

SUAT Ltd

archaeological
contractors



**Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Riggs Road/Whitefriar Street
PERTH**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF
RIGGS ROAD/WHITEFRIAR STREET
PERTH**

PE47

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ABSTRACT

SUAT Ltd was commissioned by Mr Semple of Direct Flooring to evaluate the site of proposed new industrial units at Riggs Road/Whitefriar Street, Perth. The work took place on 26th and 27th June and on the 18th and 19th of October 2007 and was given the SUAT site code PE47. This was followed by a watching brief on engineers' test pits on 8th February 2008.

Seven trenches (A to G) were opened in the available open areas of the site and below the demolished buildings to assess the presence of the remains of the Carmelite Friary of Tullilum. Evidence for the friary church and its ranges was located in Trenches A, B, D and G and articulated human burials were located in Trenches C and E. No evidence for the 15th century palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld was located.

The excavation of five engineers' test pits located a N-S wall in the SE corner of the site, friary demolition layers generally, and disarticulated human bone in the NW corner of the site. Natural clay appears at between 1m and 2.1m down, initially as a stiff tan or yellow layer, becoming blue, softer and wetter at depth, and continuing to at least 3.8m down.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Semple of Direct Flooring commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of proposed new industrial units at Riggs Road/Whitefriars Street, Perth. The proposed development area is currently occupied by a formers joiners' workshop, and is 1,865 square metres in size, located on the western side of Perth, centred on NGR NO 108 237. The work (SUAT site code PE47) was undertaken during the period 26th and 27th June 2007 in good weather conditions. A second phase of evaluation was carried out on 18th and 19th October 2007. A watching brief on engineers' test pits was conducted on 8th February 2008, in variable conditions. The work was designed to inform the archaeological condition on development application reference 06/02581/FUL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area. The results of this evaluation will be used to inform future mitigation strategies for the proposed development.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation and watching brief is part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

SUAT wish to thank Lindsay Farquharson and Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. David Bowler wishes to thank Andrew Bussey for his co-operation during the watching brief. The developer Mr Semple of Direct Flooring funded this evaluation.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The site lies on the eastern side of the junction of Riggs Road and Jeanfield Road and on the northern side of Whitefriar Street, c 1.5km from the centre of Perth.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The proposed development lies to the immediate west of SUAT's excavations of the Carmelite Friary of Tullilum, which were carried out in 1982 (Hall 1987). The

development site has the potential of containing the remainder of the demolished remains of the friary complex and graveyard, the 16th century Palace of the Bishop of Dunkeld, and a group of post-friary human burials.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Seven trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator either to the top of the demolition horizons of the Carmelite friary or the first identifiable archaeological deposit. Hand dug trenches were then opened to assess for the presence and quality of structural remains and human burials.

Five test pits were opened by JCB under the direction of the soils engineer Mr Andrew Bussey. These were located near the four corners of the site, and in the middle. They were numbered 1–5, but excavated in the order 2, 3, 5, 4, 1. They were also observed and recorded by an archaeologist, and given the trench letters H, J, K, L, M, in order of excavation. Each trench was allocated a block of ten context numbers, starting from 51, 61, 71, 81, and 91, also in order of excavation. This is made clear in Appendix 1, Context Register. The trenches were photographed in detail as excavation progressed, and each layer described. Depths were measured from the present surface, but it was not practical or useful to clean or draw sections or plan features, as the method of excavation was fairly coarse, and the trenches were very deep (in excess of 3m). It was nevertheless perfectly possible to recognise and record significant layers, features and finds. Multiple photographs were taken in various settings of exposure, aperture, and flash, to overcome the problems of variable light and shadow and depth.

2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2)

Trench A

This trench measured 1.7m E-W by 6.5m N-S and was opened on the eastern side of the house at 62 Riggs Road. It was located in a position to cross the predicted line of the friary church and cloister. 0.29m of topsoil and loose gravel (1) overlay a further deposit of brown black topsoil (2) to a depth of 0.71m. This overlay a green brown sandy clay with stone and mortar flecks (3), which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. This layer had been previously identified in the excavations of 1982 as the demolition horizons of the Carmelite Friary; its top lay at 11.30m OD. Two small hand-dug trenches were opened through this demolition horizon to reveal a surface of laid flat sandstone slabs and a wall foundation (4) at 10.95m OD.

