

Archaeological Watching Brief
Powbridge Cottage
Tibbermore
PERTH AND KINROSS

TB01

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
POWBRIDGE COTTAGE

TIBBERMORE

TB01

1	<i>Background.....</i>	<i>1</i>
2	<i>Details of Work</i>	<i>1</i>
3	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>4</i>
4	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	<i>5</i>
5	<i>References</i>	<i>6</i>
Appendix 1	<i>Context Register.....</i>	<i>7</i>
Appendix 2	<i>Photographic Register</i>	<i>10</i>
Appendix 3	<i>Drawing Register.....</i>	<i>14</i>
Appendix 4	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	<i>15</i>
Appendix 5	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	<i>17</i>

Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Areas of Investigation

Illustration 3: Sections in Engineers' Test Pits

Illustration 4: Strip Foundation Plan with Selected Archaeological Observations

Illustration 5: Section Photographs.

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ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology was commissioned by David Soppitt Architects to undertake a watching brief on ground stripping engineers' test pits and excavation for strip foundations for a dwelling house development at Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore, Perth and Kinross (Alder site code TB01). The site covers an area of 3,500m² and is centred on NO 0503 2451. The development site is considered to be of archaeological interest as a pit alignment possibly dating from the Bronze Age had been identified by aerial photographic survey in the adjacent field to the east. It was thought that the pit alignment extended into the development site.

The work was undertaken on 24th September 2009 and again on the 21st June 2010 in good weather conditions. The topsoiling for the house footprint failed to bottom onto natural deposits as the turf/topsoil and subsoil were relatively deep. Only on part of the site's E side was the natural sand reached. Four engineers' test pits were monitored. These were up to 2m deep and revealed two modern pits and the nature of the underlying geology. No Bronze Age pits or any other relevant archaeological features were identified during the monitoring.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

David Soppitt commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the ground breaking works associated with the construction of a new dwelling house at Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore. Four engineers' test pits were also monitored. The watching brief work (Alder site code TB01) was undertaken on 24th September October 2009 and again on the 21st June 2010, both in good weather conditions.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to ensure any archaeological remains encountered during the ground breaking works associated with the construction of the new dwelling house were identified and excavated and thereby preserved by record. Of particular concern was a pit alignment recorded in the adjacent field on the E side of the site.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

The development site had been identified as being archaeologically sensitive. Therefore, in line with Scottish Planning Policy (2010), an archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission application reference 09/00007/FUL. Terms of Reference (TOR) for the work were prepared by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Alder Archaeology.

1.5 Acknowledgements

Alder Archaeology wishes to thank Steve Allan for his on site assistance and guidance throughout this project. We would also like to thank Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust for her input into this project.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The development was on a greenfield site totalling 3500m² centred on NGR NO 0503 2451 on the E side of Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore. The archaeologically sensitive area is less than the overall area and comprised the new house, the access drive and gazebo. The N boundary of the site sloped up towards and included the cutting for the former Balquidder & Perth (L. M. & S. R.) railway line. The construction of a soakaway on the railway bed in the cutting did not require monitoring.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The proposed development site was considered to have archaeological potential as archaeological remains have been identified by aerial photographic survey in the surrounding fields. To the immediate E of the development a type of archaeological site known as a pit alignment has been recorded running east-west (MPK2213). Pit alignments are enigmatic features, thought to demarcate boundaries and originating in the Bronze Age some 4,000 years ago. Excavated examples in Scotland and elsewhere in the British Isles have produced deliberately placed artefacts and animal and human burials. It was unknown whether or not the pit alignment extended into the development area.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground breaking works associated with the new build dwelling house. These works included the topsoiling for the footprint of the house, the excavation of four engineers' test pits and, on 21st June 2010, the excavation for the strip foundations of the new house, including its garage and gazebo. The main block of the new house is oriented SW – NE, with its principal elevation facing NW, measured on 21st June 2010 as 320° Magnetic. For convenience of description, this was adopted as site North.

2.4 Results of Investigations

2.4.1 Topsoiling

The topsoil comprised turf over a mid to dark brown silty loam and was thickest on the W part of the site (0.70m in test pit 003). Topsoiling within the new build house footprint reached formation depth at approximately 0.30m below site surface level. This excavation was not deep enough to remove all of the topsoil or reach the subsoil except at the SE edge of the footprint, where a slight slope required deeper excavation which bottomed onto natural sand at a depth of about 0.75m. Abundant rubble and areas of burning were noted in the topsoil over the SW part of the house footprint. Finds from the topsoil included abundant sherds of 19/20 century pottery and glass, abundant coal fragments some brick, the remains of a car battery and a boot (finds were not retained).

2.4.2 Engineers' Test Pits (Illus 2)

Four test pits were machine excavated, 001, 002, 003 and 004.

