



Archaeological Evaluation
Land 90m NW of
39 Main Street
Abernethy

AE20

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND 90M NW OF
39 MAIN STREET
ABERNETHY**

AE20

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ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology was commissioned by the developer to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of open ground 90m to the NW of 39 Main Street, Abernethy, within the historic core of the town. The proposed development area is former garden ground and access track centred on NGR NO 1890 1644. The work (site code AE20) was undertaken 22nd February 2018 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 10% of the available area, which is 194m². Special attention was to be paid to finding evidence relating to the settlement of Abernethy dating from the early medieval period and especially the Culdee monastery in the seventh or eighth centuries, which in 1272 became the Augustinian Priory.

In general the trenches revealed deep garden soils up to a depth in excess of 2m over clayey-gravelly natural and containing very limited archaeological evidence. These 'garden soils' appear have been built up to a depth of at least 2m due to the site being in a natural depression and quite possibly waterlogged.

Occasional features with modern inclusions indicated limited 19th C or early 20th C activity. Finds of medieval pottery were rare (only 3 sherds) indicating that the development area saw little activity during that period. Groups of stones probably for drainage were found but could not be dated. Substantial buried modern rubble makeup was found at the N end of the access track over deep garden soil. Of limited interest was the stone wall feature found at the S end of trench 05 which could well be associated either with the Pitblea building or the rear of the now demolished property originally adjacent to the development area as shown on the OS 1st edition plan.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Tosh commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of open ground 90m to the NW of 39 Main Street, Abernethy within the historic core of the town. The proposed development area is former garden ground and an access track centred on NGR NO 1890 1644. The work (site code AE20) was undertaken 22nd February 2018 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 10% of the available area, which is 194m². Special attention was to be paid to finding evidence relating to the settlement of Abernethy dating from the early medieval period and especially the Culdee monastery in the seventh or eighth centuries, which in 1272 became the Augustinian Priory.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 17/00355//FLL.

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 investigation will be used to inform any future mitigation strategies for the proposed development.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation 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

Alder wishes to thank Mr Tosh for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. We also wish to thank Sarah Winlow and David Strachan of PKHT for their input into the project. The evaluation was fully funded by the developer.



Ills 1: Site Location Plan

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The site comprises a square area of mainly grassed garden ground measuring 42m N-S and 36m E-W located 90m NW of 39 Main Street. The square area is accessed from Main Street via a N-S track on the E side measuring 78m in length and approximately 3.6m in width.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The proposed development site lies within an area that is considered to have archaeological potential given its location in the centre of the historic core of the village of Abernethy. Settlement in Abernethy dates from the early medieval period with the establishment of a Culdee monastery in the seventh or eighth centuries AD, later to become an Augustinian Priory in 1272. This monastic settlement, one of the most significant within the Perth and Kinross area, would have been a busy hub of medieval life.

Archaeological works carried out between 2006 and 2008 in advance of the construction of a new house within the former market garden to the east of the proposed development site revealed the footings of a substantial wall, probably surmounted by an earthen rampart, aligned roughly E-W. This feature has been interpreted as an inter-precinct division rather than the remains of the Early Christian vallum that would have bounded the site of the monastery. Beneath this wall, postholes and cooking / metalworking pits were uncovered. It was therefore considered highly likely that archaeological deposits would survive on the development site that could build our understanding of Abernethy's past.

