

KPCK/01



# KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH, PERTH & KINROSS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

commissioned by Tay Landscape Partnership

July 2017



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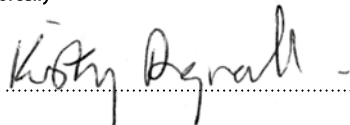
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## PROJECT SUMMARY

As part of the consolidation and repair work being undertaken at Kinfauns Old Parish Church, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological works at the site. This comprised the monitoring of ground reduction/levelling works within the interior of the church, the excavation of a series of test pits along the line of a new water drainage system to the south side of the church, the monitoring of works associated with the installation of this drainage and monitoring of a trench excavation to the north side of the church for the installation of a monument.

The levelling works within the interior of the church were minimal in scope and mainly comprised the removal of mounds of earth and loose stone along with the removal of ivy roots. No features or floor surfaces associated with the church building were exposed during this work. The material that was removed contained a moderate assemblage of 19th/20th century pottery and glass fragments indicating the modern nature of these mounds. The series of test pits along the line of a proposed drainage pipe trench and associated soakaway recorded negative results. A moderate amount of disarticulated human remains was recorded within the lower deposits of this trench but no in situ inhumations were present. The excavation of the soakaway exposed a large stone slab in the east section and partially exposed the remains of a burial 1m below ground level. The excavation ceased at this level and the inhumation was left in situ.

The monument trench to the north side of the church exposed made ground to one side and a clay backfill to the other. It also revealed a rough void in the exposed wall face. This potentially relates to two construction phases of the church. A number of other architectural features that had been masked by the ivy cover were exposed during the consolidation works. Amongst these features was a series of beam slots on the internal elevation of the east wall indicating the presence of an upper floor at this end of the church. A grave slab that had been utilised as a window lintel was also temporarily exposed and recorded during this work.

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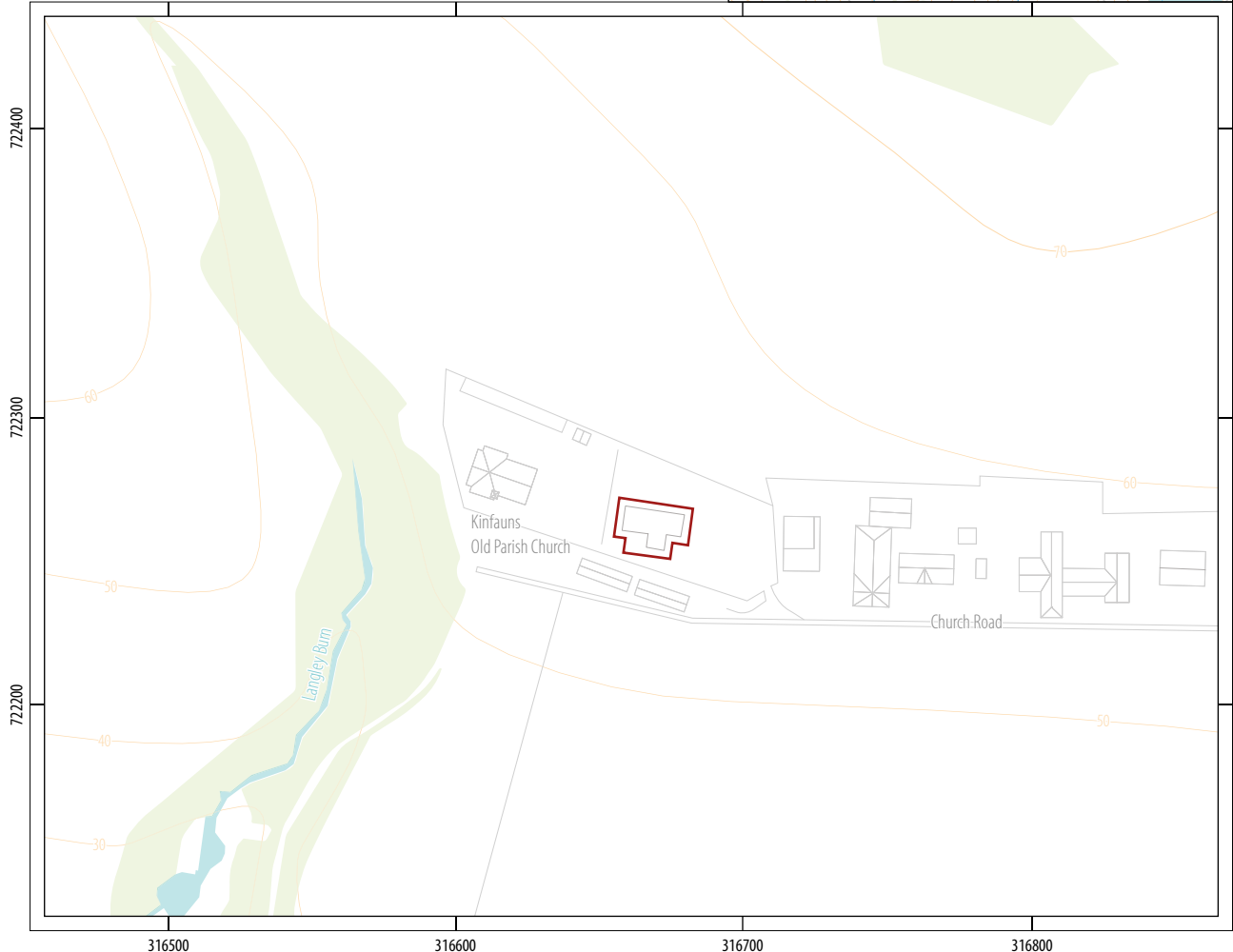
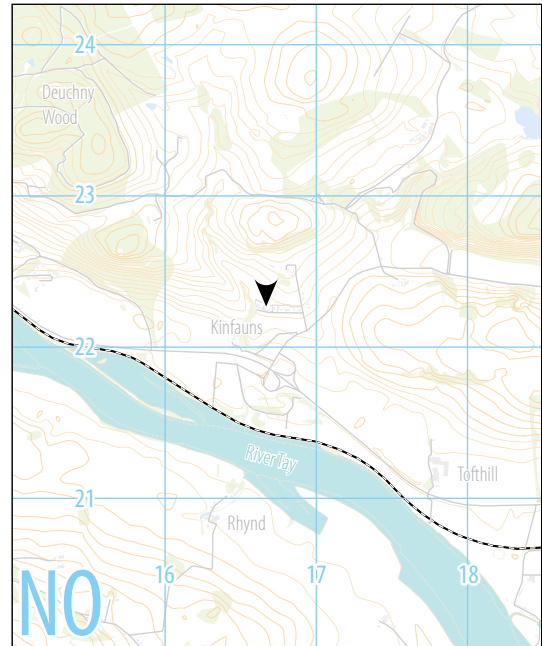
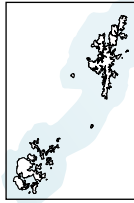
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Kinfauns  
Perthshire

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# KINFAUNS OLD PARISH CHURCH, PERTH & KINROSS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Tay Landscape Partnership (TLP) to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the consolidation and repair at Kinfauns Old Parish Church.