Test Pit 001 measured 1.70 X 0.75 with a depth of 1.78m. The trench revealed the following stratigraphy. Deposit, 00101 turf and topsoil mid brown loam 0.46m deep. Deposit 00102 was subsoil, a mid brown silt, 0.20m thick. Deposit 00103 was a light brown yellow sand/sandy clay 0.34m thick. Deposit 00104 was a grey sandy gravel 0.78m thick that extended to the trench bottom. The test pit bottom became flooded with ground water. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.

Test Pit 002 measured 3.40 X 0.75m with a depth of 1.70m. Here turf the top soil, was very stony and had a depth of 0.37m followed by brown silt subsoil, (00202), 0.24m thick. Below the subsoil was a deposit of mixed brown/orange flecked clay (00203), 0.34m thick. Below the clay was a natural clay mixed with small rock fragments and grey sand with cobbles (00204), 0.84m thick, extending to the base of

the trench. Below the topsoil and cut into (00202, 00203 and 00204) was a modern pit, cut (00206), backfilled with soil and silt and containing modern brick, tarmac and rubble (00205). Apart from the modern pit feature no archaeological features were found in this test pit.

Test Pit 003 measured 3.35 X 0.75m with a depth of 1.90m. Topsoil had a thickness of 0.68m. Subsoil 00302 was 0.20m thick followed by natural yellow sandy clay 00303 to a depth of 1.50m. Below 00303 was a natural deposit of gritty grey sand with cobbles and stone fragments 00304. A modern pit cut 00306 had been made through the subsoil and into natural deposit 00304. The cut was bowl shaped with a concave base and measured 1.25m across the top and 0.40m wide close to the base. The fill of the pit was a deposit of dark grey silty sand striated with lighter coloured sand 00305. A sherd from a field drain and a sherd of 19/20 century pottery were found in fill 00305. Apart from the modern cut and fill this test pit contained nothing of archaeological significance.

Test Pit 004 measured 3 X 0.75m with a depth of 2m. It was located on ground that sloped down to the W. Topsoil had a thickness of 0.24m. The subsoil, 00302 was sloping down and getting deeper toward the W and varied in thickness from 0.48m on the trench E side and 0.70m on the trench W side. Below the subsoil was a deposit of natural yellow sand. Within the sand at a depth of 1.40m was a discrete lens of loose stone 0.14m thick. No archaeological features were observed in this pit.

2.4.3 *Strip Foundations* (Illus 4 and 5)

Excavation for the strip foundations were dug by machine on 21st June 2010. These were generally 0.95 m wide, except for some internal partition wall foundations, which were 0.65 m wide. Depth was typically 0.5 – 0.6 m but varied, as the trench was dug to a predetermined level (measured by rotating laser) to create a level foundation, rather than following local undulations of ground surface. The sequence of excavation was determined by the physical constraints of the site, so that the machine could dig its way around the site without changing buckets too often, driving over and collapsing the trenches already dug, or trapping itself in the middle of the site at the end of the day.

Changes in depth and composition of topsoil and subsoil were numbered, photographed and marked on a plan (Drawing 3 and Illus 4) as they appeared. These are listed in Appendix 1, Context Register. At the end of the day, when machine excavation was completed, certain features of possible interest were cleaned and recorded in greater detail. These are described below.

Generally, the remaining topsoil was a buff-grey sandy loam, for example 501, around 0.2 m deep, over clean fine yellow natural sand, for example 502. In places the natural sand turned stony, for example 507, 510, 538, or varied slightly in colour towards yellow-green (503) or bright yellow (515, 531). These changes did not appear to be significant.

Obviously modern features appeared in the central and western part of the site, containing stoneware jars and iron bars (543, 545), squared stone or cement blocks (553), a lead pipe (554), a stone structure (555), and general debris and glass bottles (558).

Five areas of interest were noted and re-examined along the eastern side of the site.

513 was a dark stain seen in the natural sand in the SE part of the site. It was most visible in a S-facing section which was cleaned and photographed. It appeared as a thin band of dark staining in the sand, sloping down from W to E.

521 was another area of dark stains in natural, on the E edge of the site. It was most visible in a W-facing section which was cleaned and photographed. It appeared as a sequence of dark and light grey stains in natural sand, tipping down from N to S.

523 was about 4 m to the N of 521, in the same W-facing section. It appeared as a sequence of dark and light grey silty lenses in natural sand.

530 appeared in the NE corner of the site. It was most visible in a W-facing section which was cleaned and photographed. It appeared in section as a shallow V-shaped depression about 1.5 m wide and about 0.25 m deep, defined by grey and brown silty stains in the natural sand. A faint brown stain about 20 mm above the bottom of the feature seemed to indicate a stage in the silting up of the depression.

Near the southern margin of depression 530, it appeared to be cut by a narrower V-shaped feature (559), about 0.35 m wide and 0.15 m deep, well-defined and filled with brown sandy topsoil.

At the southern lip of depression 530, the top surface of natural sand formed a curious curved feature 560, like the shape of a breaking wave.

