



Archaeological Evaluation Cordon Farm, Abernethy Perth and Kinross

AE19

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
CORDON FARM, ABERNETHY
PERTH AND KINROSS**

AE19

<i>1</i>	<i>Background.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Details of Work.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Interpretation.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>References.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Appendix 1</i>	<i>Context Register.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Appendix 2</i>	<i>Photographic Register</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Appendix 3</i>	<i>Drawing Register.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Appendix 4</i>	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Appendix 5</i>	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	<i>19</i>

Frontpiece: Site general working view SE

Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Detail of trench locations

Illustration 3: Site layout and trench locations

Illustration 4: Trench 03 detail of nest of field drain sections 0303

Illustration 5: Trench 04 detail of ditch cut and silting in section 0407, view E

Illustration 6: Trench 11 ditch feature 1104, ditch continuing into trench 04 view E

Illustration 7: Trench 11 ditch feature plan and section

Illustration 8: Trench 08 detail of wood 0803, view S

Illustration 9: Trench 09 pebble field drain 0903, view SW

Author	Ray Cachart
Illustrator	Chris Fyles MA
Editor	David P Bowler BA (Hons), M Phil, FSA Scot, MCIfA

ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Wilson of Cordon Farming, Abernethy to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the fields between Hatton and Cordon Farm in advance of the development of a free range egg unit centred on NGR NO 179 174. The evaluation (site code AE19) was undertaken in response to the archaeological implications of the development as outlined in the Terms of Reference supplied by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. The site had potential archaeological significance due to its close proximity to the Scheduled Roman temporary camp at Carey (Scheduled Monument 9449), just to the W of the site. The evaluation was located over the area of new build and by the side of the new access road and comprised a sample of 6% of that area.

The work took place during the period 08th -09th November 2017 in good weather conditions. Eleven evaluation trenches (01-11) 2m wide, were excavated, variously measuring 30m, 15m and one at 3m in length, giving an evaluation area of 407sq m. The site revealed mainly shallow topsoil to an average depth of 0.15-0.40m over natural subsoil deposits of heavy grey and brown-orange stiff clay and occasionally very fine grey-orange clayey silt. Numerous red ceramic tile field drains were found crossing the site, testifying to the historic boggy nature of these low lying fields due to the underlying heavy clay. Of archaeological interest was a rough pre-improvement ditch feature found in trenches 04 and 11. Also of interest were some fragments of natural wood found in the natural clay of trench 07.

Nothing of archaeological significance was found that could relate to the Roman Camp at Carey or any later or earlier periods. Alder considers that no further archaeological work will be required on this site but the final decision with regard to further work will be made by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Wilson of Cordon Farming Company, Abernethy, Perth and Kinross commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the proposed site of a free range egg unit at Cordon Farm. The proposed development area is to be sited on agricultural ground, centred on NGR NO 179 174. The work (site code AE19) was undertaken during the period 08-09th November 2017 in good, dry weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 6% of the available area, that is 407.34 sq m.

Special attention was to be paid to finding archaeological evidence of activity associated with the near by Scheduled Roman temporary camp at Carey.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 17/01234/FLL dated 24 October 2017.

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 proposed development site lies within an area that is considered to have archaeological potential given its location to the east of the Roman temporary camp at Carey.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this evaluation. Copies will be sent to the client, Historic Environment Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

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

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Mr Michael Wilson of Cordon Farming Company and Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. The evaluation was fully funded by the developer.

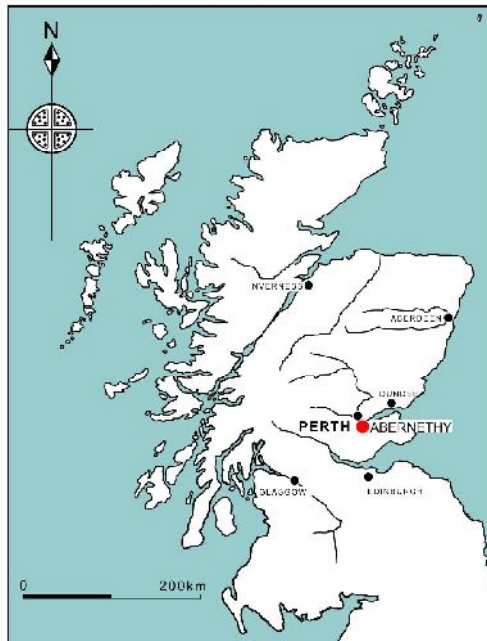
2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1 and 2)

The site is centred on NGR NO 179 174, located mid way between Cordon Farmhouse and Hatton Farmhouse, on the W side of Ballo Burn and bounded on the W side by the River Earn. As part of a diversification plan for Cordon Farm, planning permission has been granted for the erection of a large agricultural building for free range egg production. The proposed free range egg unit, housing the hens, is located close to the edge of the tree lined den of the Ballo Burn. The proposed egg production unit is

elongated in form, measuring 163 X 21m and aligned NNW-SSE. The unit has hardstanding at each end and an oval attenuation pond in line with the building at its N end. The unit will be accessed by a 4m wide new road from the S (Hatton) which closely follows the course of Ballo Burn and continues alongside the E side of the unit. The overall development area has axial measurements of 460m E-W and 540m N-S. To the W and S of the proposed henhouse the development area, which will have some tree planting to the W of the unit, comprises the flat open fields of the Earn/Tay flood plain.

