
10 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

10.1 INTRODUCTION JA STONES

The approach to environmental sampling differed between the three sites, in part reflecting the different approaches of the organisations involved. Aberdeen and Linlithgow did not prepare animal bone reports as it was felt that the contexts yielding animal bone were generally too disturbed for the assemblages to be confidently ascribed to particular periods in the history of either site.

An animal bone report was prepared for Perth by C Smith, and this appears in full in microfiche. The results show very little difference from the broadly contemporary animal bone assemblages from domestic sites published from Aberdeen (Hodgson and Jones 1982) and Perth (Smith and Hodgson 1987). In all cases there was a dominance of cattle bone, with sheep/goat being the second most common grouping. There appeared to be less use of pork on the Carmelite site than on the domestic sites; this is conceivably due to religious avoidance, but a number of alternative explanations are suggested.

A short report by R Ralph identifies two owl pellets from Linlithgow Period 4 context 5025, supporting the impression that at this stage the roof of the church had been dismantled.

10.2 LINLITHGOW THE OWL PELLETS R RALPH

In microfiche 13 : F1

10.3 PERTH THE ANIMAL REMAINS C SMITH

In microfiche 13 : F2-13