561 was seen in the E-facing section directly opposite 530. It appeared as a broad shallow depression in the natural sand, beginning some 4 m S of the NE corner of the site at 0.2 m down from the current surface, and sloping down steadily to a maximum depth of 0.5 m below the surface, about 1 m S of the corner. It then rose up in a steep and irregular slope to reach the corner at a depth of 0.2 m. It was filled with dark brown silty loam with one or two sandy lenses or tip lines. Along the bottom were at least four rounded depressions about 100 mm wide. Feature 561 appeared to be a continuation of feature 530 on the facing side of the trench.

Feature 561 was also visible in the N-facing section, continuing W around the corner from the E-facing section. Here it extended for at least 4 m, sloping up to the W.

No datable artefacts were found in any of these features.

3 Interpretation

3.1 Topsoiling

Topsoiling for the new build footprint revealed that the topsoil (up to 0.70m in depth in test pit 003) contained abundant finds from the 19/20th centuries, and a moderate quantity of rubble suggesting that the site was heavily used during that period possibly as a storage area associated with the railway halt, close by on the W side of the road. Over the greater part of the house footprint the topsoil did not require to be removed entirely.

3.2 Test Pits

Test Pit 001 revealed nothing of archaeological interest only natural deposits were observed below the topsoil and ground water flooded the trench base.

Test Pit 002 revealed a large modern cut feature backfilled with a dump of brick and rubble. The topsoil around this area also contained rubble and some areas of burning indicating that the area here had been used relatively recently for dumping rubble and burning wood. Nothing of archaeological significance was found within this pit.

Test Pit 003 contained a modern cut feature. The feature did not extend to the other side of the pit. It is not certain exactly what this feature represented.

Test Pit 004 contained no archaeological features. The pit did demonstrate that the underlying subsoil here sloped towards the W following the general slope of the terrain.

3.3 Strip Foundations

Digging the foundation trenches general revealed natural sand and obviously modern features. The five areas of interest (513, 521, 523, 530, 561) recorded in the E part of the site were certainly far too shallow and open to be part of a pit alignment. They might have been natural features such as ancient water channels, or other natural undulations in an old ground surface. The small V-shaped cut 559, and the rounded features in the bottom of 561 could be old plough furrows, perhaps sealed in a general levelling up of the site. This could have occurred as recently as the 19th-century formation of the railway cutting directly to the E of the site.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 4.1 Alder Archaeology concludes that the watching brief, while revealing a few modern and perhaps natural features and finds, produced nothing of obvious archaeological significance.
- 4.2 The topsoiling for the new build footprint, for the most part, failed to bottom onto either the subsoil or the natural, so that it was not possible to fully determine whether or not the pit alignment actually extended into the development area. Four engineers' test pits revealed the deeper elements of the natural deposits but revealed nothing of archaeological significance. The cutting of strip foundations revealed modern and probably natural features, but nothing identifiable with a pit alignment.
- 4.3 It was ascertained that the most likely use for the ground had until fairly recently been as storage area or yard, perhaps in conjunction with the former railway halt located across the road from the site.

4.4 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder archaeology recommends further archaeological monitoring is not required on this site. However the final decision with regard to further work rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 References

- 5.1 Alder Archaeology Ltd, 2009, *Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore, Perth and Kinross, Archaeological Watching Brief*, Written Scheme of Investigation
- 5.2 Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, 2009, *Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore*, Terms of Reference for a Programme of Archaeological Works.
- 5.3 The Scottish Government, 2008, *Planning and the Historic Environment*. Scottish Planning Policy 23.

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
	Test Pit 001
00101	Deposit, turf and topsoil mid brown loam 0.46m deep .
00102	Deposit, subsoil, a mid brown silt, 0.20m thick.
00103	Deposit, natural light brown yellow sand/sandy clay 0.34m thick.
00104	Deposit, natural grey sandy gravel 0.78m thick that extended to the trench bottom
	Test Pit 002
00201	Turf the top soil, mid brown loam, very stony 0.37m thick.
00202	Deposit, subsoil brown silt, 0.24m thick
00203	Deposit, natural below the subsoil, mixed brown/orange flecked clay, 0.34m thick
00204	Deposit, natural, clay mixed with small rock fragments and grey sand with cobbles, 0.84m thick, extending to the base of the trench
00205	Deposit, fill, of pit cut 00206, soil and silt and containing modern brick, tarmac and rubble
00206	Cut, for pit fill 00205
	Test Pit 003
00301	Turf and topsoil had a thickness of 0.68m.
00302	Deposit, 0.20m thick
00303	Deposit, natural, sandy clay, 0.70m thick
00304	Deposit, natural, gritty grey sand with cobbles and stone fragments below 00303 to trench bottom
00305	Deposit, fill, of cut 00306, dark grey silty sand striated with lighter coloured sand
00306	Cut, bowl shaped with a concave base and measured 1.25m across the top and 0.40m wide close to the base did not extend to other side of trench
	Test Pit 004
00401	Topsoil had a thickness of 0.24m Within the sand at a depth of 1.40m was a discreet lens of loose stone 0.14m thick
00402	Subsoil, 00302 was sloping down and getting deeper toward the W and varied in thickness from 0.48m on the trench E side and 0.70m on the trench W side