Trench B

This trench measured 1.7m N-S by 5m E-W and lay to the north of the standing buildings, parallel to Jeanfield Road. It was located in a position to cross the predicted interior of the Friary church and the location of possible post Friary burials. 0.38m of topsoil and loose gravel (5) overlay 0.60m of brown black topsoil (6), which overlay a deposit of green brown sandy clay with stone and mortar flecks (7), and produced a single piece of medieval painted window glass and a stone roof slate. This layer represented the same demolition horizon identified in Trench A; its top lay at 11.50m OD. A small hand dug trench opened through this horizon located a laid surface of small stones and mortar (8). This layer had been previously identified in the

excavations of 1982 as the internal floor surface of the friary church, and lay at 11.25m OD.

Trench C

This trench measured 1.7m NNE by 4m SSW and lay in the NW corner of the site in front of the workshop. It was located beyond the predicted W end of the friary church, to test what else might lie in this part of the friary precinct. 0.60m of brown black topsoil (9) overlay 0.40m of brown silty clay (10) which overlay a green brown silty clay with stone and mortar flecks (11) which produced animal bone, shell and disarticulated human bone. This layer represents the friary demolition horizon which was also located in Trenches A and B, and its top lay at 11.72m OD. A small hand-dug trench inserted through this horizon located an articulated human burial at 11.42m OD.

Trench D

This trench measured 1.7m E-W by 8.5m N-S and lay in the SE part of the site, due E of the workshop buildings. It was located to cross the predicted line of the south range of the friary complex. 0.20m of tarmac and pebbles (13) overlay 0.42m of brown black topsoil (14) which overlay a green brown sandy clay with stone and mortar flecks (15). This latter layer represents the demolition horizon encountered in Trenches A, B and C and its top lay at 11.09m OD at the northern end of the trench and 10.96m OD at the southern end. Hand-dug trenches inserted into this layer located the N edge of a steep cut feature (17), running E-W across the trench at the N end of the trench, and a layer of sandstone rubble (18) at the S end of the trench.

Trench E

This trench measured 1.7m E-W by 4.5m N-S, and lay at the SE corner of the site directly in front of the gate into Whitefriars Street. It was located beyond the predicted limits of the friary complex to check if anything lay on this part of the site. 0.40m of rubble and stone (19) overlay 0.29m of brown black topsoil (20) which overlay a green brown sandy clay with stone and mortar flecks (21), 0.30m thick and produced a single sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone. This latter layer represents the friary demolition horizon encountered in Trenches A, B, C and D, and its top lay at 10.75m OD. A hand-dug trench in this layer located an articulated human burial at 10.45m OD in a green brown sandy clay (22).

Trench F

This trench lay near the south-west corner of the site on a WSW-ENE alignment and was 12m long and 1.7m wide. The WSW end of this trench revealed an old cobbled road underneath the tarmac. The old road ran on a N-S alignment and only its eastern edge was clipped by the trench. To the east of the old road and only 20-25cm below the ground level (10.87m OD) lay a stone lined linear feature [43] on the same alignment as the trench. The ENE portion of the trench was excavated deeper and a deposit of yellow grey clay (45) with frequent oyster shells and occasional pieces of medieval redware pottery were encountered. A slot was dug to ascertain the depth of this deposit which was found to be 45-50cm. Underneath this layer was a blue yellow clay with no finds: the presumed natural (46).

Trench G

This trench lay just west of the centre of the site, was aligned N-S and measured 11m long and 1.7m wide. The trench was excavated down to the start of a green compact deposit containing crushed stone (23) which lay at 10.97m OD. Three slots were excavated into this layer. The southern slot encountered a robber trench [25] on a N-S alignment that contained rubble. This trench was cut into the presumed natural: a sandy red deposit (35) also encountered at the bottom of the northern slot. The middle slot revealed a layer of burning (41) at the top of the green layer (23). A piece of medieval red ware pottery was encountered as (23) was excavated. Digging stopped at a layer of loose sand (36) and purple clay (37). The northern slot found no features but revealed evidence of burning below (23).

Trench H (= Test Pit 2)

This trench was located near the SE corner of the site, was aligned N-S, measured approximately 3m x 2m, and was dug to depth of 3.2m.

It produced a well-defined modern demolition layer (51), a midden-like deposit (52) at 1.2m down, a demolition spread (53), and a green sandstone wall (54) running N-S along the E side of the trench at 1.3m down. This was left in place. A green disturbed clay and midden deposit (55) appeared at 1.4m down, while natural green and yellow clay (56) appeared at 1.6m down becoming soft, wet and blue (57) towards the trench bottom.