Scheduled Monument Consent was applied for by TLP and granted and Condition 1 stated:

*'No work associated with the levelling off of the ground surface or treatment/disposal of carved stone shall take place until Historic Environment Scotland has approved in writing a written scheme of investigation (WSI) from an archaeological contractor to cover the works.'*

*Reason: to ensure that archaeological information is adequately recorded during the course of works.'*

In order to fulfil this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (2016) on behalf of Tay Landscape Partnership; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

This included for a watching brief on all ground reduction works, the excavation of test pits along the proposed line of a water drainage pipe plus the subsequent monitoring of excavations for the insertion of the water drainage pipe and soakaway. Monitoring of the excavation of a foundation trench for the insertion of a monument was also required. In addition to the monitoring work any architectural features exposed after the removal of the ivy were to be recorded. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with HES. Further to the work required within the WSI a post consolidation work photographic record of the building was undertaken. This report details the results of the work.

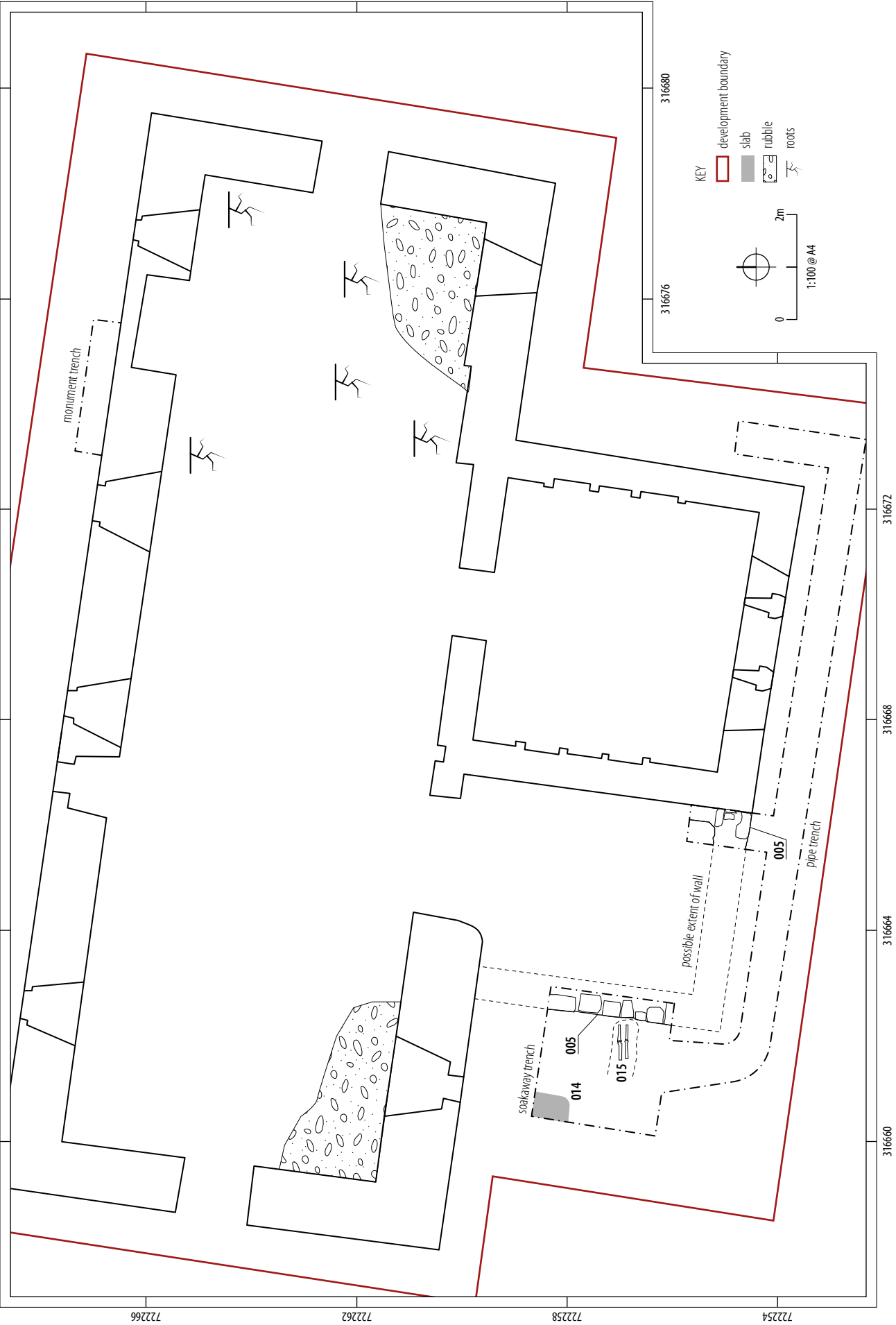
### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Old Parish Church lies at NGR: NO 1667 2226, in the village of Kinfauns which is in the Tay valley to the north of the A90, approximately three miles east of Perth (Illus 1). 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 Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (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 an architectural assessment made in 2012 (Borthwick 2012) and revised in 2014 (Williamson 2014).

A previous programme of archaeological works by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd comprised a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and a test pit evaluation (Wessel & Dalland 2015). This work identified four broad phases of development of the church from the 12th century to the 19th century. The extant monument represents construction between the 15th and 19th centuries.