00403	Deposit, natural, below the subsoil was a deposit of natural yellow sand extending to trench bottom.
00404	Deposit, natural within the sand 00403 at a depth of 1.40m was a discrete lens of loose stone 0.14m thick
	21st June 2010
501	Topsoil. Buff-grey sandy loam.
502	Natural subsoil. Clean, fine yellow sand.
503	Natural Sand at starting point of excavations. Shades to pale yellow-green.
504	Natural sand continuing
505	Natural sand continuing
506	Topsoil 0.2 m deep.
507	Natural sand turns stony. Small green sandstone chips.
508	Topsoil about 0.2 m deep
509	Topsoil < 0.1 m deep
510	Subsoil, stony sand and pebbles.
513	Slight dark stains in natural. Not well localised. No finds. Seen also in section
514	Natural sand continuing
515	Natural sand continuing, bright yellow.
516	Topsoil deeper, 0.2 m.
517	Natural sand continuing
518	Natural sand continuing
519	Faint dark stain or lens in natural in section. E – W tip lines.
520	Natural sand continuing
521	Dark stains in section. Feature?
522	Natural sand continuing
523	Stains in section. Tip lines N – S.
524	Natural sand continuing
525	Natural sand continuing
526	Natural sand continuing

527	Topsoil thinning to 0.1 m
528	Stony patch in natural sand
529	Natural sand continuing
530	Stains in natural sand, resolve as wide, shallow depression in natural sand, E and W section.
531	Natural sand continuing, bright yellow.
532	Topsoil deep, 0.3 – 0.4 m.
533	Natural sand continuing
534	Natural sand continuing. Natural low at corner. Test pit?
535	Natural sand continuing
536	Topsoil 0.3 m deep.
537	Natural sand continuing
538	Natural sand continuing. Natural dark and stony
539	Natural sand continuing
540	Topsoil thins to W to 0.2 m.
541	Natural sand continuing
542	Natural sand continuing
543	Modern pit with stoneware jars, not retained.
544	Natural sand continuing
545	Modern debris. Iron bar, etc.
546	Natural sand continuing
547	Natural sand continuing, narrow trench
548	Topsoil 0.25 m deep.
549	Natural sand continuing , darker to W.
550	Natural sand continuing, broad trench resumes.
551	Natural sand continuing
552	Natural sand continuing
553	Modern stone or cement block at corner.
554	Lead pipe?
555	Stone structure in topsoil. Modern. Topsoil 0.3 m deep. Natural sand not exposed.

556	Continuing. Natural sand re-appears to S.
557	Natural sand continuing
558	Modern debris and bottles at SW corner.
559	Narrow V-shaped feature cutting fill of depression 530.
560	Curved feature in surface of natural sand.
561	Continue of Feature 530 in W section.

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Image	Description	View
	24 Sep 2009	
001	General of site, showing high ground at site N end where continuation of pit alignment could have crossed site	NNE
002	General of site	SSE
003	General, from high ground at site N end	SSE
004	General of railway cutting at site N end, no archaeological work required here	W
005	General, SE corner of site	SE
006	General, showing start of high ground on N area of site	NE
007	Start of stripping with high ground in background	NNE
008	General, with start of high ground	NE
009	Engineers' test pit 001 showing topsoil, subsoil and natural sand	NE
010	Location of engineers' test pit 001	NE
011	Engineer's test pit 002, on S side of site showing natural stony deposits and disturbance on N side by pit with modern brick, tarmac etc	SE
012	Location of engineers' test pit 002, on S side of site	SE
013	Engineers' test pit 003 showing topsoil subsoil and natural at S end of pit	S
014	Test pit 003 general location on W side of site	SE
015	Test pit 003 W edge showing modern cut at bottom of topsoil into natural, fill	SE

	contained modern pottery	
016	Test pit 003, as described above	SE
017	Test pit 004, at site N end showing subsoil sloping down to W	NNE
018	Test pit 004, general location, showing rising ground to N	N
019	Top soiling site E side, showing subsoil and natural being exposed	NE
020	Top soiling SW side of site, showing area of dumping of modern brick and stone	NNE
021	General area where topsoiling complete on SE area of site	SE
022	General showing topsoiling on W area of site	NW
023	General showing topsoiling complete on S area of site	S
	21st June 2010	
	Morning	
001	General View	NE
002	General View	NW
003	General View	SW
004	General View	S
005	General View	SE
006	Starting point of excavations. Foundation track 0.95 m wide, 0.65 m deep. Natural sand 503 shades to pale yellow-green.	W
007	Natural 503	S
008-9	Natural Sand 504	SW
010	Natural Sand 504	S
011-2	Topsoil 506 0.2 m deep.	W
013	Natural 507 turns stony. Small green sandstone chips.	NW
014	Natural 507	W
015	Topsoil 508 about 0.2 m	N
016	Topsoil 509 < 0.1 m.	N
017-8	Subsoil 510 stony sand and pebbles.	W
019-20	Slight dark stains 513 in natural.	NW
0210-2	Slight dark stains 513 in natural.	W