Trench J (= Test Pit 3)

This trench was located near the middle of the site, was aligned N-S, measured 2m x 0.5m, and was dug to depth of 3.3m.

It produced a modern demolition layer (61), and a mixed layer of reworked and churned natural clay (62) at 0.4m down. Below this was the weathered top of natural clay (63) at 1m down, tan natural clay silt (64) at about 1.2m down, and progressively softer and bluer layers of natural clay (65) and (66) down to the trench bottom

Trench K (= Test Pit 5)

This trench was located near the NE corner of the site, was aligned N-S, measured 2.5m x 0.5m, and was dug to depth of 3.5m.

It produced a well-defined sequence of modern deposits, brown loamy topsoil (71) with abundant roots, a clean yellow gravel surface (72), and dark garden soil (73) with 19th or 20th-century pottery, down to 1m below surface. Below these, (73) graded into a light grey silty loam (75) with abundant mortar fragments at about 1.3m, perhaps representing friary demolition. Disturbed and mixed grey tan natural clay (76) appeared at 1.5m down, while undisturbed natural blue clay (77) appeared at 2.6m down, becoming softer and wetter (78, 79) towards the trench bottom.

Trench L (= Test Pit 4)

This trench was located near the NW corner of the site, was aligned E-W, measured approximately 2.5m x 0.5m, and was dug to depth of 3.6m.

At the top was a modern stone chip car park surface (81), and a 19th or 20th-century upfill layer 83. Below this, at 0.6m down was a grey silty clay loam layer (83), with early modern pottery and abundant mortar. At 1m down this graded into a lighter,

cleaner grey silt layer (84) to 1.4m. This contained medieval pottery and a disarticulated human tibia. Below this was a tan sandy clay loam 85, with chips of lime mortar, down to 1.9m, perhaps the weathered top of natural clay. Below this was natural clay, shading from silver-grey (86), to blue, stiff and dry (87), then soft and wet (88), down to the trench bottom.

Trench M (= Test Pit 1)

This trench was located near the SW corner of the site, was aligned N-S, measured 2.5m x 0.5m, and was dug to depth of 3.8m.

It produced grey silty loam (91) and (92), with bone fragments of cattle and uncertain species, down to 1.1m. There was a modern cable or pipe (94) in the NE corner of the trench at a depth of 0.9m, but this was left in place.

Tan sandy clay natural (95) appeared at 1.2m down, and continued to the bottom of the trench, becoming progressively softer, wetter and bluer (layers 96 and 96).

3 Interpretation

3.1

The five trenches of the first phase of the evaluation located the very distinctive demolition horizon which overlies the friary buildings and their surroundings. This level varies from 11.72m OD in Trench B in the NW corner of the site to 10.75m OD in Trench E at the SE corner of the site. This deposit overlay the friary church in Trenches A and B and part of the friary's claustral ranges in Trenches A and D. Trenches C and E revealed evidence for the presence of articulated human burials at 11.42m OD in Trench C and 10.45m OD in Trench E, suggesting that the friary graveyard surrounds the friary buildings.

Trench F located the cobbled surface of the 19th century street Thistle Lane which overlay a linear stone lined feature of apparent medieval date at 10.87m OD; this feature may represent a stone-lined culvert to hold the friary's piped water supply. Trench G located the robbed-out line of one of the walls of the western range of the friary and an internal crushed green sandstone floor surface very similar to those located in the east range in 1982 at 10.97m OD.

The five engineers' test pits (trenches H, J, K, L, M) located a N-S wall in the SE corner of the site, friary demolition layers generally, and disarticulated human bone in the NW corner of the site and possibly in the SW also. Natural clay appears at between 1m and 2.1m down, initially as a stiff tan or yellow layer, becoming blue, softer and wetter at depth, and continuing to at least 3.8m down.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1

The demolished remains of the Carmelite Friary of Tullilum were located in Trenches A, B, D and G. The presence of human burials in Trenches C and E indicate that elements of the friary graveyard are also present on this site. Trench F appears to have located part of the course of the friary's piped water supply. Nothing was found in the

second phase of evaluation to confirm that the documented palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld is situated on the proposed development site.