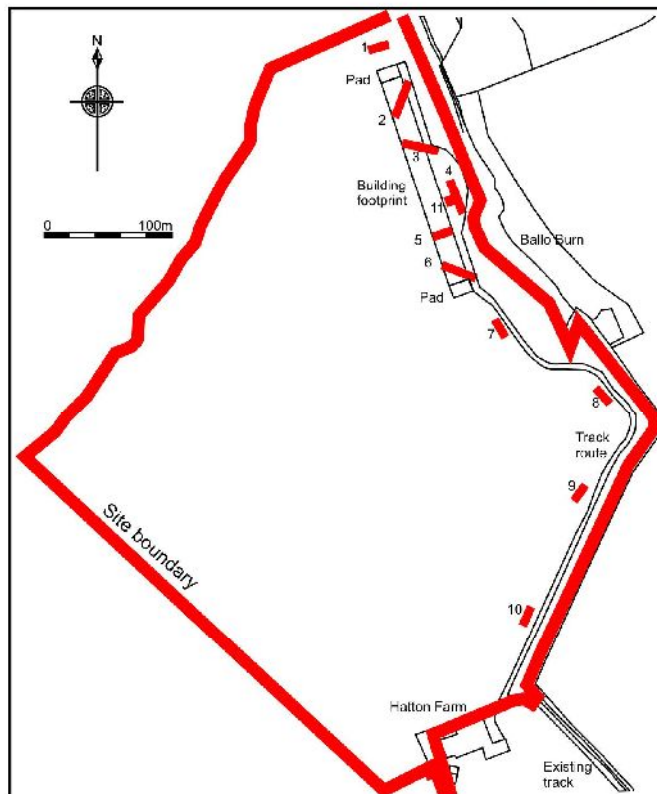
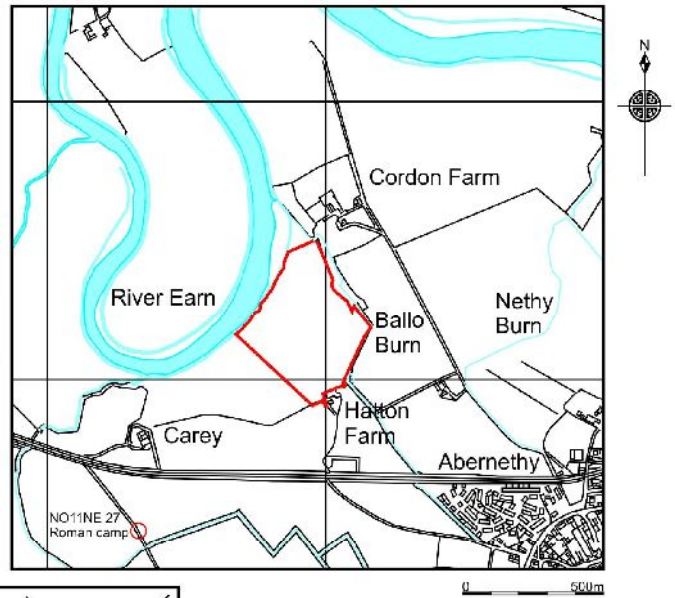
Illus 1



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence number AL 100049514

Cordon Farm, Abernethy

Site location



AB11
2017 Alder Archaeology Ltd

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The proposed development site lies within an area that is considered to have archaeological potential given the location of the proposed hen house is approximately 570m to the east of the eastern edge of the Roman temporary camp at Carey.

The camp at Carey is protected as a nationally significant monument (Scheduled Monument 9449). It is thought to date to the late 1st century AD and the initial Roman campaigns into northern Britain. It may also have been used in the early third century AD during the Severan campaigns (AD 208 – 211), when the fortress of Carpow was built some 3km to the east. The term ‘temporary camp’ has been shown to be misleading from excavation elsewhere in Scotland where Roman camps were occupied for extended periods of time, not unlike a fort.

The camp would have consisted of a large area of c 45 hectares, rhomboidal in plan and defined by an external ditch and an internal earthen bank. Nothing survives above ground of the camp however traces of the ditches, along with entrances, one of which is situated on the camp’s eastern side, have been recorded as cropmarks by aerial photographic survey.