023-4	Slight dark stains 513 in natural.	N
025-6	Natural 514	N
027-8	Natural sand 515 bright yellow.	E
029-31	Topsoil 516 deeper, 0.2 m.	E
032	Natural sand 517	E
033-4	Natural sand 518	E
035-6	Faint dark stain or lens 519 in natural in section. E – W tip lines.	S
037	Natural 520	E
038	Dark stains 521 in section. Feature.	E
039	Natural sand 522	E
040-1	Stains 523 in section. Tip lines N – S.	E
042-4	Natural sand 524	S
045-6	Natural sand 524	E
047	Natural sand 525	N
048-9	Stony patch 528 in natural	NE
050-1	Stains 530 in natural sand	E
052-4	Stains 530 in natural sand	N
055-6	Natural sand 531, bright yellow.	N
057	Natural Sand 533	NW
058	Natural Sand 534. Natural low at corner. Test pit?	NW
059	Natural Sand 535	W
060	Natural Sand 537	W
061-4	Natural sand 538, dark and stony	S
065	Natural Sand 539	N
066-7	Topsoil 540, thins to W to 0.2 m.	N
	Afternoon	
068-71	Natural Sand 541. Narrow trench, 0.65 m.	N
072	Natural Sand 542. Narrow trench.	N

073-4	Modern pit 543 with stoneware jars, not retained.	N
075	Natural Sand 542. Narrow trench.	N
076-7	Modern debris 545. Iron bar, etc.	N
078-80	Natural Sand 546.	N
081-2	Natural Sand 547. Narrow trench	W
083	Topsoil 548 0.25 m deep.	W
084	Natural sand 549, darker to W.	W
085	Natural Sand 550. Broad trench resumes.	W
086-8	Natural Sand 551.	W
089-90	Natural Sand 552.	N
091	Modern stone or cement block 553 at corner.	NW
092	Lead pipe? 554	N
093	Continuing. Stone structure in topsoil. Modern. Topsoil 0.3 m deep.	W
094-5	Natural not exposed.	W
096-8	Continuing. Natural re-appears to S.	S
099	Continuing.	S
100-1	Modern debris and bottles at SW corner.	E
102	General View of site as excavated.	SW
103	General View of site as excavated.	SE
	Detail of selected sections	
104-5	Detail of feature 513 in section. Section 0.58 m deep.	N
106-110	Detail of feature 521 in section.	E
111-7	Detail of feature 523 in section, cleaned.	E
118	Detail of feature 523 in section, cleaned.	SE
119-22	Detail of section cleaned. Wide, shallow depression 530. Narrow V-shaped feature 559 cutting 530. Curved feature 560 in surface of natural sand.	E
123	Detail of section, Feature 530 cleaned.	NE
124	View of section, Feature 530 and location	E

125-9	View of Section, Feature 561 opposite Feature 530.	W
127a	Image 127 adjusted for brightness.	W
130-1	View of section. Feature 561 continues round corner.	SW
132-4	Feature 561. View of continuing section round corner.	S
135-6	View of features 530 and 561 in sections.	SE
137-8	View of site plan.	

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Engineers' test pits 001 (not drawn) , 002 (S facing section) and 003 (W facing section), with context descriptions	1:20
2	Engineers' test pit 004 (S facing section at N end) with context descriptions	1:20
3	Plan of house foundation trenches with location of WB observations.	1:00

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Powside, Tibbermore, Perth and Kinross
PROJECT CODE:	TB01
PARISH:	Tibbermore
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible area with pit alignment
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NGR NO 0503 2451
START DATE	24 Sept 2009
END DATE	21 June 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology was commissioned to undertake archaeological monitoring on ground stripping, engineers' test pits and excavation for strip foundations for a dwelling house development at Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore. The site covers an area of 3,500m² and is centred on NO 0503 0245. The development site was considered to warrant archaeological monitoring as a pit alignment, identified by aerial photographic survey in the adjacent field to the E, may have extended into the site. The pit alignment was considered to date from the Bronze Age.</p> <p>The monitoring was undertaken on 24th September 2009 and again on 21st June 2010.</p> <p>The topsoiling for the house footprint failed to bottom onto natural deposits as the turf/topsoil and subsoil were relatively deep. Only on part of the site's E side was the natural sand reached. The engineers' test pits were up to 2m deep and revealed two modern pits extending into the natural deposits. The excavation of strip foundations revealed open, shallow features, probably natural, undated possible plough furrows, and obviously modern features.</p> <p>No bronze age pits or any other relevant archaeological features were identified during the monitoring.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None

SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Developer
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 5 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