The results of the seven trenches and five pits opened indicate that any major ground works on this site will have major implications for the buried remains of the Carmelite Friary and graveyard. This is especially the case if any decision is made to reduce the area to the same level as the existing industrial estate to the E. Archaeological deposits appear to survive closer to the current ground surface towards the southern end of the site.

Recommendations for Further Work

Following recent discussions with the architect, engineer and client, SUAT Ltd recommends that the archaeological remains should generally be preserved in situ, by avoiding any general reduction of existing ground levels, and avoiding any replacement of existing deposits with fill material.

In addition, if it is decided to dig foundation pads for the three industrial units then these should be hand excavated from the top of any archaeological deposits to the top of natural. Any other excavations for services or other ground breaking should be monitored by an archaeological watching brief. These recommendations are made to enable the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits that will be destroyed by this development.

However, the final decision on the nature of any further work ultimately rests with Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

Hall, D W 1982 'Perth: the excavations' in Stones, J A (ed) *Three Scottish Carmelite Friaries, Excavations at Aberdeen, Linlithgow and Perth 1980-86*, Soc Ant Scot monogr ser number 6, 99-110

Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Trench A
01	Topsoil and loose gravel
02	Brown black topsoil
03	Green brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments and mortar flecks
04	Large flat green sandstone slabs (wall fragment and laid surface)
	Trench B

05	Topsoil and loose gravel
06	Brown black topsoil
07	Green brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments and mortar flecks
08	Small sandstone fragments set in white mortar (floor surface)
	Trench C
09	Brown black topsoil
10	Brown silty clay
11	Green brown silty clay and mortar flecks
12	Green brown silty clay and stones
	Trench D
13	Tarmac and pebbles
14	Brown black topsoil
15	Green brown silty clay
16	Cut feature (filled with 17)
17	Grey brown silty clay with occasional stones and mortar flecks
18	Sandstone rubble, under 15 at S end of trench
	Trench E
19	Rubble and stone
20	Brown black topsoil
21	Green brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments and mortar flecks
22	Green brown sandy clay (contains human burials)
	Trench G
23	A fairly compact greenish sandy grit containing frequent pieces of angular green sandstone. Oyster shells, pottery, charcoal and plaster were found in this layer. Possible rubble floor.
24	A thin, course, gritty white layer. Possibly degraded plaster or mortar. Below (23).
25	A linear trench filled with rubble and cut into (35).
26	A soft grey, gritty sand within [25] mixed up with rubble (27).
27	Building rubble, 40cm x 20cm x 10/15cm.

28	Thin, black charcoal rich layer below (24)
29	Orangey brown sandy clay below (28).
30	Greenish gritty layer below (29).
31	Angular rubble mixed throughout (23).
32	A dark brown sandy silt heavily mixed with grit and rubble (including green sandstone) and possible pieces of plaster. Demolition layer, same as (39).
33	Brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks above demolition layer (32).
34	Purple-grey sticky, sandy clay below (24).
35	A compact orangey-red sand with grit. Large pieces of rubble were imbedded into it (see photo 7). Possible natural.
36	Loose, yellow coarse sand below or mixed in with (37)
37	Purple-brown sandy clay containing occasional small angular green rubble fragments. Above or mixed in with (36).
38	Light brown sandy clay.
39	Same as (32).
	Trench F
40	Orangey clay with brownish-orange stones.
41	Black, charcoal rich layer possibly mixed with clay, slimey and wet in places.
42	Cut of drain.
43	Clay fill of drain, frequent charcoal and shell.
44	Mid to light-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of green sandstone. Demolition layer.
45	Brownish-grey yellow clay with bones, oyster shell, charcoal and fragments of medieval redware.
46	A mottled blue and yellow clay with no finds. Natural
47-50	Not used.
	Test Pits, 8th February 2008
	Test pit 2 = Trench H
51	Coarse sandstone rubble with modern brick. Modern demolition. To 0.6m down. Sharp break at bottom.