Only the defences of the camp have been the subject of archaeological investigations, with small-scale excavations carried out in the 1970s by Professor J K St Joseph. The course of the Earn is unknown during the period the camp was occupied, however it is likely that the river would have been used as a resource; for communications, supply and possibly defence.

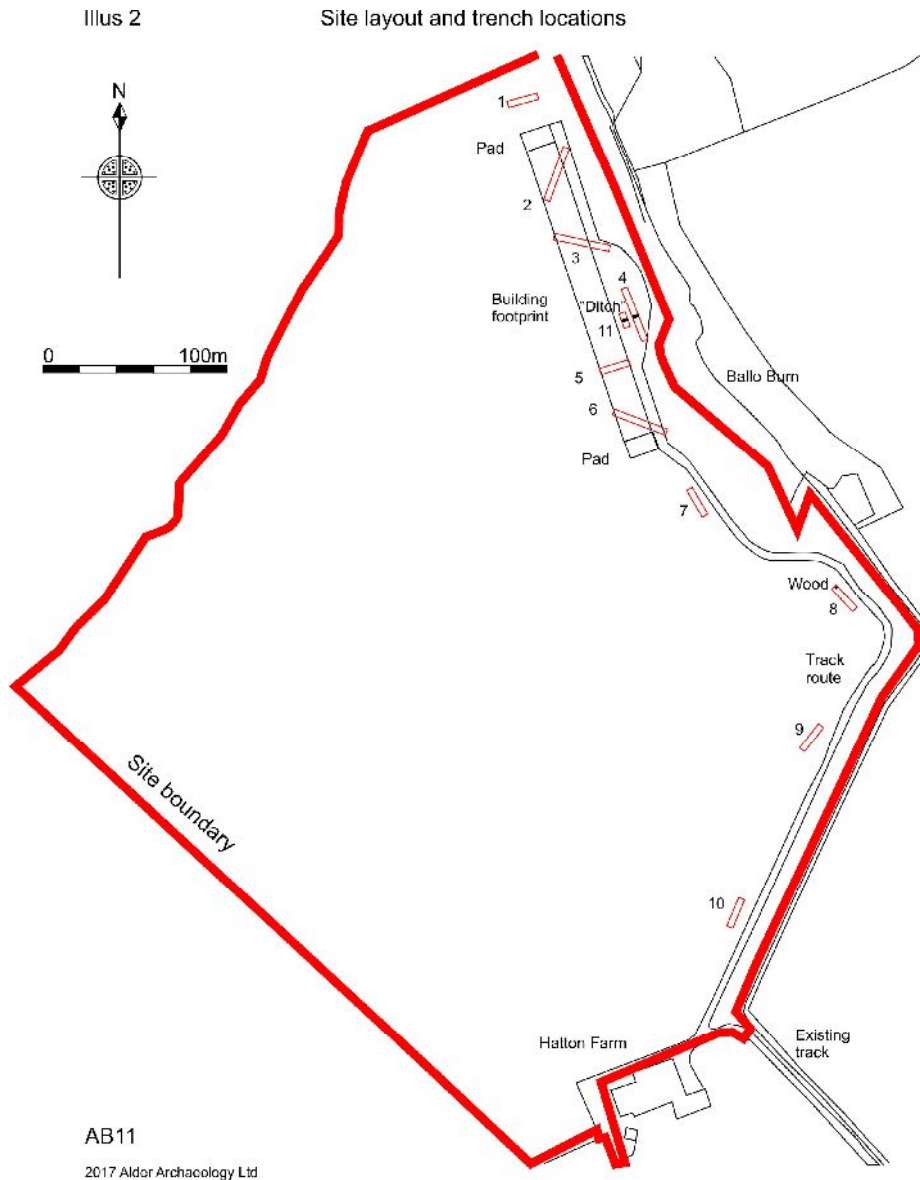
2.3 Archaeological Method

The evaluation trenches were excavated with a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator utilising a smooth edged 2m wide ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation progressed in spits down to the first significant archaeological level or to clean subsoil (natural deposits) whichever came first. Archaeological features were investigated by hand digging and were recorded at 1:100 and photographed. Features considered significant were recorded at 1:20. A comprehensive photographic record was made utilising a Nikon D50 digital camera. Trench locations were recorded with a Leica Total Station EDM.

[A total of 11 trenches were excavated for the evaluation; these were 4 trenches 02, 03, 04 and 06 at 30m in length; 6 trenches 01, 05 and 07-10 at 15m in length and one trench, 11, at 3m in length; all trenches were 2m in width. The smaller 3m long trench was located to further investigate a linear feature found in the adjacent trench 04 on its E side. There were small variations in the lengths of the trench floors that were recorded (no more than 1.5m); where these were short they were made up for by slightly extending later trenches. The requirement was to evaluate 407 sq m or 6% of the new build area, in practice the actual area evaluated was 426 sq m.