5.1 Recording Methodology

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

5.2 Human Remains

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

5.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

5.4 Artefacts

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

5.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

5.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

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

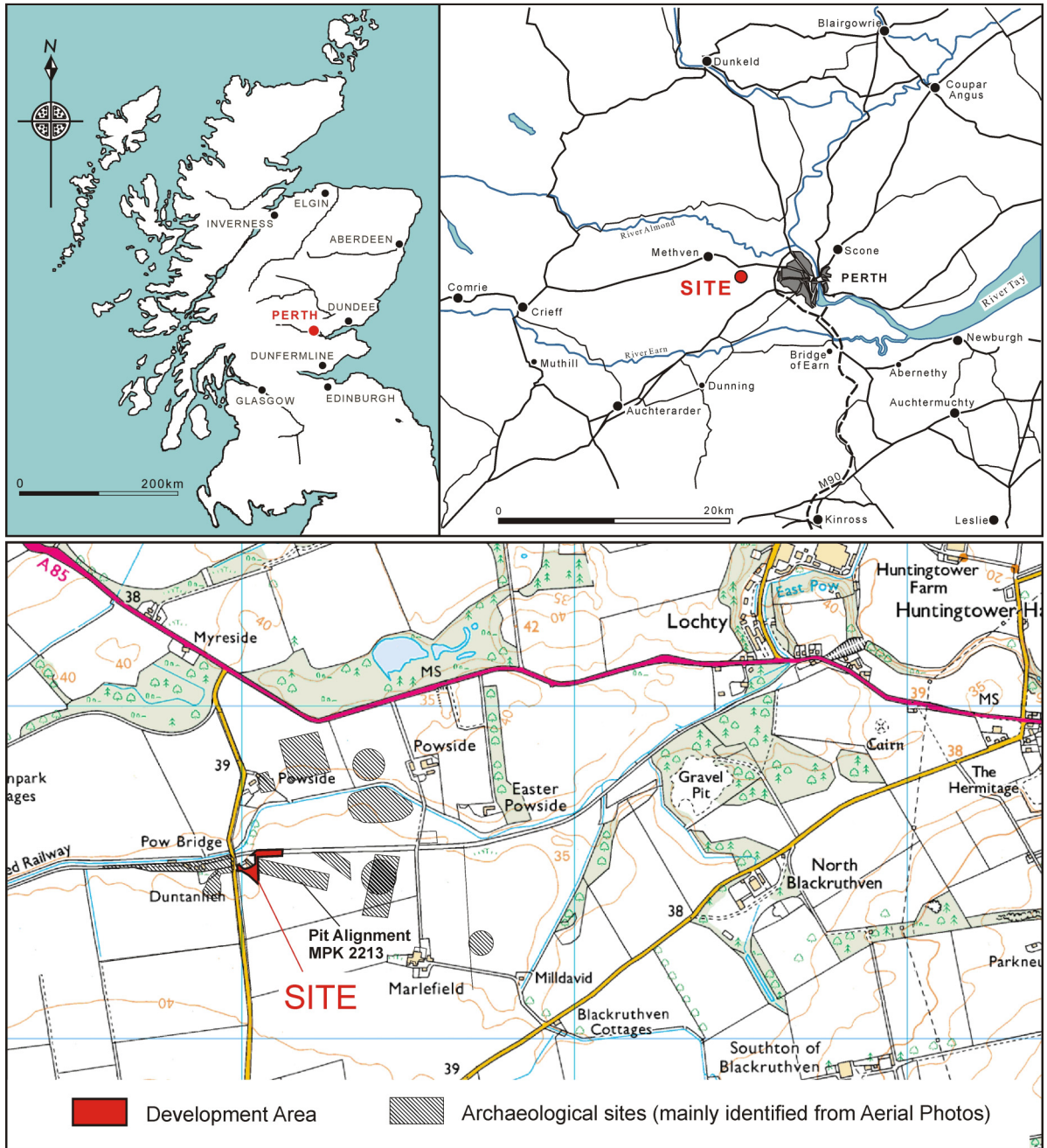
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £5,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

