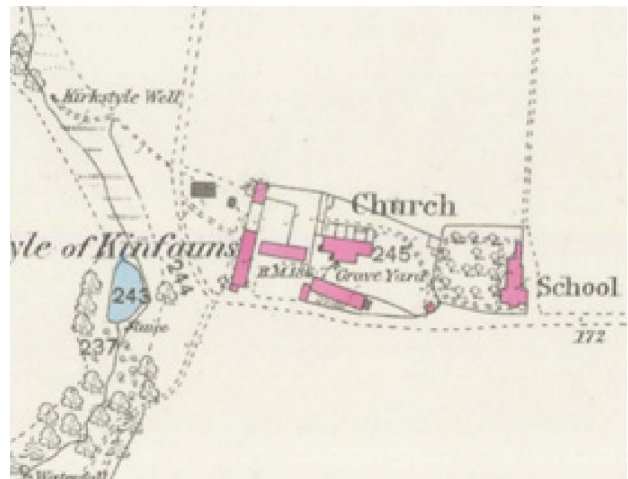
The first pre-dates the present building, described only by scant documentary evidence. The potential for buried remnants of this building may be low considering the generally negative results of a recent geophysical survey (Morris 2007), but the possibility for foundations to have been re-used in part or for earlier architectural fragments to have been re-incorporated must be considered.

The origins of the present structure lie in the early 15th century; with the confirmation of parochial status providing a terminus ante quem of 1419. Several probable original features have been highlighted above. The church may have been extended soon thereafter. There



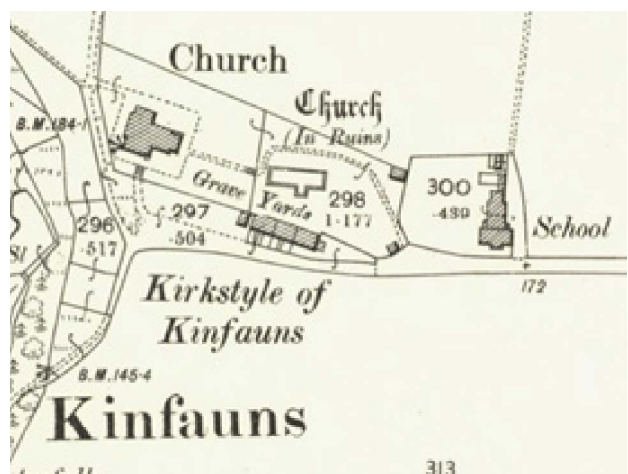
ILLUS A2.3

Pont's late 16th century map (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)



ILLUS A2.4

Ordnance Survey 1860 25-inch (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)



ILLUS A2.5

Ordnance Survey 1901 25-inch (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland)

may be evidence in the fabric of the walls for this change, which will be investigated during the forthcoming historic building recording.

A substantial series of modifications were made post-reformation including potential heightening, addition of galleries and doors to access them, covering of paintings and the Easter sepulchre and re-fenestration of the northern elevation. A burial aisle was either built or re-used to the south in the late 16th century.

Finally, further modifications in the 19th century comprised principally a second aisle immediately to the west of the earlier burial aisle.

The present report has pulled together available documentary sources in an attempt to generate a working hypothesis to be tested in forthcoming phases of field work. To what extent can the above

interpretation be supported or challenged by a detailed inspection of the fabric of the upstanding remains? Can investigation of the lower courses of the walls by test-pitting show re-use of an earlier foundation or evidence for unseen features such a possible rood-screen or altar?

Little medieval fabric of any of the surrounding parishes' churches survives, comprising some possible remnants attached to a 1635 burial aisle at Kinnoull and some re-used stone at Kilspindie. No upstanding remains survive at either Errol or St Madoe's. In this regard Kinfauns offers a unique opportunity within this part of the Tay Landscape Partnership's study area to better understand the nature of medieval and post-medieval ecclesiastical architecture and activity.