Photogrammetry completed during the Historic Building Recording allowed for a 3D model of the monument with information captions



ILLUS 2 Site plan



**ILLUS 3** East facing view of the interior of the church

to be generated and linked to the Tay Landscape Partnership website. In addition, the material and instructions to make a pop-up card were produced to download, print out and make from the website.

The test pit evaluation within the church successfully established the original floor level within the church and its state of preservation, as well as identifying additional structural features (i.e. the base of the chancel and the north wall) not visible above ground.

The finds assemblage from these test pits was made up almost entirely of building remains including moulded lime plaster, roof slates and bricks. The most distinctive pieces were 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.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of the archaeological excavation of the two areas (the soakaway and foundation for a monument) were to evaluate the presence or absence, quality, condition and extent of archaeological deposits at these two locations and excavate, sample and record any archaeological remains identified and present the results in a report.

The archaeological watching brief on ground reduction/levelling works within the church were to monitor the contractor's excavations and recorded any archaeological remains exposed and report on results of the work.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 SITE WORKS

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI. Monitoring was undertaken on all ground reduction/levelling works within the church interior. This mainly comprised the removal of ivy stumps/roots and uneven mounds of earth to create a level surface for scaffolding to be erected. The excavations were carried out by a small tracked machine under direct archaeological supervision. This concluded when the maximum required excavation depth was reached.

There were two areas identified for hand excavation. The first of these was situated at the location of the new soakaway drainage. Slots were excavated at regular intervals across the proposed location of the drain which was designed to avoid any possible burial lairs/anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

The second trench excavation was for the foundation for a monument reinstatement prior to its installation.



In both cases the turf and topsoil were removed by hand and stored next to the test pits on sheets of terram. Excavation continued until significant archaeological deposits or the desired depth for the test pit was encountered. The stratigraphy of each test pit was recorded in full, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for Conducting Archaeological Excavations (2014).

Archaeological features and deposits encountered were hand excavated and recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets. A site plan including the location of all test pits was recorded by hand drawn plan and related to the National Grid.

When significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were encountered within the test pits the archaeologist ceased work and informed Tay Landscape Partnership. This allowed for the

repositioning of the soakaway or a redesigning of the monument's foundations to be undertaken (in discussions with HES).

## 4.2 RECORDING

All recording followed ClfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological watching briefs (2014a) and excavations (2014b). All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital photographs were taken with a graduated metric scale visible where necessary.

A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information was recorded, using background plans provided by the client. The site plan has been accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to AOD.



**ILLUS 4** South-west facing detail view of the grave slab on the south wall **ILLUS 5** East facing view of the drainage pipe test pits **ILLUS 6** South-east facing post-excitation shot of the drainage pipe trench **ILLUS 7** North facing view of the stone slab [014] recorded in the soakaway pit



### 4.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 3) and the OASIS database (headland1-280106).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) 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 (2011).

## 5 RESULTS

The work was undertaken between 22nd November 2016 and 28th June 2017 in mainly clear and dry conditions. Four main programmes of work were undertaken at Kinfauns:

- › The monitoring of ground reduction works within the interior of the church.
- › Excavation works associated with the insertion of a drainage pipe and soakaway to the south of the church
- › The excavation of a small trench for a monument foundation to the north of the church.

- › Recording architectural features exposed after the removal of the ivy and the consolidation works plus a complete photographic record of the consolidated church.

### 5.1 GROUND REDUCTION WORKS

All ground reduction works undertaken within the interior of the church were completed using a small tracked excavator. Prior to the work commencing all trees and ivy had been removed from the walls and floor surface, although a number of ivy stumps remained in the ground.

The present ground surface was uneven comprising a mix of dark brown stone rich silty sand and larger sub-rounded stones. Two areas in particular formed large mounds of earth and stone, one abutting the inner side of the south-east wall and the other abutting the south-west corners of the church wall (Illus 2 and 3).

The mounds and the surrounding uneven ground surface were reduced by machine with all large stones collected and placed to one side of the area. Material within the mound included a moderate assemblage of 19th/20th century pottery and glass fragments (this was left on site).

No features, structures or floor surfaces of archaeological significance were exposed during this work and no artefacts relating to the early history of the chapel were identified. In general the existing earth floor was left in situ. A small assemblage of 19th–20th century pottery was identified but not collected.



**ILLUS 8** East facing detail view of the wall foundation in the soakaway pit



**ILLUS 9** South-east facing view of the burial within the soakaway pit

**ILLUS 10** South facing detail view of the inhumation

A medieval grave slab that had been placed at an angle within the mound of stones (Illus 4) in the south-west corner was moved in order to protect it during the consolidation works.

A digital photographic record of the area both before and after the ground reduction works had taken place was undertaken (see Appendix 1.2).

## 5.2 PIPE AND SOAKAWAY EXCAVATION

A linear trench 0.7m deep was required to the south side of the church for the insertion of a drainage pipe associated with a new soakaway trench. A significant number of burials were located to the south side of the church, this included both recumbent and upright grave slabs. Therefore the potential for exposing further unknown burials along the line of the proposed pipe trench was considered high. Due to this, the pipe was positioned as close to the present aisle wall on the south side of the church as well as the buried wall foundation wall recorded during the HBR survey to the west side of the aisle.

Initially five 1m x 0.5m test pits were hand excavated along the line of the proposed pipe (5) to a maximum depth of 0.7m. In all five test pits layers of made ground was recorded. Three distinct deposits (001, 002 and 003) were exposed in the three test pits adjacent to the wall of the aisle with two identified deposits (001 and 004) in the remaining two test pits adjacent to a buried wall foundation. The lower deposits in both cases was very similar and included a moderate amount of disarticulated human remains. A small quantity of nails and pottery was also recovered from these deposits. The amount of charnel from these deposits indicated that they most likely represented disturbed graveyard soils. Once the test pits had established that no in situ burials were present along the line of the pipe the remaining length of pipe trench was hand excavated (Illus 6) providing similar results. The resulting pipe trench was approximately 12m long approximately 0.4m from the walls.