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

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

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

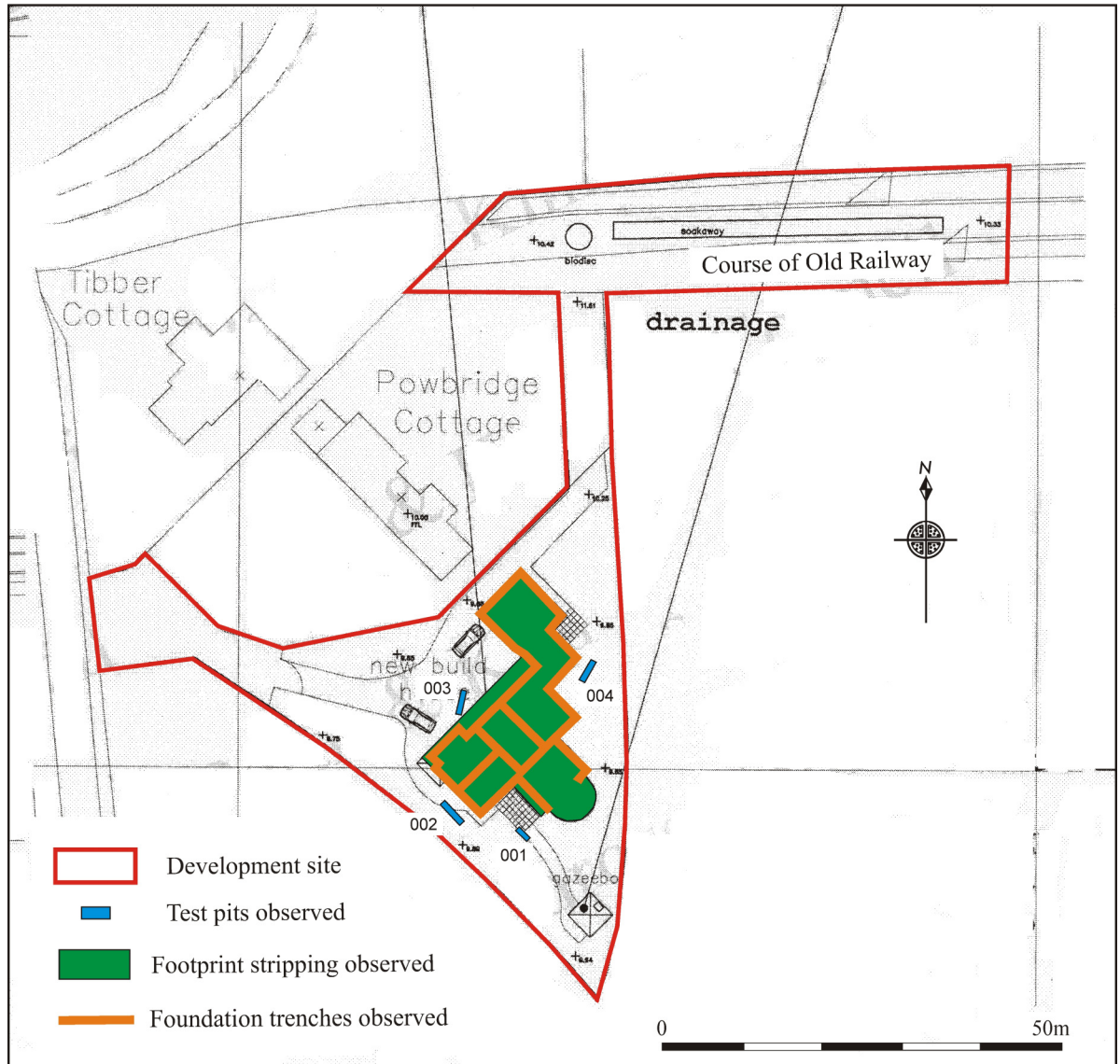
Illus 1 Powbridge Cottage, Tibbermore - Site Location Plan



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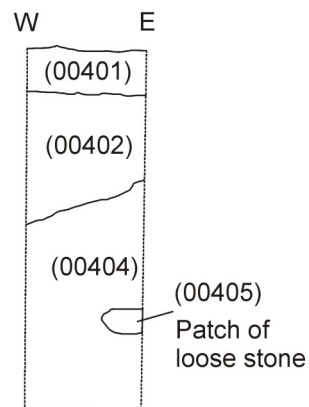
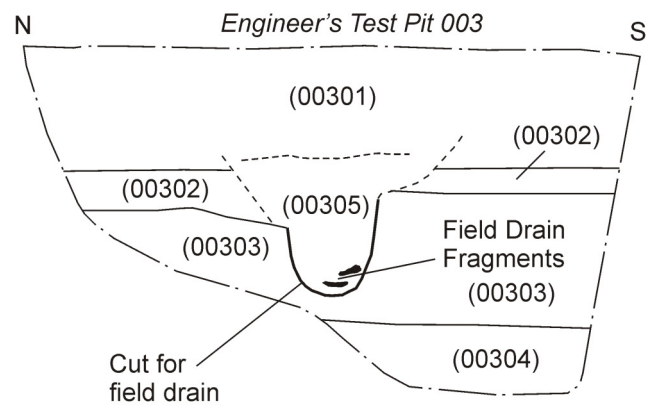
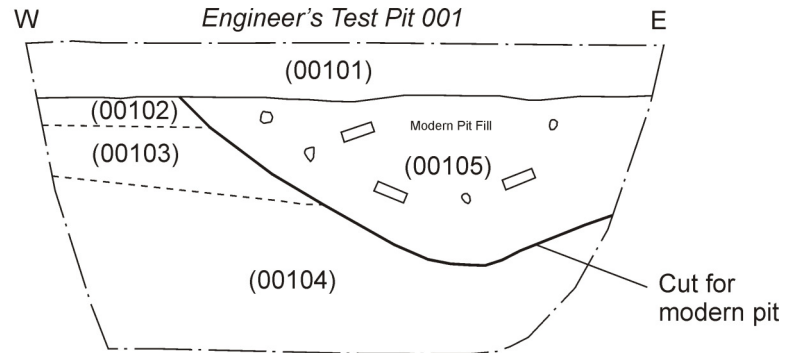
Illus 2