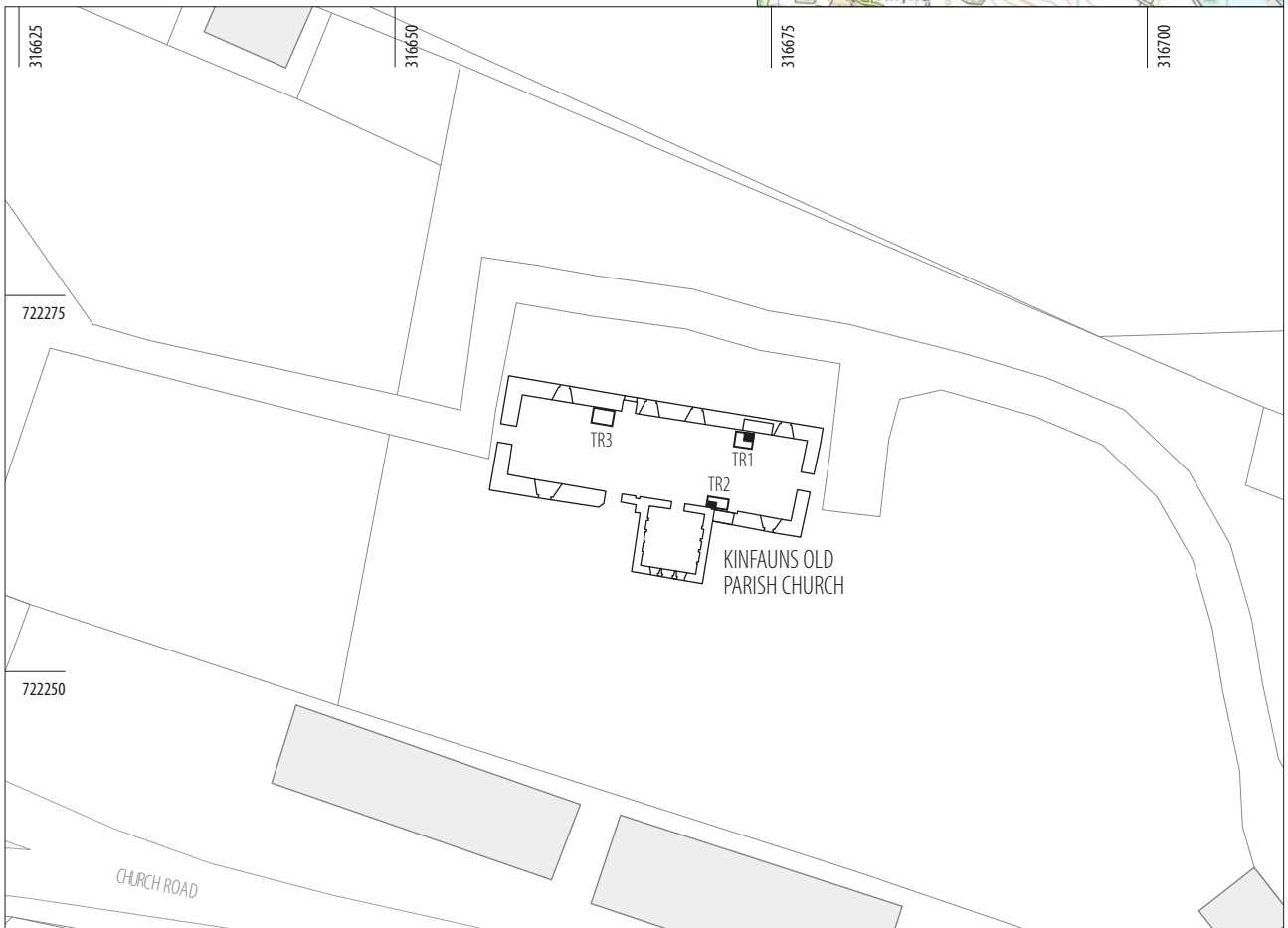
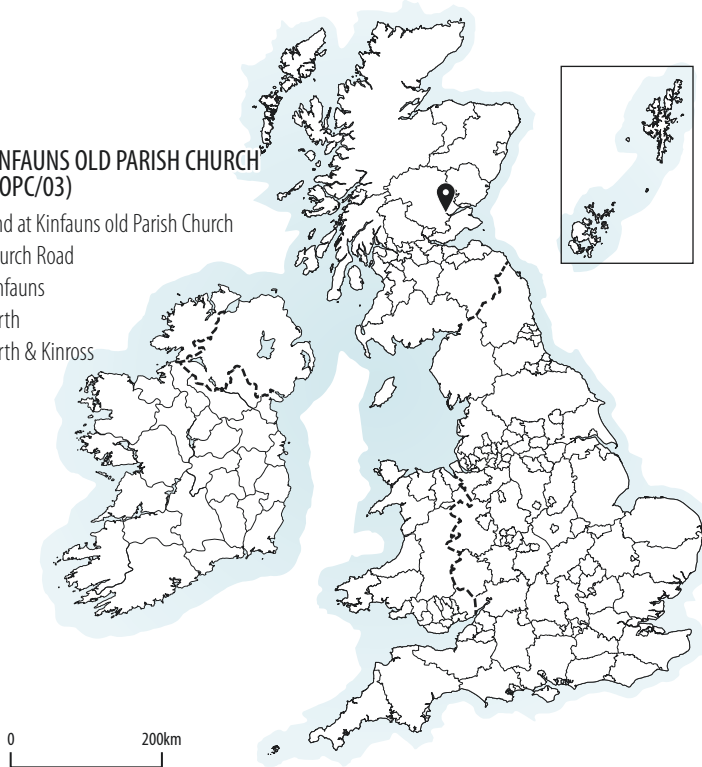