The area of the soakaway trench measured 2m<sup>2</sup> and was set slightly north-west of the pipe trench in order to avoid a known grave slab. The initial 0.5m of deposits was excavated by hand exposing the topsoil (001) and a layer of stone rubble and mortar (013). At a depth of 0.5m a stone slab (014) was encountered in the south-west corner of the trench (Illus 7). It was not clear if this represented a grave slab but due to its location within the graveyard it was left in situ and the soakaway trench was moved slightly to the east. As no rubble layer (013) was noted in the section above the slab it was clear it had not been disturbed by the construction of the aisle represented by the buried foundation. Based on this evidence it was thought likely that the slab represented a grave slab.

The trench was then excavated by machine through deposit (004). The trench exposed the west facing elevation of the buried foundation wall (005). This was constructed of large rubble stone bonded with a yellow-brown course lime mortar 0.8m tall located 0.25m below the current ground surface (Illus 8).

At a depth of 1.15m the graveyard soil (016) was exposed below (004). Partially exposed within this soil was a burial (Illus 9). The lower part of two femurs and the upper parts of two tibias and fibulas (Illus 10) were exposed indicating the position of an east-west aligned



**ILLUS 11** West facing view of the clay fill in the monument trench

**ILLUS 12** South facing detail view of the wall fabrics exposed in the monument trench

inhumation with the upper body to the west. Excavation ceased at this level and the remains were left in situ. The initial depth of 1.9m required for the soakaway was subsequently reduced to the level reached. A geotextile membrane was placed over the exposed burial soil and the soakaway was constructed over this.

## 5.3 MONUMENT TRENCH

To the external side of the north elevation a 2.4m x 0.5m trench was required for a concrete foundation to support a burial monument that had been temporarily removed during consolidation works. The trench was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 1m below the current ground surface.





**ILLUS 13** The beam slots on the internal elevation of the north side of the east wall



**ILLUS 14** The beam slots on the internal elevation of the south side of the east wall



**ILLUS 15** View of the two holes on the internal south wall of the church

The excavation revealed two different fills. To the west a 0.5m deep clay backfill (009) was present below 0.25 of overburden (008) (Illus 11). Below the clay was a 0.25m deposit of pebble rich sandy silt (012). To the east side of the trench a 0.7m deep deposit of re-deposited graveyard soil was overlain by overburden (008). The graveyard soil was clearly a later deposit than the clay (009) indicating a secondary phase of activity at this location. A buried soil (011) was exposed at the base of the trench although this was not excavated.

The exposed wall foundation, where the deposits changed, not only displayed a large void in the wall but also seemed to show two distinct construction styles. To the east side the stonework was more regular with coursed squared stone with a drainage hole present. The stonework to the west side is coursed with a slight step below which the coursing is more random with more rounded stones present (Illus 12).

## 5.4 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The removal of the extensive ivy cover from the walls of the church exposed a number of features that had previously not been visible. The bulk of these features comprised beam-slots and small voids visible on the internal elevations of the church and aisle building. The remains of a brick wall forming the rear of a chimney flue and a construction line that likely represented part of a door surround were also identified on the internal elevations of the church. The consolidation work on the walls also exposed a large stone grave slab that had been utilised as a window lintel

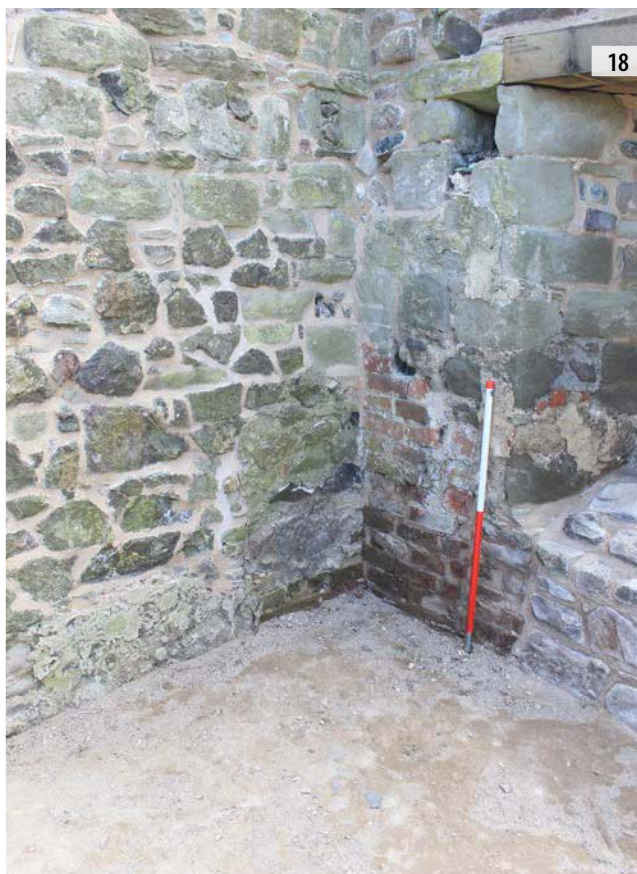
The majority of the beam slots and voids were identified on the internal elevation of the east wall of the church. On the northern half of this elevation a row of four slots were visible 2m above the current ground surface (Illus 13). Although these varied in size they were all 0.22m high and 0.5m deep providing evidence of an upper floor level at this end of the church. These slots were repeated on the southern half of the elevation although in this case three of the slots had been stone-filled and the fourth had been damaged by the reduction of the wall top (Illus 14). Three further wall slots or timber dooks were visible on the northern half of the eastern wall. These did not form a regular pattern and their purpose was unclear (see Illus 13).

Three wall slots or timber dooks were also identified on the internal elevation of the south wall. Two of these were close to the east end of the building (Illus 15), one of which was located at a similar height to the beam slots recorded on the east wall and may represent further evidence of an upper floor in this part of the church. The second slot was approximately 1m from the floor and 0.9m deep. Its purpose was unclear. The slot at the western end of the elevation was 0.9m above the floor being 0.9m x 0.77m in size. Again its purpose was unclear.

The upper half of the external south facing elevation of the aisle building also included a number of slot/recesses and stone-filled vertical slot features (Illus 16). These all appeared above the arch of the door of the building. The four recesses ranged in size and shape with no coherent pattern or spacing evident. Interspersed between



**ILLUS 16** Slots and holes on the external north wall of the aisle building at the base of the south-east corner of the church



**ILLUS 17** Blocked holes on the external west wall of the aisle building **ILLUS 18** Brick wall

these recesses were a series of almost vertical slots filled with small stones. It was unclear what these represented but it is likely that they served a structural purpose as they were not regular or similar enough in shape to be a design feature.