2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2)

See plan below for trench locations and also see context list below for more detailed descriptions of features and deposits.



Trench 01

Trench 01 was 15m in length and aligned E-W. It was located at the N end of the proposed hen house inside the attenuation pond. The field at this location is sown with grass. Topsoil of clayey silt soil was quite shallow at 0.15m thick. Below topsoil was a natural deposit of grey and brown-orange stiff clay. Cut into the surface of the clay were two red ceramic tile field drains crossing the trench, one (0105) towards the W end and the other (0103) in the trench mid area.

Trench 02

Trench 02 was 30m in length and aligned NN-SSW. It was located at the N end of the proposed hen house and excavated in the field sown with grass. The topsoil here was very clayey silt c 0.25 thick. Directly below the topsoil was the natural subsoil comprising, as in trench 01, grey and brown-orange stiff clay. Three modern orange ceramic tile field drains 0203, 0205 and 0207 were found cut unto the natural clay. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.

Trench 03 Illus 4

This trench was 30m in length and located to the S of trench 02 in the same grass field, aligned NNW-SSE. Topsoil, grey brown clayey silt, was 0.25m thick and was more silty than in trenches 01 and 02. The natural was stiff grey-orange clay, as in trenches 01 and 02. Close to the trench NNW end, in mid trench, was an odd feature comprising an isolated 'nest' of orange ceramic tile field drains (0303). The 'nest' consisted of 5 pipes each 0.37m in length and 0.11m in diameter at a depth of 0.60-0.68m below the site surface within a cut measuring 0.50m in diameter. These pipes did not appear to be forming cohesive channels or runs connected to each other but rather they looked more like a dump of pipes but were most probably acting as a 'soakaway' for a much deeper field drain set within the clay, (Mr Wilson pers comment). Two regular orange ceramic field drains, aligned NS, were located in mid trench and close to the trench E end. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.



Illus 4: Trench 03 detail of nest of field drain sections 0303, view SE

Trench 04 Illus 5

This trench was 30m in length and aligned N-S; it was located to the S of trench 03 in the grass field. Its location was close to the W edge of Ballo Burn den. Topsoil was a light brown clayey silt, c 0.30m thick. Natural subsoil, was a stiff grey, orange-brown clay as in trenches 01-03. Two orange tile ceramic field drains 0403 and 0405, cut into the top of the natural clay, crossed the N end of the trench.

Of interest in this trench, 20m to the S of the trench N end, was a ditch feature comprising deposit/fill 0407 within cut 0408, directly below the topsoil and crossing the trench in an E-W direction. The fill, deposit 0407, comprised mixed black silt, light brown clay silt and brown silty clay forming interleaved layers, which in total was c 0.18m thick. The cut for fill 0407, had uneven N and S edges and an uneven bottom, maximum depth was 0.18m with a steep S edge and shallow N edge. The cut was, sloping down slightly to the E (towards the burn) and had a maximum width of 1.10m, fanning out towards E end. Further investigation of this feature was accomplished by placing a trench (trench 11) on the W side of trench 04 to find the extent of the feature.



Illus 5: Trench 04 detail of ditch cut and silting in section 0407, view E

Trench 11 (located to further investigate ditch 0407/0408 in trench 04) Illus 6 and 7

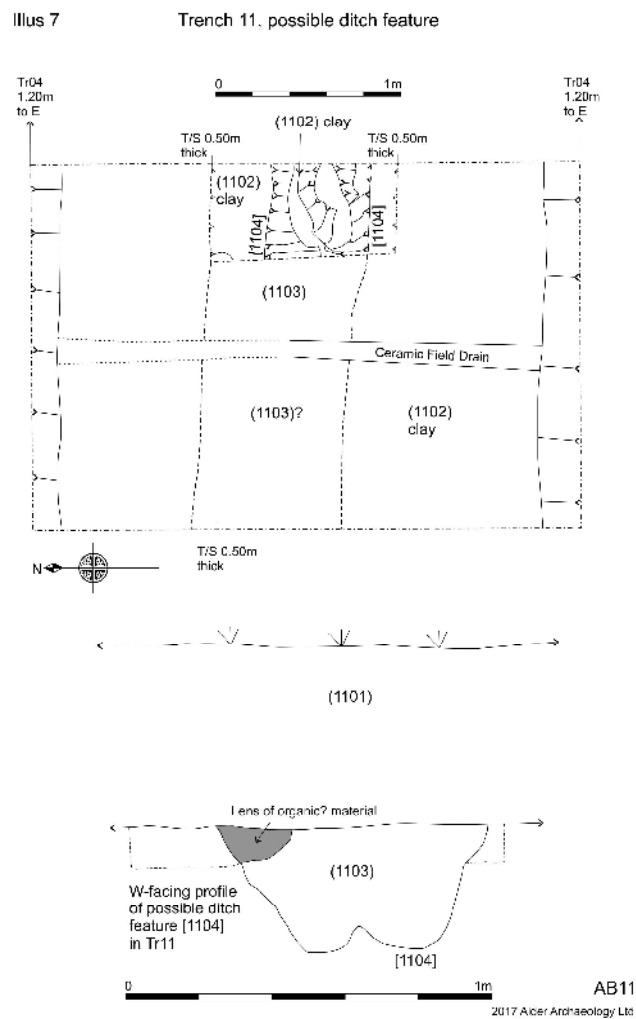
Trench 11 was 3m in length and aligned N-S. Topsoil was 0.30m thick over stiff grey orange-brown clay. This trench was located 1.20m to the W of trench 04 and parallel with it, to further investigate the continuation of linear feature 0407/0408.

