

Case information

Case ID	300009728
File Reference	AMH/10344/2/1
Name of Site	Church of Logie, 210m NE of Mains of Logie

Local Authority	Angus		
National Grid Reference	NO 70556 63518		
Designation No. (if any)	SM 10344		
Designation Type	Scheduled Monument	Current Category of Listing	N/A
Case Type	Scheduling amendment		

Received/Start Date	02/09/2013
Decision Date	26/11/2015

1. Proposed Decision/Decision

The monument was first scheduled in 2003 and the documentation does not conform to current standards. The assessment against criteria demonstrates that the monument continues to be of national importance. The decision is to amend the entry in the Schedule as Church of Logie, church and burial ground 210m NE of Mains of Logie.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

The church was first scheduled on 19/11/2003. There have been no previous amendments.

The church and burial ground were listed separately in 1971, as LB 13739 (category B) and LB 11179 (category C) respectively.

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals within or in close proximity to the scheduled area (information from Bruce Mann, LA Archaeology Service: 14/05/2015).

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

The site was considered for amendment to the scheduling as part of the Angus 2013 project.

The site was visited on 10/10/2013.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

An assessment against the scheduling criteria was carried out on 14/11/2013 (see **Annex A**).

The church and burial ground together were found to meet the criteria for scheduling.

The designation criteria are found in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP), pp. 71-85. <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf>

3.3 Other considerations

N/A

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria*

Church of Logie, church and burial ground 210m NE of Mains of Logie

1. Description

The monument comprises the remains of a small stone church and associated burial ground of medieval date. The monument is situated on ground terraced into a N-facing slope at about 15m above sea level, with uninterrupted views along the valley through which the North River Esk flows.

The church is rectangular on plan measuring approximately 11.5m WNW-ESE by 6.5m transversely and is built in coursed rubble. It is unroofed, but survives to wall-head height. The earliest upstanding remains of the church date from the 13th century, but there is evidence for several phases of construction. The church was restored, and possibly truncated, in 1857. The graveyard is irregular on plan.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above. The scheduling extends up to but excludes the boundary walls of the graveyard. The scheduling excludes all burial lairs where rights of burial still exist. The monument was first scheduled in 2003, but the scheduling did not include the graveyard: the present amendment rectifies this.

2. Assessment Against the Scheduling Criteria (SHEP, 2011) pp71-73**

* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge. It will form the basis of any new or updated scheduled monument record.
 ** A monument may be found to meet the scheduling criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the Schedule. The purpose and implications of scheduling are issues that require to be taken into account when assessing monuments for scheduling. Scheduling may not be the only, or the most appropriate mechanism, to secure the future of all sites, even those that may otherwise meet the criteria.

Cultural significance

Characteristic	Assessment
Intrinsic	
Condition in which monument survives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The church survives to wall-head height and is in very good condition. The burial ground is also well maintained.
Archaeological, scientific, technological or other interest or research potential of the monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential to examine in detail the construction and form of the chapel, its development sequence and dating, and its chronological relationship with use of the burial ground. We can expect that relatively complex archaeology will survive, including evidence for an earlier church and earlier burials. It is probable that large numbers of graves remain in situ, with potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice over an extended period which saw major devotional changes. Soil conditions will influence the extent to which bone survives, but there is potential for the survival of human remains that can reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death, and perhaps the types of activities people undertook during life.
Apparent developmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Church of Logie was dedicated to St Martin in in 1243

sequence of monument (either long or short may provide insights of importance)	<p>and remained in use until 1775. It was restored in 1857 to serve as a burial place for the Carnegie family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The curvilinear graveyard is essentially medieval in plan and the earliest part of the church is the SE gable which is thought to be of 13th century date and may be part of the original church. The rest of the church shows various phases of rebuilding and alteration and the whole was restored in the 19th century. It is probable that the restored church was truncated. The W gable appears to be largely of this date and broadly contemporary churches in the Angus region tend to have longer side wall dimensions (e.g. Nevay Church (SM 3002) and Eassie (SM 90125).
Original or subsequent functions of the monument and its parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original function of the monument was spiritual, serving as the focus for religious life, worship and death for the parishioners of Logie.
Contextual	
Present rarity or representativeness of all or any part of the monument, assessed against knowledge of the archaeology of Scotland and of the region in which the monument occurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This monument is a good example of a parish church and burial ground in Angus. It is a relatively modest structure of coursed rubble located within a curvilinear yard. Similar churches in the region are Eassie Old Church (SM 90125), which is of the same construction, and Nevay Church (SM 3002) and St Vigeans, all of which date from the mediaeval period. The latter two are situated within raised curvilinear yards. Church of Logie retains a number of very interesting features such as: the masons' marks above the three narrow lights piercing the SE wall; the blocked round-headed priest's door; and a medieval Sacrament House with an ogee arch capped by a fleur-de-lys.
Relationship of the monument to other monuments of the same or related classes or period, or to features or monuments in the vicinity. (Particularly important for monuments forming part of a widespread but varied class)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument can be compared with other broadly cotemporary churches in Angus to enhance our understanding of the date and development of places of worship within the region and of the organisation of medieval Christianity in E Scotland. There is potential to examine the burials and to study the findings in the context of the medieval settlement pattern in the vicinity.
Relationship of the monument and its parts with its wider landscape and setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument lies on an area of ground terraced into a N-facing slope at about 15m above sea level, with uninterrupted views along the valley through which the North River Esk flows.
Associative	
Historical, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the monument, and vice versa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The form of the church, with space for an altar and priest who celebrated mass at one end and the lay faithful at the other reflects Christian worship. The position of the sacrament house, to the E end of the N wall, reflects the tradition of housing the altar in the E end of the church.
Aesthetic attributes of the monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ruined chapel and graveyard are highly picturesque.
Significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used the monument, or descendants of such people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church of Logie and burial ground are recorded on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
Associations the monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The church was dedicated to St. Martin of Tours.

has with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events	
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Assessment of national importance

Criteria	Assessment
Its inherent capability or potential to make a significant addition to the understanding or appreciation of the past	This monument is of national importance because of its inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of early church sites in Scotland. The church retains several interesting features such as the masons' marks above the three narrow lights piercing the SE wall; the blocked round-headed priest's door; and a medieval Sacrament House with an ogee arch capped by a fleur-de-lys. There is high potential for the presence of well-preserved archaeological evidence that can make a significant contribution to our understanding of the date and development of parish churches in the region. It is probable that large numbers of graves remain in situ, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice, potentially over an extended period which saw major devotional changes. The monument's significance is enhanced by the capacity to compare it with other broadly contemporary church sites in Angus and to relate them to the medieval settlement pattern. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the architecture and development of early churches in eastern Scotland and the role they played in medieval society.
Its retention of the structural, decorative or field characteristics of its kind to a marked degree	
Its contribution, or the contribution of its class, to today's landscape and/or the historic landscape	
The quality and extent of any documentation or association that adds to the understanding of the monument or its context	
The diminution of the potential of a particular class or classes of monument to contribute to an understanding of the past, should the monument be lost or damaged	
Its place in the national consciousness [a factor that may be considered in support of other factors]	

References

RCAHMS records the site as NO76SW 1. The Angus SMR reference is NO76SW 0001.

Gilruth, J D 1937, 'Ancient churches on the Angus Northesk – with special reference to the old parish churches of Logie and Pert', Trans Scot Eccles Soc 12, 1.