On the west facing external elevation of the aisle three small stone-blocked holes were visible (Illus 17). They were similar in size but were not regularly spaced. Their purpose is unknown and it is possible that they were just represent changes in the wall construction rather than stone-filled slots.

The base of the wall in the internal south-east corner of the church was constructed of brick. This only comprised of two courses on the west facing elevation (0.14m high) but was 1.10m high on the north facing elevation (Illus 18). The bricks extended 0.6m to the north and 0.85m to the west. The upper course of the bricks did not form a level surface suggesting they had been inserted into the wall at a later date. It was thought that the bricks formed the rear wall of a fireplace or chimney flue.

The remains of a stone constructed door surround, approximately 4m from the south-east corner of the church was also exposed on the internal elevation of the south wall (Illus 19). It was constructed of four large roughly squared stones 1.4m high forming a vertical edge to the west side. The other side of the door surround had been truncated by the construction of the aisle building with the later phase wall abutting the extant surround stones.

Removal of the ivy from the walls exposed a grave slab that had been utilised as a window lintel. The reconsolidation of the walls further exposed this slab leaving the upper face of the stonework temporarily exposed. Although the grave slab was left in situ a photographic record of the exposed slab was taken (Illus 20).

Once the ivy had been removed and the consolidation works had been complete a photographic record of the church walls was undertaken in order to produce an updated photometric model of the building (Illus 21–24). A series of eight profile drawings were also undertaken of the door and window surrounds on the external south facing elevation of the aisle building. This was done prior to a decision being made on whether to remove the concrete repair work that had previously been undertaken on these surfaces. A copy of these profiles can be seen in Appendix 2.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The ground reduction within the church did not expose any artefacts or remains relating the early history of the church as only limited excavation was required.

The deposits in the drainage pipe trench and the main deposit in the soakaway trench clearly represented backfills associated with the construction of both the existing aisle and the demolished aisle. The amount of charnel recovered from these deposits seems to suggest that a significant number of burials had been disturbed during the





**ILLUS 19** Detail of the exposed grave slab lintel on the interior elevation of the south wall

**ILLUS 20** North-west facing detail photograph of the exposed grave slab lintel on the interior elevation of the north wall



21



22



**ILLUS 21** South-west facing isometric view of photogrammetric model    **ILLUS 22** North-east facing isometric view of photogrammetric model

23



24



**ILLUS 23** South-west facing isometric view of photogrammetric model    **ILLUS 24** North-west facing isometric view of photogrammetric model

construction of these two aisles. All the chancel recovered during the excavations was reburied within the soakaway trench.

The exposed burial in the soakaway trench indicates that the cut for the wall foundation only truncated the upper 1m of the graveyard soils and that all the deposits below this level should be undisturbed. The slab recorded at a depth of 0.5m to the west may also indicate burials at a higher level where the ground has not been previously disturbed.

The different fills exposed in the monument trench indicated a degree of disturbance potentially identifying two phases of activity. This was further enhanced by the identification of the void and the two differing wall construction styles. This could indicate that the east wall of the church was a later extension. Interestingly the void is adjacent to the western base of the arch that forms the chancel recess. This could suggest that the chancel was added to an earlier building. It is also possible that the disturbance is more recent and the void was created during this disturbance, although this does not explain the variation in wall construction identified in this area. Without further investigation the nature of this discrepancy will remain unknown.

No further work requiring archaeological monitoring is scheduled for the current programme of consolidation works and only a limited amount of repair work associated with the removal of ivy from the walls remains to be undertaken in this phase. The removal of the ivy had exposed a number of slots and architectural features, the most significant being the identification of beam-slots at the east end of the church. This revealed that the church had at one time included an upper floor level, at least at this end of the building.

## 7 REFERENCES

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## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
001	All	A 0.15 to 0.2m deep deposit of topsoil/turf covering all areas of the site. The deposit comprised a dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. A few mortar lumps and slate fragments were also identified.
002	TP1–3	A layer of subsoil comprising 0.22m of fine reddish brown gravelly sand with frequent small to medium size stone inclusions. The layer included small lumps of mortar and slate fragments. Its location suggested it may be related to the construction of the aisled building.
003	TP1–3	A buried soil/graveyard soil below 002 comprising a dark brown humic silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Occasional mortar flecks and disarticulated human bone was also recovered from the deposit indicating it had been disturbed or brought onto the site. A number of coffin nails and a small fragment of pottery were recovered.
004	TP4–5	A dark reddish brown humic silt with frequent small angular stone inclusions recorded below 001 and 013. Similar to 003. Included a large assemblage of dis-articulated bone.
005	TP3	Wall foundation to an earlier aisled building. Constructed of roughly squared stone bonded with a pale brown lime mortar. The stone were up to 0.3x0.2x0.2m in size. The foundation was 0.8m high and 0.6m wide although further stones were seen to the N of the exposed edge. The stone were more rounded and poorly sorted below the upper two courses.
006	TP3	Fill of the wall cut. This was a v dark reddish brown sandy silt very similar to 002. The cut was very difficult to identify in the section. A number of dis-articulated bones were recovered
007	TP3	Foundation cut for the wall foundation 005. This was only seen in section and was not very clear. It was approximately 0.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.7m
008	Monument trench	A layer of overburden comprising a mixed stone, loam, brick and mortar deposit of modern origin 0.25m deep
009	Monument trench	A light brown compact sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions forming a backfill of the chapel wall. This deposit was only recorded in the western half of the trench and had been truncated to the east. This sat over deposit 012 and was 0.5m thick. It may form part of the original backfill to the building
010	Monument trench	A soft dark reddish brown sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions plus mortar lumps, marine shell and dis-articulated bone. The deposit was 0.7m deep overlying 011 and seemed to over deposits 009 and 012 although this was not definitive. Possibly represents a later backfill possible deposited after a repair or restructure of the church.
011	Monument trench	A dark greyish brown sandy clay with small stone inclusions and occasional mortar flecks 1m below the surface below 012 forming a buried soil. This was not excavated as it was at the extent of the excavations