52	Grey clay silt with flecks of charcoal and lime. Large oyster shells. Midden-like deposit. To 1.2m down.
53	Layer of irregular sandstone slabs and rubble. Not obviously in situ. Some trapped water runs into trench at N end.
54	Green sandstone structure, runs N-S along E side of trench. Top about 1.3m down. Left in place.
55	Green clay deposit. Some chopped animal bone. Charcoal, large shell. Mixed clay and midden. Excavated only to W of 54. Top is 1.4m down, bottom 1.6m down.
56	Green and yellow silty sandy clay. Natural brickearth. Top of natural. Top at 1.6m.
57	Lower continuation of natural clay. Blue. Becomes highly plastic. Wetter. Still going at 3.2m down, limit of excavation.
58-60	Not used
Test Pit 3 = Trench J	
61	Sandstone, brick and crushed mortar. Modern demolition. To 0.4m down.
62	Tan silty clay, with charcoal. Reworked and churned natural. To 0.8m down. Well defined change at 0.8m down.
63	Tan sandy silt. Weathered top of natural. To 1m down.
64	Tan clay silt. Lower layer of natural, similar to 63, to 1.3m down.
65	Blue clay, undisturbed natural. Very plastic. To 2.1m down.
66	Blue natural clay. Lower levels, wetter, more plastic, still going at 3.3m down, limit of excavation.
67-70	Not used
Test Pit 5 = Trench K	
71	Brown loamy topsoil with abundant roots. Modern overgrowth. To 0.4m down.
72	Clean yellow sandy gravel. Modern artificial surface. To 0.5m down.
73	Dark loamy garden soil with 19 th – 20 th century pottery, occasional plastic. To 1m down. Modern garden soil.
74	Soil grades to grey silty soil with charcoal, pot and bone. Pre-modern buildup. Redware sherds, kept. To 1.3m down
75	Light grey silty loam with abundant mortar. Post-friary demolition? To 1.5m down.
76	Grey tan clay silt, mixed with 75 above. Disturbed subsoil interface. To 2.1m down
77	Blue clay, disturbed at top. Natural. To 2.6m down.
78	Blue clay, still stiff and dry. Natural, continuation of 77. To 3m down

79	Blue clay, wet and plastic. To 3.5m down, limit of excavation, still going.
80	Not used
	Test Pit 4 = Trench L
81	Fine stone chips to 0.1m down. Modern private car park surface.
82	Grey-brown sandy loam with frequent small pebbles. Modern stoneware drainpipe at W end, runs N – S. Victorian or later pottery. Probably 19 th – 20 th -century levelling under car park. To 0.6m down.
83	Grey silty clay loam, ?18 th century pot, kept. Oyster shell. Abundant mortar. To 1 m down. Early upfilling.
84	Grey silt, like 83, but cleaner, less mortar. Medieval redware, kept. Disarticulated human tibia, kept. To 1.4m down.
85	Tan sandy clay loam. Chips of lime mortar. Weathered top of natural? To 1.9m.
86	Silver-grey sandy clay. Top of Natural? To 2.2m.
87	Blue natural clay. Stiff and dry. To 2.5m down.
88	Blue natural clay. Wet and plastic, to 3.6m , down, limit of excavation, still going.
89-90	Not used
	Test Pit 1 = Trench M
91	Grey silty loam. 1 bone fragment (kept). To 0.4m down.
92	Grey silty loam, with oyster shell. 1 bone chip, kept. To 1.1m down.
93	Not used.
94	N – S (rotated slightly anti-clockwise) pipe in NE corner of trench. Pipe or cable? Top 0.9m down. Some evidence of of cut and fill surrounding. Left in situ. Trench enlarged slightly to W.
95	Tan sandy clay . Top of natural at 1.2m down.
96	Stiff blue clay. Natural. Continues to 2.5m down.
97	Blue clay, wet and plastic. To 3.8m down, limit of excavation, still going.

Appendix 2 Finds Register

Trench	Context	Material	Details
A	003	Pottery	1 sherd medieval

B	007	Glass	1 sherd medieval (very fragile)
B	007	Stone	1 roof slate (mortar adhering)
C	011	Pottery	1 sherd ?medieval (redware)
C	011	Human bone	2 rib shaft fragments 2 metapodial fragments
C	011	Animal bone	1 cattle atlas vertebra 2 sheep/goat femora 4 indeterminate mammal fragments
C	011	Mollusc shell	1 oyster valve 1 oyster hinge
E	021	Pottery	1 sherd ?medieval (redware)
E	021	Animal bone	1 cattle radius shaft 1 large ungulate rib shaft 2 indeterminate mammal fragments
E	021	Ceramic	1 tile fragment
	023	Pottery	1 sherd
	023	Burnt wood and mortar	3 fragments
	023	Mollusc	11 oyster shell fragments
	023	Stone with mortar	9 fragments of masonry inc. sandstone and mortar fragments
	043	CBM	2 sherds medieval
	043	Pottery	1 sherd medieval
	047	Pottery	4 sherds medieval (redware)
K	074	Pottery	2 redware body sherds
L	083	Pottery	1 TGE rim sherd
L	084	Human Bone	1 R tibia, shaft only
L	084	Pottery	1 redware body sherd
M	091	Bone	1 cattle scapula fragment; 1 indeterminate mammal fragment
M	092	Bone	1 fragment (indeterminate mammal)