A field drain 1105 comprising orange horseshoe tiles and aligned N-S, mid trench, was cut into the natural clay and through the ditch feature which extended into trench 11.

The ditch feature, fill 1103 and cut 1104, had a width of 0.80m at the W end and was slightly wider at the E with a width of 0.88m. A 0.50m wide section was excavated against the E baulk of the trench. The fill 1103 was more homogenized than in trench 04, comprising mottled black orange-green subsoil, possibly with some decayed organic material and having a depth of 0.35m. The cut, 1104 had a straight vertical S edge and a shallow sloping N edge with an uneven base seemingly caused by root disturbance. The feature continued across the width of the trench but became much less distinct as it progressed westwards.



Illus 6: Trench 11 ditch feature 1104, ditch continuing into trench 04 view E



Illus 7: Trench 11 ditch feature plan and section

Trench 05

Trench 05 was 15m in length, aligned E-W and located to the S of trench 04 in that part of the field where the topsoil was ridged for growing potatoes. Topsoil 0501 was 0.35-0.40m thick, comprising a brown silty loam and a lot less clayey than in trenches 01-05. Directly below the topsoil was the natural subsoil 0502 of very fine clayey silt, light grey-orange. A sondage was made into the natural to a depth of 0.93m and showed no change in makeup. The natural, 0502, at this location had changed from being stiff clay as found in trenches 01-04 to fine clayey silt, obviously conducive to the cultivation of potatoes. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

Trench 06

Trench 06 was 30m in length and aligned NNW-SSE. It was located to the S of trench 05 in the potato field. Topsoil, sandy clay silt was 0.50-0.60m thick below which was a natural deposit of mottled green-orange sand. In the NE corner of the trench was a small feature, considered to be the result of root growth for a small tree or bush or the base of small rodent burrow. The feature comprises a black silty fill 0603, 0.10m thick within a small semi circular cut 0604 with uneven sides and bottom and measuring c 0.25m in diameter. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

Trench 07

Trench 07 was located to the S of trench 06; it was 15m in length and aligned NNW-SSE. It was positioned beside the proposed new access track and parallel to it. Topsoil comprised clayey silt and was 0.35-0.40m thick. It was directly over the natural subsoil of grey orange-brown silty clay. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

Trench 08

Trench 08 15m in length and was located beside the proposed new track in an area of thick grass, on the shoulder of the slight slope descending to the Ballo Burn. This area had not been under the plough. Topsoil and turf was 0.20m thick. Below the turf was a natural subsoil 0802 of stiff grey clay somewhat mottled with yellow clay. Clay 0802 had the appearance of hill wash accumulating on the slope of the burn so the excavation could continue to a depth of just over 1m.

At a depth of 1.20m unworked natural wood fragments and pieces 0803 were found in the natural clay at the trench N end. The wood was dark brown, decayed and very friable. One large piece or branch was 1.22m in length and 0.14m wide, another piece measured 0.34m long and 0.08m wide, there was also a random scatter of smaller fragments. The wood 0803 was considered to have arrived at this location due to the natural process of trees dying and branches falling or possibly flooding, bringing in tree branches and burying them in the clay, possibly in prehistoric times. The wood was partially preserved by being in the anaerobic conditions of the surrounding natural clay 0802.



Illus 8: Trench 08 detail of natural wood 0803, view S

Field drain fragments 0804 were observed at depth of 0.50m in the W trench section running parallel with trench. The field drain 0804 had been cut by the machine when deepening the trench. Field drain 0804 was stratigraphically over the wood 0803. Towards the trench S end another field drain, 0805, crossed the trench in a NE-SW direction. This field drain was at a depth of 0.57m and was left upstanding in the subsoil. The wood fragments 0803 were not considered to be archaeological and nothing of archaeological significance was found in this trench.