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
012	Monument trench	A very dark brown sandy silt with very frequent small rounded pebble stone inclusions 0.2m thick at the base of the trench below deposit 009 only. Possibly forms a foundation layer to the backfill and wall.
013	Soakaway trench	A deposit of light yellow brown rubble mortar and angular stone immediately below the topsoil 001 and 0.1m thick overlying 004. Recorded on the northern 2/3rd's of the trench. Included ceramic pipe fragments indicating its 19th century date.
014	Soakaway trench	The SE corner of a large stone slab recorded in the NW corner of the soakaway trench 0.5m below the surface. The slab was 0.11m thick with roughly cut uneven edges. It seemed to lay within deposit 004 with no cut visible in the section although a number of small rounded to angular stones were visible at the edge in the S facing section
015	Human remains	Partially exposed human remains exposed 1.15m below the surface immediately west of the west facing buried foundation wall in the soakaway trench. The remains comprised the lower half of two femurs and the upper half of two fibulas and tibias. These were aligned east-west with the upper body to the west. Burial was within deposit 016
016	Graveyard soil	A layer of soft mid-grey silty clay with small stones and mortar lump inclusions. This layer was not excavated but exposed at the base of the soakaway trench

#### Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	W	Pre-excavation shot of internal area of the chapel
002	NW	View of the ivy stumps prior to removal
003	E	Pre-excavation shot of internal area of the chapel
004	E	Pre-excavation shot of internal area of the chapel
005	E	Working shot of rubble removal in the SE corner
006	E	View showing the deposits in the SW corner
007	SE	View of grave slab leaning on the S wall
008	SE	View of grave slab leaning on the S wall
009	SW	View of grave slab leaning on the S wall
010	S	View of grave slab leaning on the S wall
011	N	View of grave slab used as a lintel in the N wall
012	NW	View of grave slab used as a lintel in the N wall
013	NE	View of grave slab used as a lintel in the N wall
014	SE	Post-ex view of the SE corner on the chapel
015	E	Post-ex view of the E end of the chapel
016	E	Post-ex view of the E half of the chapel
017	W	Post-ex view of the W half of the chapel
018	N	View of the arched recess on the N wall
019	N	View of the arched recess on the N wall

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
020	E	View of the internal elevation of the E wall
021	S	View of the internal elevation of the E end of the S wall
022	N	Detail of the arched recess in the N wall
023	S	External view of the arched recess in the N wall
024	SW	View of the external elevation of the N wall
025	S	View of the W end of the external elevation of the N wall
026	S	View of the central part of the external elevation of the N wall
027	S	View of the central part of the external elevation of the N wall
028	S	View of the E end of the external elevation of the N wall
029	S	View of the E end of the external elevation of the N wall
030	N	View of the central part of the internal elevation of the N wall
031	N	View of the central part of the internal elevation of the N wall
032	NE	Detail of the window opening on the eastern window of the N wall
033	NW	Detail of the window opening on the eastern window of the N wall
034	E	Pre-excavation shot of the line of the drainage pipe trench
035	W	Pre-excavation shot of the line of the drainage pipe trench
036	N	S facing section of test pit 2 of the pipe trench
037	N	S facing section of test pit 2 of the pipe trench
038	E	W facing section of test pit 2 of the pipe trench
039	NE	Location shot of test pit 2
040	S	N facing section of test pit 3 of the pipe trench
041	W	E facing section of test pit 3 of the pipe trench
042	NW	Location shot of test pit 3
043	NE	View of test pits 1–3
044	N	S facing section of test pit 1 of the pipe trench
045	E	W facing section of test pit 1 of the pipe trench
046	NE	Location shot of test pit 1
047	S	N facing section of test pit 4 of the pipe trench
048	W	E facing section of test pit 4 of the pipe trench
049	SE	Location shot of test pit 4
050	W	View of test pits 2–4
051	N	S facing elevation of wall foundation in test pit 3
052	N	S facing elevation of wall foundation in test pit 4
053	N	Overview of the S facing elevation of wall foundation in test pit 5
054	E	Overview of the S facing elevation of wall foundation in test pit 6
055	E	Location shot of the wall foundation in test pit 3
056	N	Location shot of the wall foundation in test pit 4
057	W	E facing section of test pit 3 showing the possible wall cut

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
058	W	E facing section of test pit 3 showing the possible wall cut
059	W	E facing section of test pit 5 of the pipe trench
060	W	E facing section of test pit 5 of the pipe trench
061	N	S facing section of test pit 5 of the pipe trench
062	E	Working shot of the pipe trench excavation
063	E	Post-excavation of half the pipe trench
064	E	Post-excavation of half the pipe trench
065	N	Detail of the wall foundation exposed in test pit 3
066	N	Detail of the wall foundation exposed in test pit 4
067	E	Partial excavation of the monument trench showing the sandy backfill (009)
068	SE	Location shot of the monument trench to the N side of the church
069	W	Partial excavation of the monument trench showing the sandy backfill (009)
070	E	W facing section of the monument trench
071	S	East side of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
072	SW	East side of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
073	S	East side of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
074	SE	West side of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
075	E	Full excavation of the monument trench
076	S	West side of the wall foundation in the monument trench
077	S	Central area of the wall foundation in the monument trench
078	S	East side of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
079	W	E facing section of the monument trench
080	S	Views of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
081	SE	Views of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
082	W	The exposed top of the grave slab lintel in the north wall
083	W	The exposed top of the grave slab lintel in the north wall
084	N	The exposed top of the grave slab lintel in the north wall
085	W	The exposed section of the grave slab lintel
086	W	The exposed top of the grave slab lintel in the north wall with scale
087	W	The exposed top of the grave slab lintel in the north wall with scale
088	W	View of the stone slab in the soakaway trench
089	N	View of the stone slab in the soakaway trench
090	N	Detail of the section close to the stone slab in the soakaway trench
091	E	W facing section of the soakaway trench
092	S	N facing section of the soakaway trench
093	E	View of the excavated pipe trench
094	E	View of the excavated pipe trench



PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
095	SE	View of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
096	S	View of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
097	SW	View of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
098	S	View of the exposed wall foundation in the monument trench
099	E	View of the excavated pipe trench
100	E	W facing elevation of the stone wall 005 in the soakaway trench
101	E	W facing elevation of the stone wall 005 in the soakaway trench
102	E	General view of the stone wall 005 in the soakaway trench
103	W	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall
104	W	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall
105	W	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall
106	NW	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall
107	W	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall
108	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
109	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
110	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
111	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
112	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
113	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
114	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
115	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
116	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
117	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
118	—	Shots of the bone collected on site
119	SE	View of the burial in the soakaway trench
120	S	View of the burial in the soakaway trench
121	E	View of the burial in the soakaway trench
122	S	Detail if the burial revealed in the soakaway trench
123	S	Detail if the burial revealed in the soakaway trench
124	E	Detail if the burial revealed in the soakaway trench
125	E	Detail if the burial revealed in the soakaway trench
126	E	View of the soakaway trench and wall 005
127	E	View of wall 005 in the soakaway trench
128	E	View of wall 005 in the soakaway trench
129	N	S facing section of the soakaway trench
130	E	S facing section of the soakaway trench
131	E	General view of the W facing external elevation of the aisle building

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
132	E	Detail of one of the 3 stone blocked holes on the W facing external elevation
133	E	Detail of one of the 3 stone blocked holes on the W facing external elevation
134	N	Detail of one of the 3 stone blocked holes on the W facing external elevation
135	N	View of Profile 1 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
136	N	View of Profile 1 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
137	N	View of Profile 1 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
138	N	View of Profile 2 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
139	N	View of Profile 4 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
140	N	View of Profile 4 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
141	N	View of Profile 2 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
142	N	View of Profile 2 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
143	N	View of Profile 2 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
144	N	View of Profile 5 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
145	N	View of Profile 5 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
146	N	View of Profile 5 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
147	N	View of Profile 5 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
148	N	View of Profile 7 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
149	N	View of Profile 7 on the south external elevation of the aisle building
150	N	View of the crest frame on the south external elevation of the aisle building
151	N	View of the crest frame on the south external elevation of the aisle building
152	N	View of the crest frame on the south external elevation of the aisle building
153	N	View of the crest frame on the south external elevation of the aisle building
154	N	View of the crest frame on the south external elevation of the aisle building
155	S	View of the north facing external elevation of the aisle building
156	S	Detail of the beam slots in the N facing elevation
157	S	Detail of the beam slots in the N facing elevation
158	S	Detail of the beam slots in the N facing elevation
159	S	General view of the beam slots in the N facing elevation
160	N	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall after re-instatement
161	NW	View of the grave slab lintel on the north wall after re-instatement
162	E	Internal elevation of the NE wall
163	E	Detail of the slots on the NE wall
164	E	Detail of the slots on the NE wall

PHOTO	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
165	E	Detail of the slots on the NE wall
166	E	Detail of the beam slots on the NE wall
167	E	Detail of the beam slots on the NE wall
168	E	Detail of the beam slots on the NE wall
169	E	Internal elevation of the SE wall
170	E	Detail of the blocked beam slots
171	E	Detail of the blocked beam slots
172	E	Detail of the blocked beam slots
173	S	East end of the Internal south wall
174	S	Detail of the beam slot on the south wall
175	S	Detail of the brick walling on the south wall
176	SE	Detail of the brick walling on the south wall
177	S	Detail of the beam slot on the south wall
178	S	View of the construction line/door surrounds on the south wall
179	S	Detail of the construction line/door surrounds on the south wall
180	S	General view of the internal south wall
181	S	General view of the internal south wall
182	SE	Detail of the brick walling on the south wall
183	E	General view of the SE wall
184	E	General view of the NE wall
185	S	West end of the internal south wall
186	S	Detail of the beam slot in the south wall
187	W	View of the construction line of the E side of the aisle building
188	W	View of the construction line of the E side of the aisle building
189	W	View of the construction line of the E side of the aisle building
190	NW	View of the construction line of the E side of the aisle building