Appendix 3 Photographic Register

<i>Frames</i>	Phase 1 Evaluation <i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001	Stone wall foundations and flagstone surface (4) in Trench A	SE
002	As above but detail	E
003	General view of location of stone wall foundations and flagstone surface (4) in Trench A	S
004	Mortar and stone floor surface (8) in Trench B	S
005	As above	
006	General view of Trench B	W
007	General location shot of Trench A	S
008	Articulated human burial in Trench C	E
009	As above but detail shot (femur) beside scale	
010	General view of Trench C	NE
011	General view of Trench B	N
012	General view of Trench C	NW
013	General view Trench A	N
014	General view of demolition level (3) in Trench A	NNE
015	Detail view of wall foundations (4) in Trench A	N
016	As above	
017	Detail view of flagstones (4) in Trench A	E
018	As above	
019	As above	
020	Robber trench (16) in Trench D	E
021	General view of Trench D	S
022	Stone rubble (18) in Trench D	W
023	As above	
024	Articulated human burial in Trench E	W
025	General view of Trench E	W

026	As above	N
027	As above	N
028	Detail view of Trench D	N
029	Detail of human burial in Trench E	N
	Phase 2 Evaluation	
Frames	Description	View
1 & 2	Cobbled road under tarmac, west end of Trench F.	N
3 & 4	South facing section of the slot at the north end of Trench G.	N
5 & 6	Overall view of the slot at the north end of Trench G.	E
7	West facing section of the slot at the north end of Trench G.	E
8 -10	Overall view of the slot at the south end of Trench G with the robber trench (feature 25).	E
11	Overall view of the slot at the south end of Trench G with the robber trench (feature 25).	N
12 & 13	Overall view of the slot in the middle of Trench G.	E
14	The west facing section of the slot in the middle of Trench G showing a burnt layer above the crushed greenstone floor.	E
15 & 16	The drain (feature 43) in the west end of Trench F.	E
17 & 18	Overall view of Trench G	N
19 & 20	Overall view of Trench G	S
21 & 22	Section through the drain in Trench G	W
23 & 24	Slot in the east end of Trench F showing yellow grey clay layer (45) with oyster shells	N
25 & 26	Overall view of Trench F	E
27 & 28	Overall view of Trench F	W
	Test Pits, 8th February 2008	
	('a' after an image number indicates a copy adjusted for brightness, etc.)	
	Test Pit 2 = Trench H	
0001-2a	Excavation in progress, in SE corner of site, near entrance from Whitefriar Street.	NNW
0003-4	W section, Contexts 51–56. Step in E section shows position of Structure 54.	NNW

0005-6	Bucket sample of natural clay 56 being shear vane tested.	SW
0007-8a	Natural clay 56 in trench bottom.	N
0009-11	W section, Contexts 51–56. Step in E section shows position of Structure 54.	NW
0012	Excavation in progress.	NNW
0013-14a	Lower natural clay 57 in trench bottom.	NNW
0015-16	Bucket sample of lower clay 57	ENE
0017	Detail of W section, upper layers, 51–53, 55.	W
	Test Pit 3 = Trench J	
0018	Excavation in progress.	S
0019	Trench open.	S
0020	E section shows layers 61–64, blue clay 65 appearing in trench bottom.	SSE
0021	E section shows layers 61–64, blue clay 65 appearing in trench bottom.	NNE
0022	Detail of E section, upper layers 61–64 (tan clay silt).	ENE
0023	W section, upper layers 61–64 (tan clay silt).	SW
0024-5	Bucket sample of natural blue clay 65 being shear vane tested.	S
0026-7	Excavation with bucket samples of blue clay 65 and 66.	S
	Test Pit 5 = Trench K	
0028	Excavation in progress. Whitefriars industrial estate beyond.	E
0029	Excavation in progress.	S
0030	Trench open. Rooty topsoil 71, down to blue clay 77.	S
0031-2	E section. Clean yellow gravel 72 prominent, sealing dark garden soil 73. Grey soils 74, 75, below, then tan clay 76, top of natural. Bucket sample of blue natural clay 78 on trench side.	SE
0033	Detail of E section, upper layers, rooty topsoil 71, clean yellow gravel 72, dark garden soil 73.	NE
0034	Layers 71–77 in section, natural blue clay 78 on trench bottom.	NNE
0035-6	W section, layers 71–75.	SW
0037	W section, layers 71–77. Natural blue clay 78 on trench bottom.	SW
0038	Bucket sample of natural blue clay 78, detail.	SE