Trench 09

Trench 09 was 15m in length and located S of trench 08 beside the proposed new access track in a field of wheat/barley stubble. This trench was aligned NNE-SSW. Clayey loam topsoil was 0.24m thick over stiff grey-brown clay. An unusual field drain type (context 0903) was recorded at the S end of the trench. The field drain comprised a fill of small to medium sized rounded river pebbles at least 0.20m deep in a 0.20m wide cut 0904 aligned NNW-SSE. This field drain most likely predates the ceramic tile drains. Apart for the pebble field drain no other archaeological features were found.



Illus 9: Trench 09 pebble field drain 0903, view SW

Trench 10

Trench 10 was 15m in length and located S of trench 09 beside the proposed new access track in the wheat/barley field. It was aligned NNE-SSW. Topsoil was 0.30m thick directly over natural subsoil of stiff grey, brown-orange clay. At 10.50m from the trench N end was a sub circular black silty-clay patch 1003, 0.35m in diameter on the surface of the natural which was considered to be a natural feature, probably the base of a plant/bush. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

Trench 11 (see description with trench 04 above)

3 Interpretation

3.1

The Trenches

The eleven evaluation trenches revealed that topsoil/ploughsoil was generally quite shallow at between 0.15m and 0.40m with the shallowest topsoil being at the N end of the evaluated area in the newly sown grass field and also at the edge of the proposed access track in the wheat/barley field. Topsoil was deepest in the potato field where the underlying natural was deep silty clay as apposed to stiff clay of the other areas. One exception was trench 07 which was virtually clay to a depth of about 1.20m and where natural wood fragments were found in the base of the trench. Small natural features were found on the surface of the subsoil in trenches 06 and 10 which were considered to be the result of bush or rodent disturbance.

The stiff clay and silty clay nature of the underlying natural would naturally impede the downward circulation of water leaving the land boggy if the fields did not have proper drainage. Crossing the trenches were many field drains mainly orange ceramic tile drains indicating improvements in the 19th and 20th centuries to drain the fields for

agriculture. In trench 09 there was a pebble filled drain which most likely pre dates the modern tile drainage.

The only archaeological feature that could warrant some significance was the ditch feature found in trench 04 (0407/0408) and further investigated in trench 11 (1103/1104). This feature is considered to be a local shallow drainage ditch of unknown date, possibly modern but more likely earlier, pre the formal land improvement drainage. It seems to be forming a rough drainage channel fanning out and heading eastwards towards the edge of den of the Ballo Burn. The mixed nature of the fills indicate periods of still water in which silt deposits would form and plants would grow to form humic silty deposits. Later it was filled in for agricultural use by natural silting and being covered with topsoil. Although of some interest Alder considers that this feature warrants no further archaeological investigation.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Alder Archaeology concludes that the evaluation produced no evidence of activity that could be associated with the Roman Camp at Carey. A shallow probable pre modern drainage ditch feature was investigated and recorded but is considered to warrant no further work. Wood found in the stiff clay natural subsoil was considered to be unworked and of natural origin and as such will not require further investigation. Apart from field drains mainly dating from 19th-20th C improvements there was no evidence of any later activity post dating the Roman Camp.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology recommends that further archaeological work on this site is not necessary as no features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were found that warranted further investigation. However, the final decision with regard to further archaeological work rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 References

Alder Archaeology *Cordon Farm, Abernethy, Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation Amended 2 Nov 2017* November 2017

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust *Terms of Reference for Archaeological Evaluation Wilson, Cordon Farm, Abernethy* October 2017

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
	<i>Trench 01</i>
0101	Topsoil in field of sown grass, grey very clayey silt, 0.10-0.15m thick
0102	Natural subsoil, below topsoil, grey and brown-orange stiff clay
0103	Field drain crossing trench aligned N-S. towards trench E end, orange tile, on surface of natural at depth of 0.30m
0104	Cut for field drain 0103, c 0.20m wide
0105	Field drain slightly diagonal, NNE SSW, across trench W end on surface of natural, at depth of 0.40m
0106	Cut for field drain 0105, c 0.20m wide
	<i>Trench 02</i>
0201	Topsoil in field of sown grass, grey, very clayey silt, 0.25m thick
0202	Natural subsoil, below topsoil, grey and brown-orange stiff clay, below 0201
0203	Field drain fill, orange tile, crossing NW corner of trench diagonally, aligned N-S
0204	Cut for field drain 0203, c 0.15m wide, cut into clay natural
0205	Field drain fill, orange tile, diagonally crossing mid trench, aligned N-S
0206	Cut for field drain 0205, c 0.18m wide, cut into clay natural
0207	Field drain, orange tile, diagonally crossing towards trench E end, aligned N-S
0208	Cut for field drain 0207, c 0.15m wide, cut into clay natural
	<i>Trench 03</i>
0301	Topsoil, grey brown, clayey silt, 0.25m thick, more silty than in trenches 01 and 02, some rotting straw mulching mixed into base of topsoil, in field of sown grass
0302	Natural, subsoil, below topsoil, stiff grey-orange clay
0303	Field drain, nest of field drain tiles of pipes, 5 pipes each 0.37m in length and 0.11m diameter, do not appear to be connected but probably acting as a 'soakaway' for much deeper field drain, cut into natural clay, at depth of 0.60-0.68m below site adjacent field surface
0304	Cut, for field drain sections 0303, c 0.50 X 0.50m, cut into clay natural
0305	Field drain, mid trench, orange tile, removed by machine excavation, aligned c N-S
0306	Cut for field drain 0305, c 0.24m wide, close to surface of natural clay
0307	Field drain, close to trench E end, orange tile, aligned N-S,