## APPENDIX 3 TEST PIT EVALUATION ILLUSTRATIONS

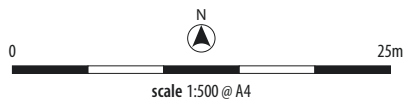
<b>ILLUS A3.1</b>		
Site Location		36
<b>ILLUS A3.2</b>		
Wall face and lower part of recess exposed in Test Pit 1. From S		37
<b>ILLUS A3.3</b>		
Wall face showing butt joint between nave and south aisle exposed in Test Pit 2. From N		37
<b>ILLUS A3.4</b>		
Base of wall with remains of wall plaster in Test Pit 3. From S		37
<b>ILLUS A3.5</b>		
Barrel vault in burial crypt. From N		38
<b>ILLUS A3.6</b>		
Lead coffin inside outer wooden coffin in burial crypt. From W		38
<b>ILLUS A3.7</b>		
Memorial plaque on internal N wall of burial aisle. From S		38
<b>ILLUS A3.8</b>		
Contour plot showing depth of dumped deposits inside the church		39

**KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH (KOPC/03)**

land at Kinfauns old Parish Church  
 Church Road  
 Kinfauns  
 Perth  
 Perth & Kinross



- KEY**
- trench location
  - sondage location



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ILLUS A3.1

Site location



ILLUS A3.2

Wall face and lower part of recess exposed in Test Pit 1.  
From S

ILLUS A3.3

Wall face showing butt joint between nave and south aisle  
exposed in Test Pit 2. From N