2.3 Archaeological Method

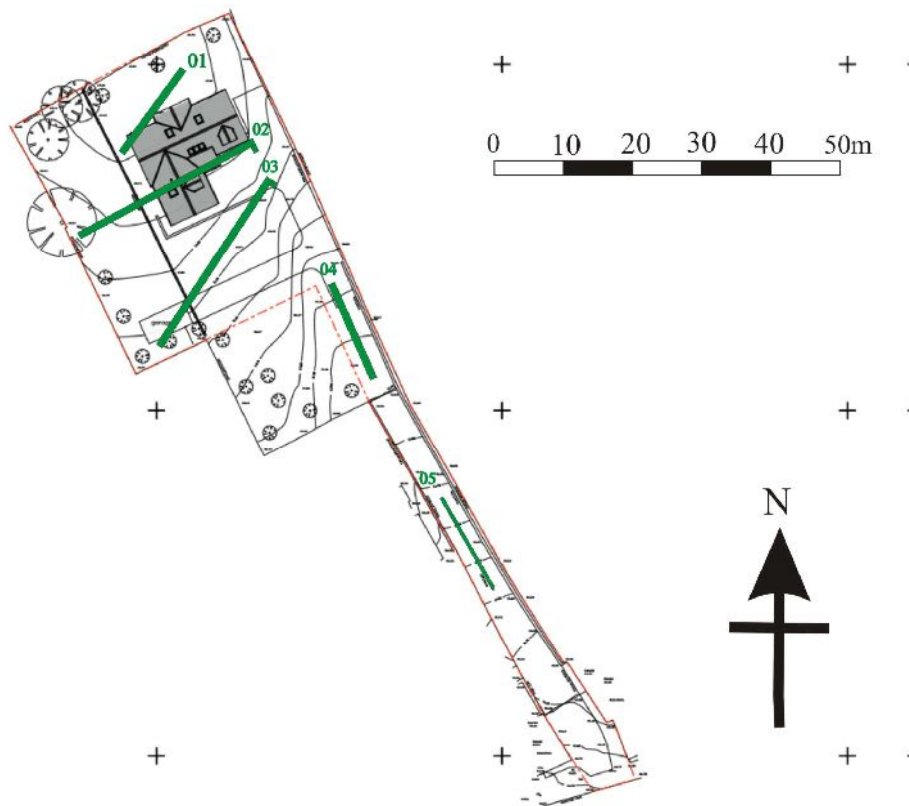
The proposed evaluation trench locations as shown in the WSI prepared by Alder were approved by PKHT and sited accordingly. The site was aligned virtually NW-SE and the site NE corner was used as the site north. A total of five trenches were excavated, three in the square garden area (trench 01 at 15m in length and trenches 02 and 03 at 30m in length) and two on the access track (trenches 04 and 05 each 15m in length). The trenches were excavated by a compact 6 tonne excavator utilising a ditching bucket. Trench 05 on the access track was excavated through the gravel surface and it had been agreed with PKHT that this trench could be narrower and limited in depth to lessen the impact on the access track which was not to be subjected to development groundworks.

Excavation progressed in spits down to the first significant archaeological level or to sub soil. In general the garden soil/top soil was excessively deep with natural clay/gravel being encountered at a depth of around 2m. Trenches were generally excavated to a depth of 1.20m with sondages to verify the depth to the natural clay. Occasional dumps of larger stone (large cobbles, small boulders) had been deposited into the topsoil which were cleaned and further examined for dating evidence. Archaeological features were investigated by hand digging and were recorded at 1:100 and photographed. A comprehensive photographic record was made utilising a Nikon D50 digital camera. The trench locations were recorded using a tape measure. No significant structural archaeological features were found.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Note: The term ‘garden soil’ has been used for deep deposits of dark silty clay loam within the garden area of the development that seem to have had a natural origin rather than being ‘developed’ by horticultural processes. These deposits may have formed at such a depth due to this low lying site being at one time a bog or a pool (see below Bakers Dub).

39 Main Street, Abernethy



Evaluation Trench Locations

Alder Archaeology Ltd
(Based on Architect's Plan) AE20

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Illus 2: Evaluation Trench Locations

Trench 01

Trench 01 was 15m in length, located at the site N end and aligned NE-SW. Due to the excessive depth to the natural deposits the average depth of excavation forming the trench floor was approximately 1.20m into the garden soil and extended in depth to the natural in sondages at the trench SE end and at 6m to the NE of the trench SE end.

An upper topsoil or garden soil 0102 comprised homogeneous black silty loam 1.10m in depth. A small group of random loose large stones was found in deposit 0102 at the E end of the trench at depth of 1.15m their function is unknown, but they may represent scant remains of rig line or possibly drainage for tree planting. Two residual conjoining

sherds of medieval pottery were found in deposit 0102. Below 0102 at the trench W end was a slightly darker homogeneous soil 0103 starting at a depth of 1.12m which sloped down to the E. At the trench E end the surface of this deposit was at trench floor level. One medieval pottery sherd was recovered from garden soil 0103. Below 0103 was a natural deposit of clay and gravel 0104 which was investigated to a depth of 2.10m at the trench W end. At 6m to the E of the trench W end the natural was reached at a depth of 1.95m. The water table was encountered at the level of the natural deposits.