Areas of Investigation



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Illus 3 Sections in Engineers' Test Pits

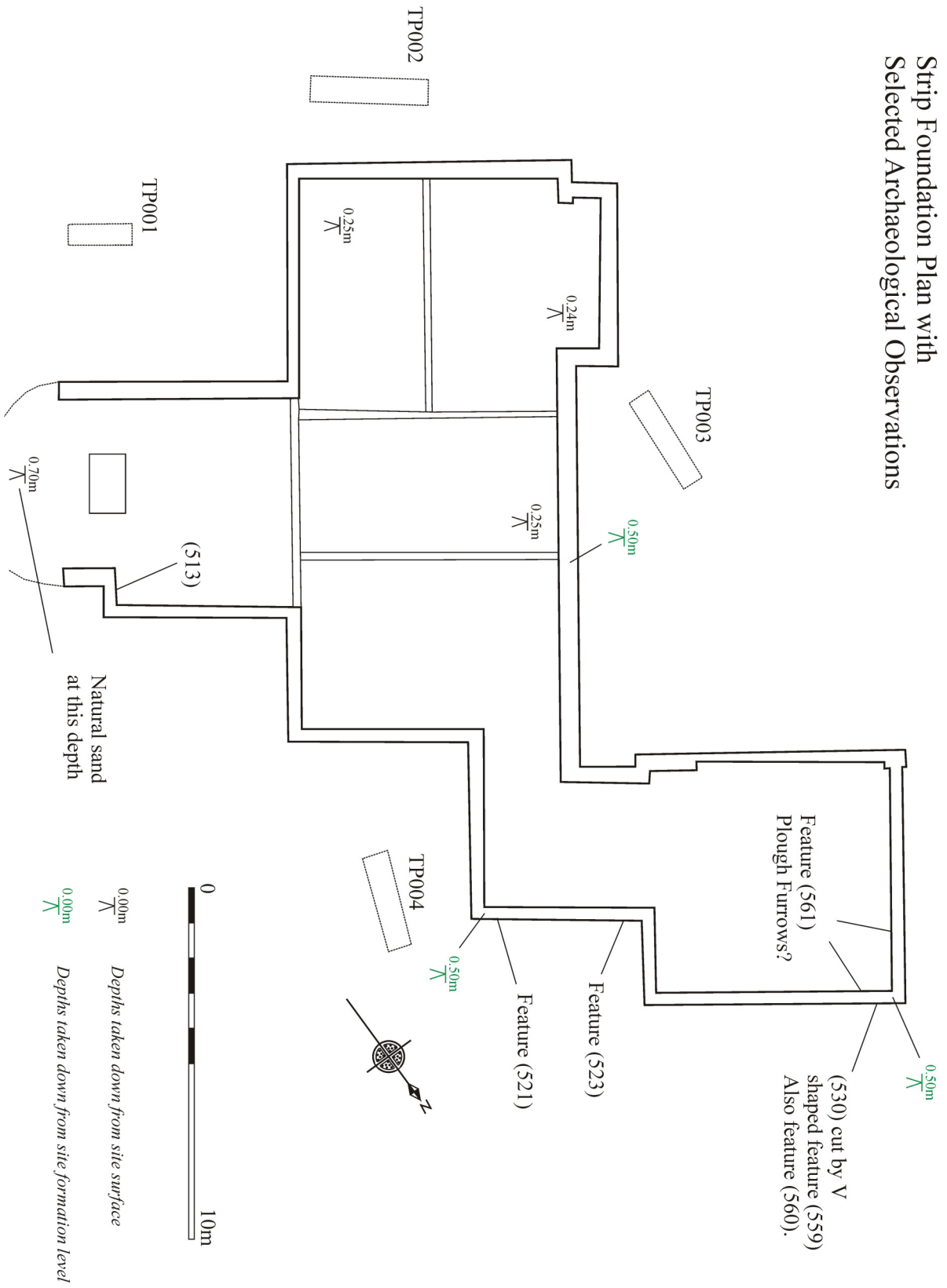


Engineer's Test
Pit 004

0 1:40 2m

Illus 4

Strip Foundation Plan with Selected Archaeological Observations



Illus 5

Section Photographs



Feature (513). View SE



*Depression (530) cut by V-shaped feature (559).
Wave-shaped feature (560) to R in surface of
natural sand. View NE*



Feature (521). View NE



*Feature (561), plough furrows?
Feature continues in adjacent section.
View SE*



Feature (523). View NE



*Feature (561) continuing in the adjacent section.
View SE*