ILLUS A3.4

Base of wall with remains of wall plaster. From S



A3.5



ILLUS A3.5

Barrel vault in burial crypt. From N

ILLUS A3.6

Lead coffin inside outer wooden coffin in burial crypt.  
From W

ILLUS A3.7

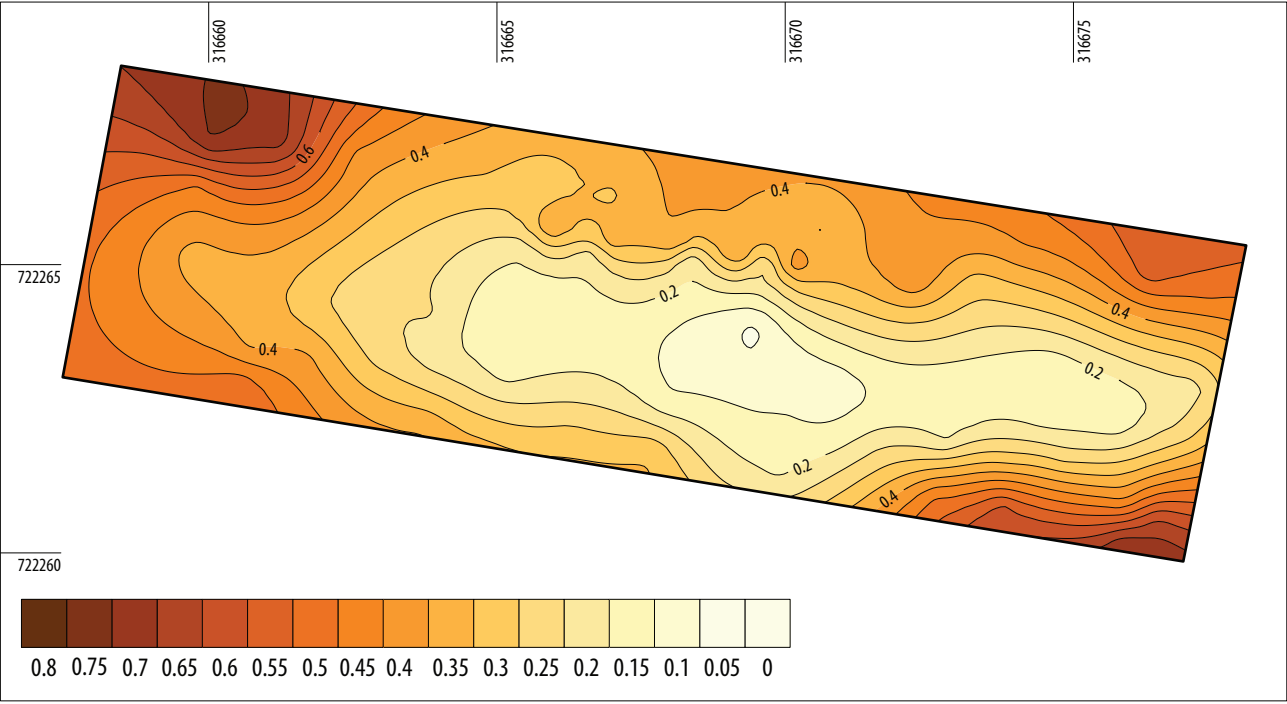
Memorial plaque on internal N wall of burial aisle. From S