Illus 3: Trench 01 stones 0105 view E

Trench 02 (Illus 9)

Trench 02 was 30m in length and located on the S side of trench 01. Due to the presence of sloping ground and a site boundary hedge the E end of the trench had to be turned to the S for a distance of 2m to give a total length of 30m. An upper and lower garden soil were encountered. The upper garden soil, 0202, averaged 0.53 m in depth and comprised a dark silty loam with occasional modern sherds (not collected) and was darker at the trench W end. The lower garden soil, 0203, a homogeneous black silty loam, was slightly lighter than the upper garden soil and extended to a depth of 2m, averaging 1.45m in thickness and with a few stone inclusions.

At the trench W end was a deposit of loose cobble sized stones, 0204, the top of which was at a depth of 0.60m. This feature is on the W side of a very recently planted beech hedge put in to reinstate a former rig line. Deposit 0204 contained modern pottery (not collected) and is most likely a small modern soakaway for planting along the former rig line on the W side of the reinstated rig line.

Deposit 0205 at 16m from the trench W end comprised a 0.80m wide deposit of loose fragmented cobble size stone within the lower garden soil 0203 at 20-22m from the trench W end and at a depth of 1.07m down from the site surface. The stone deposit was aligned N-S across the trench and had the appearance of a cobble field drain. A fragment of modern glass was found in this deposit. A small sondage established that the stones were 0.18m in depth.

A deposit of three large rounded stones and two smaller stones, 0206, was recorded at a depth of 0.80m in garden soil deposit 0203, located 20.4m from the trench W end. One large stone measured 0.54 x 0.19m. The function of these stones is unknown, possibly deposited as drainage for tree planting. The natural deposit comprised loose brown silty clay, verified continuous to a thickness of at least 0.40m and recorded at depths of 1.90-2.40m in three deep sondages, located at the trench W end, 9m to the E of the trench W end and at the trench E end.



Illus 4: Trench 02 stones 0206, view NE



Illus 5: Trench 02 turn to S at trench E end

Trench 03 (Illus 9)

Trench 03 was 30m in length and located on the S side of trench 02 and aligned NE-SW. As for trench 02, due to the presence of severely sloping ground the E end of the trench had to be turned to the S for a distance of 2m to give a total length of 30m. Deposit 0301 represented an upper garden soil 0.40m thick noted at the trench W end. Deposit 0302 was a lower garden soil, comprising mid to dark brown silty loam and averaging 1.70m in depth and merging with a further garden soil deposit 0304.

Deposit 0304 was a mid brown garden soil, which unlike the upper garden soils contained abundant mainly medium cobble sized stones. Sondages onto natural were excavated at the trench W end at 9m to the E of the trench W end and at the trench E end. Deposit 0304 overlay the natural deposit 0309 as observed in the sondages which comprised orange brown silty clay with abundant mainly cobble sized stone sub rounded and fractured and verified to a depth of 2.20m.

A deposit of several large and medium stones, 0303, was located 11.80m to the E of the trench W end at a depth of 0.75m and within deposit 0302. The soil deposit, 0308, immediately surrounding the stones was similar to garden soil deposit 0302 but slightly darker. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the soil of 0308 adjacent to the stones. The stones 0303 did not appear to be structural but were randomly placed or dumped and may have been put into the garden soil as drainage for tree planting or some other unknown purpose, possibly during the medieval period.



Illus 6: Trench 03 stones 0303, view W

At the E end the trench, where it was extended in a southward direction for 2m, was a topsoil, 0305, of dark silty loam 0.38m thick forming the ground slope surface. This topsoil was quite recent as it overlay deposit 0306 comprising a layer of modern demolition debris on the sloping ground. The demolition debris was 0.25m thick on the upper part of slope, feathering out to 0.05m on lower part of slope. Deposit 0306 formed part of demolition debris associated with demolition rubble 0402 located on W side of trench 04. Below the deposit of demolition rubble was the truncated pre rubble surface, garden soil 0305, having a thickness of 0.85m and virtually the same as garden soils 0301/0302. At the trench E end natural was encountered at a depth of 1.50m.