0308	Cut for field drain 0307, c 0.24m wide
	<i>Trench 04</i>
0401	Topsoil, light brown clayey silt, c 0.30m thick, in field of sown grass
0402	Natural subsoil, grey orange-brown clay
0403	Field drain, orange tile, diagonally across trench NNW-SSE, at trench N end
0404	Cut for field drain 0403, c 0.18m wide, cut into natural clay
0405	Field drain, orange tile, aligned c N-S
0406	Cut for field drain 0405
0407	Deposit, fill directly below topsoil, fill of cut feature considered to be a channel, c 1m wide, aligned E-W and slightly sloping down to the close by ravine of the Ballo Burn, mixed black silt and light brown clay silt and brown silty clay forming interleaved layers, c 0.18m thick, appears to be a deposit formed by shallow slow moving water silting and plant growth, most likely field drainage into Ballo Burn; see also trench 11 for W extension of this feature
0408	Cut for fill 0407, uneven N and S edges and uneven bottom, maximum depth is 0.18m with a steep S edge and shallow N edge, sloping down slightly to the E, maximum width is 1.10m, fanning out towards E end; see also trench 11 for W extension of this feature
	<i>Trench 05</i>
0501	Topsoil, mid brown silty loam, potato field 0.35-0.40m, formed into earthed up potato drills, not clayey as was the case in trenches 01-04
0502	Natural subsoil, directly below topsoil, very fine clayey silt, light grey-orange, sondage into this deposit to depth of 0.93m showed no change
	<i>Trench 06</i>
0601	Topsoil, mid grey sandy clay silt, 0.50-0.60m thick
0602	Natural subsoil smooth mottled green-orange sand
0603	Deposit, fill dark clay silt with small charcoal flecks, uneven structure, appears to be natural root remains of bush or small tree located in NE corner of trench 0.10m deep maximum
0604	Cut, natural disturbance into sand natural, small circular indentations
	<i>Trench 07</i>
0701	Topsoil, clayey silt, in potato field, 0.35- 0.40m thick
0702	Natural subsoil, grey orange-brown silty clay, directly below topsoil 0701
	<i>Trench 08</i>
0801	Topsoil, turf and grey clay silt, on shoulder of natural grassy slight slope descending to the Ballo Burn, very deep topsoil or hill wash, this area has not been ploughed although field drains have been inserted c 1m deep

0802	Natural subsoil, heavy stiff grey clay somewhat mottled with yellow clay
0803	Deposit, at N trench end; unworked wood fragments, at depth of 1.20m, in the natural clay, brown friable decayed wood at base of trench, one large piece or branch, 1.22m in length and 0.14m wide, another piece is 0.34m long and 0.08m wide with a random scatter of smaller fragments; this wood was considered to have arrived at this location due to the natural process of tree dying or possibly flooding bringing trees down, most likely in prehistoric times, the wood was in the anaerobic conditions of the surrounding clay
0804	Field drain fragments observed at depth of 0.50m in the W trench section and running parallel with trench, cut by machine to deepen the trench, stratigraphically over the wood 0803
0805	Field drain towards trench S end, remains buried in upstanding part of trench so as not to be broken machine, aligned E-W, at depth of 0.57m
	Trench 09
0901	Topsoil in stubble wheat/barley field, clayey loam, 0.24m thick
0902	Natural subsoil, stiff grey-brown clay, directly below 0901
0903	Field drain, small to medium sized rounded river pebbles aligned NNW-SSE
0904	Cut for pebble field drain, c 0.20m wide, not bottomed but at least 0.20m deep
	<i>Trench 10</i>
1001	Topsoil in stubble wheat/barley field, grey clayey loam, 0.30m thick
1002	Natural subsoil, stiff grey, brown-orange clay
1003	Natural black silty clay, appears to be organic, probable base for bush or small tree, on surface of clay 1002, 0.36m in diameter
	<i>Trench 11</i>
1101	Topsoil, light brown clayey silt, c 0.30m thick, in field of sown grass, this trench was located to further investigate the cut linear feature found in trench 04
1102	Natural subsoil, stiff grey orange brown clay
1103	Fill, in linear cut feature, mottled black orange-green charcoal flecks, 0.35m in depth, in probable ditch feature which appears to continue westwards to W trench edge
1104	Cut, for fill 1103, probable ditch feature continuing westwards from trench 04, straight vertical S edge and a shallow sloping N edge with an uneven base caused by root disturbance, considered to be a ditch cut
1105	Field drain, orange horseshoe tiles, aligned N-S in base of trench, cuts through fill 1103, 0.10m wide