A3.6



A3.7





ILLUS A3.8

Contour plot showing depth of dumped deposits inside the church



APPENDIX 4 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

Context	Area	Under	Description
001	Trench 1		Dark brown loose silty sand containing occasional sub angular stones and rare fragments of human bone, 0.2m to 0.4m deep. The area is covered in rich vegetation indicating that the soil is rich in phosphate. Dumped material, covering the entire interior of the church. Possibly excess soil from the excavation of graves.
002	Trench 1	001	Deposit of loose stone and mortar rubble, up to 0.15m deep. Most likely to be rubble from building decay, with larger stones removed.
003	Trench 1	002	Deposit of mortar and stones, up to 0.1m deep. Corresponds to base of rendered wall, therefore likely to indicate the level of the removed floor.
004	Trench 1	003	Yellowish brown loose sand up to 0.05m deep.
005	Trench 1	004	Medium brown silty sand. Contains occasional fist size stones and a fragment of human skull.
006	Trench 3		Dark brown loose silty sand containing occasional sub angular stones and fragments of glass, pottery, nails animal and human bone as well as pieces of brick and roofing slate. Up to 0.45m deep. The area is covered in rich vegetation indicating that the soil is rich in phosphate. Dumped material, possibly excess soil from the excavation of graves. Same as (001) in Trench 1.
007	Trench 3	006	Deposit of loose stone and mortar rubble. Contains fragments of plaster mouldings, slate and brick. Same as (003) in Trench 1.
008	Trench 3	007	Yellowish brown loose sand. Same as (004) in Trench 1.
009	Trench 2		Dark brown loose silty sand containing occasional sub angular stones and fragments of human bone, 0.2m to 0.4m deep. Piled up against the S wall of the church. The area is covered in rich vegetation indicating that the soil is rich in phosphate. Dumped material, covering the entire interior of the church. Possibly excess soil from the excavation of graves. Same as (001) and (004) in Trenches 1 and 3.
010	Trench 2	009	Loose stone and mortar rubble in a matrix of grey sandy soil, up to 0.2m deep. Same as (002) in Trench 1.
011	Trench 2	010	Deposit of partly crushed light grey mortar containing fragments of painted plaster mouldings identical to those retrieved from (007) in Trench 3. Demolition deposit indicating the floor level within the church. Same as (003) in Trench 1 and (007) in Trench 3.
012	Trench 2	011	Band of homogenous brown organic soil, 2cm to 5cm thick, exposed in sondage pit.
013	Trench 2	012	Band of mortar, 2cm thick, exposed in sondage pit.
014	Trench 2	013	Stone rubble in greybrown sandy soil matrix. Very similar to (004) in Trench 1.

Appendix 1.2 Photo register

Picture	Digital file name	Facing	Description
101	KOPC-03-101.JPG	NE	View across nave towards location of Trench 1 in front of recess, prior to excavation
102	KOPC-03-102.JPG	NNE	View towards location of Trench 1 in front of recess, prior to excavation
103	KOPC-03-103.JPG	NNE	View towards location of Trench 1 in front of recess, prior to excavation
104	KOPC-03-104.JPG	S	View towards location of Trench 2, prior to excavation
105	KOPC-03-105.JPG	S	View towards location of Trench 2, prior to excavation
106	KOPC-03-106.JPG	ENE	View towards location of Trench 3, prior to excavation
107	KOPC-03-107.JPG	N	Trench 1 laid out, prior to excavation
108	KOPC-03-108.JPG	NW	Trench 1 laid out, prior to excavation
109	KOPC-03-109.JPG	N	Trench 1. Stone rubble (002) exposed after removal of dumped soil (001)
110	KOPC-03-110.JPG	N	Trench 1. General view of trench in relation to the north wall and recess
111	KOPC-03-111.JPG	E	Trench 1. Detail of the stone rubble layer (002)
112	KOPC-03-112.JPG	W	Trench 1. General shot of (002)
113	KOPC-03-113.JPG	S	Trench 2. Mortar and stone rubble (010) exposed after removal of dumped soil (009)
114	KOPC-03-114.JPG	S	Trench 2. Floor horizon defined by layer of crumbly mortar (011)
115	KOPC-03-115.JPG	W	Trench 2. Floor horizon defined by layer of crumbly mortar (011)
116	KOPC-03-116.JPG	W	Trench 2. Section at E end of trench showing layers (009) and (010) on top of floor horizon
117	KOPC-03-117.JPG	NE	Trench 1. General view of trench and recess, after completing sondage into (002) and (003)
118	KOPC-03-118.JPG	E	Trench 1. Mortar exposed beneath stone rubble (002) and sondage with skull fragment
119	KOPC-03-119.JPG	NE	Trench 1. View of the trench and the exposed floor level of recess
120	KOPC-03-120.JPG	N	Trench 1. Context (003) in relation to north wall and recess floor level exposed
121	KOPC-03-121.JPG	N	Trench 1. The west side of the semicircular recess once finished the trench
122	KOPC-03-122.JPG	N	Trench 1. Detail of the exposed part of west side of recess
123	KOPC-03-123.JPG	N	Trench 3. Stone and mortar rubble at base of N wall.
124	KOPC-03-124.JPG	E	Trench 3. Stone and mortar rubble at base of N wall.