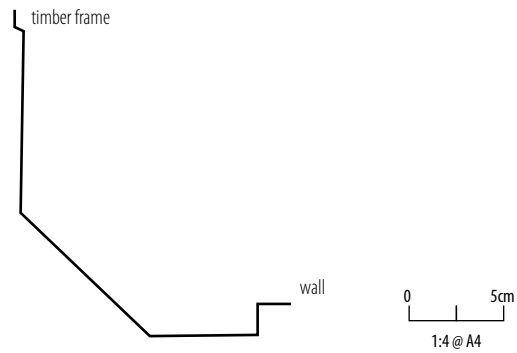
## APPENDIX 2 PROFILE DRAWINGS FROM THE WINDOWS AND DOOR OF THE AISLE BUILDING



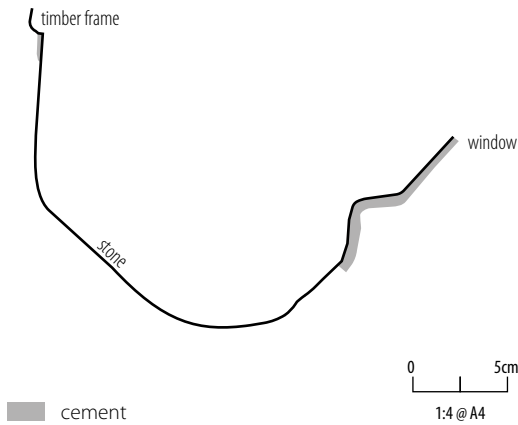
0 1m  
1:50@ A4  
▲▲ profile location

**ILLUS A3.1** South-west facing elevation showing profile locations

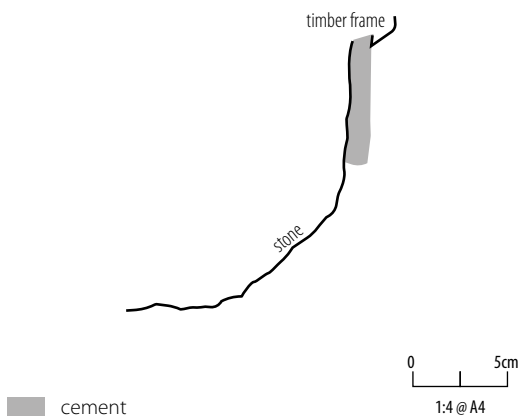
A3.2A



A3.3A



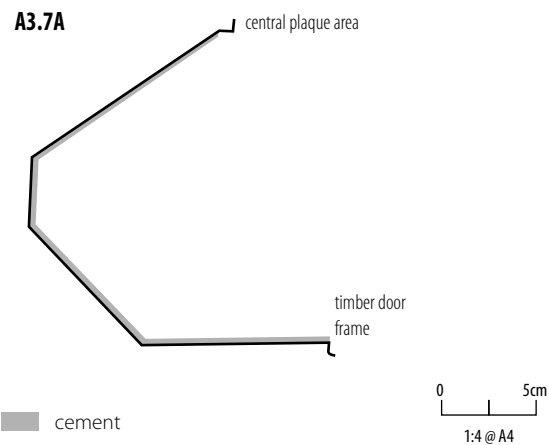
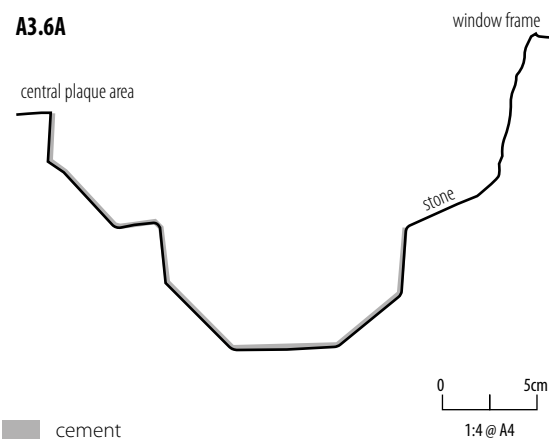
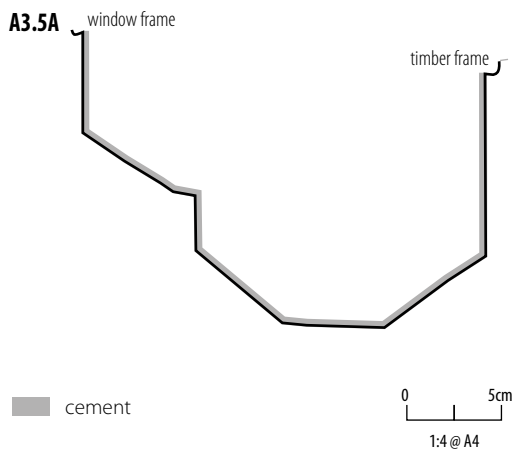
A3.4A



ILLUS A3.2A–B Profile 1 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building  
ILLUS A3.4A–B Profile 3 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building

ILLUS A3.3A–B Profile 2 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building

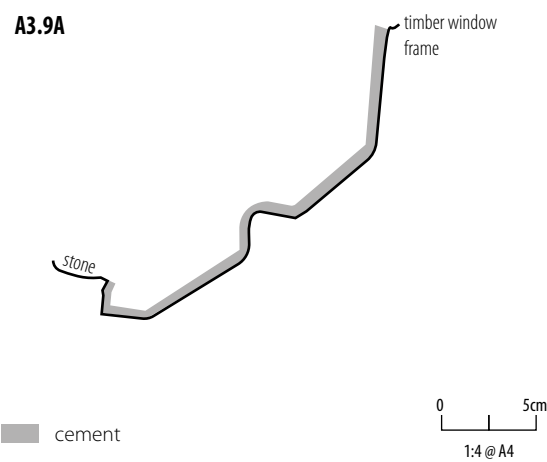
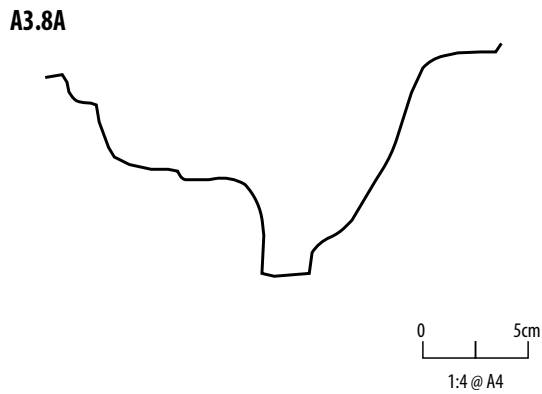




**ILLUS A3.5A–B** Profile 4 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building

**ILLUS A3.6A–B** Profile 5 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building

**ILLUS A3.7A–B** Profile 6 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building



**ILLUS A3.8A–B** Profile 7 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building **ILLUS A3.9A–B** Profile 8 of the south facing elevation of the Aisle Building

## APPENDIX 3 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Kinfauns Old Parish Church, Perth & Kinross
PROJECT CODE:	KPCK/01
PARISH:	Kinfauns
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	N012SE 13
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Parish Church
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES)	N0 1667 2226
START DATE (THIS SEASON)	22/01/2017
END DATE (THIS SEASON)	02/02/2017
PREVIOUS WORK (INCL. DES REF.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (MAY INCLUDE INFORMATION FROM OTHER FIELDS)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was carried out as part of the consolidation and repair work being undertaken at Kinfauns Old Parish Church. This comprised the monitoring of ground reduction/levelling works within the interior of the church, the excavation of a series of test pits along the line of a new water drainage system to the south side of the church, the subsequent monitoring of works associated with the installation of this drainage plus monitoring of a trench excavation to the north side of the church for the installation of a monument.</p> <p>No features or floor surfaces were encountered during the levelling works within the interior of the church. The material that was removed contained a moderate assemblage of 19th/20th century pottery and glass fragments indicating the modern nature of these mounds. The test pits recorded negative results leading to the excavation of the remainder of the pipe trench. A large quantity of charnel was recorded within the lower deposits encountered within this trench but no in situ inhumations were present. The excavation of the soakaway exposed a large stone slab in the east section and partially exposed the remains of a burial 1m below ground level. The excavation ceased at this level and the inhumation was left in situ.</p> <p>The monument trench to the north side of the church exposed made ground to one side and a clay backfill to the other. It also revealed a rough void in the exposed wall face. This potentially relates to two construction phases of the church. A number of other architectural features that had been masked by the ivy cover were exposed during the consolidation works. Amongst these features was a series of beam slots on the internal elevation of the east wall indicating the presence of an upper floor at this end of the church. A grave slab that had been utilised as a window lintel was also temporarily exposed and recorded during this work.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Tay Landscape Partnership
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (INTENDED/DEPOSITED)	HES







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