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
01-02	Trench 01 general of excavation	N
03	Trench 01 general of excavation	E
04	Trench 01, detail of field drain 0103	E
05	Trench 02 general of excavated trench	NE
06	Trench 02 general of excavated trench	NE
07	Trench 02 detail of field drain 0205	NE
08	General view of machine working	SE
09-10	Trench 03 detail of nest of field drain sections 0303	SE
11-12	Trench 03 general of trench	SE
13-14	General machine working on site	SE-NE
15-17	Trench 04 detail of silting 0407	S
18-21	Trench 04 detail of ditch cut and silting in section 0407	E
22-23	Trench 04 general of trench view S showing field drain 0403 in foreground	S
24	General view of machine backfilling trench 01	N
25-26	Trench 05 general view of excavated trench, clayey silt natural	E
27-28	Trench 06 general view of excavated trench, clayey silt natural	SE
29-30	Trench 06 detail of natural root feature 0603 in natural deposit	NW-N
31-32	Trench 07 general of wood found in clay natural at 1.20m below site surface	S
33-37	Trench 07 general of trench 07 excavated clayey silt natural base of trench	N
38-39	General of site looking towards Castle Law	SW
40	General of site	SW

41-42	Trench 08 natural wood in clay natural	S
43-44	Trench 08 detail of wood 0803	N
45	Trench 08 detail of wood 0803 and field drain in section above the wood	W
46-47	Trench 08 detail of wood 0803	N
48	Trench 08 detail of wood 0803	SW
49-50	Trench 11 ditch feature 1104	N
51-53	Trench 11 ditch feature 1104	SW-E-E
54	Trench 11 detail of 1104 ditch feature	E
55-56-57	Trench 11 ditch feature 1104 and field drain	N
58-58	Trench 04 detail of silting 0407	E-E
60	Trench 04 silting 0407	N
61	Trench 04 silting 0407	W
62-63	Trench 09 excavated	S
64-65	Trench 09 pebble field drain 0903	SW
66	Trench 09 detail of pebble field drain 0903	S
67-68	Trench 10 general excavated clay natural	W

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Trenches 01-04	1:100
2	Trenches 05, 07-10	1:100
3	Trenches 06 and 11	1:100 , 1:20 and 1:10

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cordon Farm, Abernethy, Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AE19
PARISH:	Abernethy
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	Carey Roman Temporary Camp Scheduled Monument 9449 (relatively close to the W side of the development area)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Probable drainage ditch (undated): Naturally preserved unworked wood: Improvement 19 th -20 th C field drains
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 1790 1740
START DATE (this season)	November 8 th 2017
END DATE (this season)	November 9 th 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None on this site
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Wilson of Cordon Farming, Abernethy, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the fields between Hatton and Cordon Farm in advance of the development of a free range egg unit centred on NGR NO 1790 1740. The evaluation (site code AE19) was undertaken in response to the archaeological implications of the development as outlined in the Terms of Reference supplied by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. The site had potential archaeological significance due to its close proximity to the Scheduled Roman temporary camp at Carey (Scheduled Monument 9449), just to the W of the site. The evaluation was located over the area of new build and by the side of the new access road and comprised a sample of 6% of that area.</p> <p>The work took place during the period 08th -09th November 2017 in good weather conditions. Eleven evaluation trenches (01-11) 2m wide, were excavated, variously measuring 30m, 15m and one at 3m in length, giving an evaluation area of 407sq m. The site revealed mainly shallow topsoil to an average depth of 0.15-0.40m over natural subsoil deposits of heavy grey and brown-orange stiff clay and occasionally very fine grey-orange clayey silt. Numerous red ceramic tile field drains were found crossing the site, testifying to the historic boggy nature of these low lying fields due to the underlying heavy clay. Of archaeological interest was a rough pre improvement ditch feature found in trenches 04 and 11. Also of interest were some fragments of natural wood found in the natural clay of trench 07.</p> <p>Nothing of archaeological significance was found that could relate to the Roman Camp at Carey or any later or earlier periods. Alder considers that no further archaeological work will be required on this site but the final decision with regard to further work will be made by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	No further work
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A

SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Developer, Mr Wilson Cordon Farm
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

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 £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake 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.