0039-40	Lower blue clay 79 on trench bottom	SSW
0041-2	Lower blue clay 79 on trench bottom, masked by collapse.	SSE
	Test Pit 4 = Trench L	
0043-4	Upper layers 81–84 in N section.	NE
0045-6	Layers 81–85 in N section.	NE
0047	Excavation complete. Bucket samples of natural clay to N of trench.	E
0048	Backfilling in progress. Riggs Road/Jeanfield Road junction beyond.	N
0049	Backfilling in progress. Upcast in foreground.	NE
0050	Backfilling in progress. Bucket samples of natural clay to N of trench.	NE
	Test Pit 1 = Trench M	
0051-2	Excavation in progress. Riggs Road to W. Natural clay 95 upcast to E of trench.	NNW
0053-4	Natural tan sandy clay 95 in trench bottom.	NNW
0055	Upper layers 91–93 in W section.	NW
0056-7	Upper layers 91–93 in W section. Pipe or cable 94 visible in NE corner, just below shadow line, with trail of clean gravel fill to right. Natural clay 95 on trench bottom.	NE
0058-9	Natural tan sandy clay 95 upcast to E of trench, being inspected.	N
0060-1	Stiff blue natural clay 96 on trench bottom.	NNE
0062-4	Soft blue natural clay 97 on trench bottom.	NNE
0065-6	Bucket samples of natural clay 95-7 to E of trench.	N
0067	Final state of trench as dug.	NNE
0068	Backfilling in progress. Whitefriar Street/Riggs Road junction beyond.	WNW
0069	Backfilling in progress. Whitefriar Street/Riggs Road junction beyond.	W
0070	Backfilling in progress. Riggs Road junction beyond.	NW

Appendix 4 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Trench location plan (A to E)	1:200

2	Sections of Trenches A to E	1:10
3	Trench location plan (F and G)	1:200
4	Sections of Trenches F and G	1:10

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Riggs Road/Whitefriars Street, Perth
PROJECT CODE:	PE47
PARISH:	Perth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Derek Hall, Tamlin Barton and Kieran Haines
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	SUAT Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NO12SW 57.00
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Carmelite friary, bishops' palace and graveyard
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Painted window glass.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	Site centred on NO 1082 2380
START DATE	26 June 2007
END DATE	08 February 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Full excavations to east in 1982 in advance of construction of industrial units Hall, D (1983 a) 'Perth Burgh and parish, Whitefriars Street, carmelite friary, foundations, burials, glass, sherds', <i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , 1983, 38
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	In advance of the proposed demolition of Normands joiners workshop and construction of three new industrial units an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 26th and 27th June 2007. Five machine dug trenches were opened in the available open ground around the standing buildings. The demolished remains of the friary church and its ranges were located in three of the trenches and human remains were encountered in the other two. A second phase of evaluation in October 2007 located the robbed out wall line of the friary's west range and part of its internal crushed green sandstone floor. To the south of the friary complex a stone lined culvert possibly indicating the line of a piped water supplt for the friary was also located. Five engineers' test pits were recorded on 8th February 2008. These located a N-S wall in the SE corner of the site, friary demolition layers generally, and disarticulated human bone in the NW corner of the site. Natural clay appears at between 1m and 2.1m down, initially as a stiff tan or yellow layer, becoming

	blue, softer and wetter at depth, and continuing to at least 3.8m down.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Mitigation or excavation
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Semple, Direct Flooring
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	SUAT Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@suat.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 Recording Methodology

SUAT 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.

6.2 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*.

6.3 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.

6.4 Artefacts

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

6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

SUAT adheres to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

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

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

All SUAT 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.

Appendix 7 Photographs



Flagstone surface and wall foundations (in foreground) in Trench A



Articulated human burial in Trench C (femur beside scale)