125	KOPC-03-125.JPG	WNW	Trench 3. Stone and mortar rubble at base of N wall.
126	KOPC-03-126.JPG	S	Trench 2. Slot cut through mortar deposit (011)
127	KOPC-03-127.JPG	E	Trench 2. Section at E end of slot showing deposit (012), band of mortar (013) and (014) brown soil with rubble below floor horizon (011).
128	KOPC-03-128.JPG	W	Trench 2. Section at W end of slot showing deposit (012), band of mortar (013) and (014) brown soil with rubble below floor horizon (011).
129	KOPC-03-129.JPG	S	Trench 2. Junction between S nave wall and burial aisle.
130	KOPC-03-130.JPG	NW	Burial aisle seen from the SE.
131	KOPC-03-131.JPG	NE	Burial aisle seen from the SW.
132	KOPC-03-132.JPG	N	Memorial on internal N wall of burial aisle.
133	KOPC-03-133.JPG	S	Floor slab removed exposing burial crypt
134	KOPC-03-134.JPG	S	Inscription on slab spanning across burial chamber
135	KOPC-03-135.JPG	S	Inscription on slab spanning across burial chamber
136	KOPC-03-136.JPG	S	Inscription on slab spanning across burial chamber
137	KOPC-03-137.JPG	S	Inscription on slab spanning across burial chamber
138	KOPC-03-138.JPG	SW	W end of burial chamber containing lead coffin
139	KOPC-03-139.JPG	SW	W side of burial vault
140	KOPC-03-140.JPG	W	W side of burial vault
141	KOPC-03-141.JPG	S	View towards S end of burial vault
142	KOPC-03-142.JPG	S	View towards S end of burial vault
143	KOPC-03-143.JPG	SSE	View towards S end of burial vault
144	KOPC-03-144.JPG	SE	Graffiti on E side of burial vault.
145	KOPC-03-145.JPG	W	W end of lead coffin within burial crypt.
146	KOPC-03-146.JPG	E	W end of lead coffin within burial crypt.

## APPENDIX 5 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Perth and Kinross
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Kinfauns Old Parish Church
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	KOPC15
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kinfauns
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Magnar Dalland
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Headland Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Desk based assessment, building recording, trial trenching
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO12SE 13
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Church
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	none
<b>NGR</b>	NO 166 222
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	March 2015
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	July 2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Morris, P 2007 'Kinfauns Churchyard, Perth and Kinross (Kinfauns parish), geophysical survey' in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, Volume 8, Cathedral Communications, 163.
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>A programme of archaeological work was undertaken at Kinfauns Old Parish Church, near Perth. The work was carried out to inform and mitigate proposed consolidation and repair works, and comprised a desk based assessment, historic building recording and a test pit evaluation.</p> <p>The desk based assessment identified four main phases: the establishment of a dependant chapel to Scone Abbey at Kinfauns in the 12th century; the achievement of parochial status and the construction of the core of the extant building in the 15th century; substantial modification post-reformation; and finally continued use and some further modifications until abandonment the mid-19th century.</p> <p>The building recording detected elements of three phases of the building dating to the 15th, 16th and 17th- 19th century identified during the desk based assessment.</p> <p>The test pit evaluation established that the floor had been removed leaving a layer mortar and stone rubble. This had subsequently been covered by dumped deposits possibly excess soil from the digging of graves in the graveyard to the west of the church. A flush wall face exposed below the floor level in test pits at the east end of the church may indicate that there might have been a burial crypt at this end that later has been infilled.</p> <p>The crypt below the floor in the burial aisle to the south, has a barrel vault. It contains a lead coffin inside an outer wooden coffin set into a sub-rectangular shaft built into the crypt floor.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Not known
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Tay Landscape Partnership
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Headland Archaeology, 13 Jane Street, Leith , Edinburgh EH6 5HE
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	CAHMS







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