Trench 04

Trench 04 was 15m in length, aligned N-S and located at the N end of the proposed site access track. At this location the ground formed a limited platform sloping down to the N and NW.

Turf and topsoil 0401 of grey brown clay silt was 0.20-0.30m thick. Below the topsoil was a layer of modern demolition rubble, comprising broken concrete slab, brick, plastic etc, 0.35-0.50m thick and thickest on the W edge of the trench. Part of this demolition rubble included further large fragments of broken concrete slab c 1m across apparently filling a void in the NW corner of the trench and below rubble 0402 stacked in rough columns within a matrix of loose silt 1.20-1.30m thick. Upon attempted removal part of the W edge of the trench collapsed.

Deposit 0404 represented a lower deposit of light brown clay silt garden soil across the trench below 0402. Two sondages were made into this deposit one mid trench and one at the trench N end. The depths of the sondages were 2.00-2.10m but natural deposits were not reached due to the limitations of the digger on ground that sloped down to the NW and N. Deposit 0404 extended down to the base of sondages, and was up to 1.00m thick.



Illus 7: Trench 04, general, view N

Trench 05 (Illus 9)

Trench 05 was 15m long, 1.00m wide and 0.60-0.80m in depth. It was located on the gravelled part of the access track, 20m the S of trench 04. This trench was limited in width and depth in order to lessen its disturbance to the integrity of the existing track which will be used to supply the new build to the N.

Three layers of gravel, 0501, 0502, and 0503 up to a combined thickness of 0.11m overlay a compacted layer, 0504, of yellow-pink clay 0.06m thick over a deposit, 0505, of demolition rubble 0.25m thick. The demolition rubble formed the base of access track surface makeup. Overall the track surface layer was 0.36m in thickness. Below 0505 was a deposit 0506 of grey clay silt, forming a sub base for the track 0.18m thick, which contained no finds. Below the grey clay the top of former garden soil, 0508, was encountered at a depth of 0.71m. The trench depth was limited to the top of 0508.

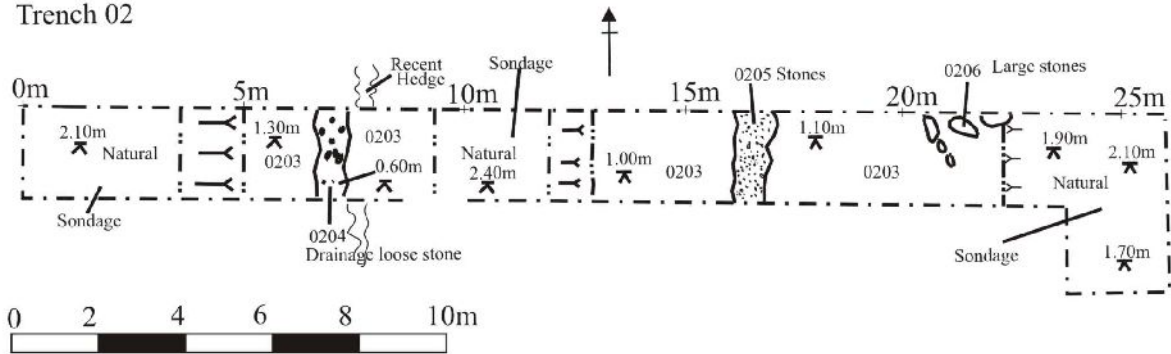
Deposit 0507 was located at the trench S end and comprised a possible stone dump or wall structure about 0.40m below the surface gravel 0501. The stones were sub rounded grey cobbles and small boulders 0.20-0.50m in size extending 1.80m southwards at the trench S end. The stones extended to a height of 0.40m above the trench base. The smaller stones were fairly loose with frequent voids. There was no trace of bonding material for the stones. Modern finds including glass and a battery (not collected) were noted in and around the stones. If the line of this stone at its N edge is extrapolated eastwards it passes just N of the Abernethy Tower. It was considered that these stones could have been a former wall which may have been part of or associated with a now demolished building close to or at this location as shown on the 1st edition OS map and named as Pitblea. They could have also formed the rear of subsequently demolished property that fronted onto Main Street on the E side of 39 Main Street, also shown on the 1st edition OS.



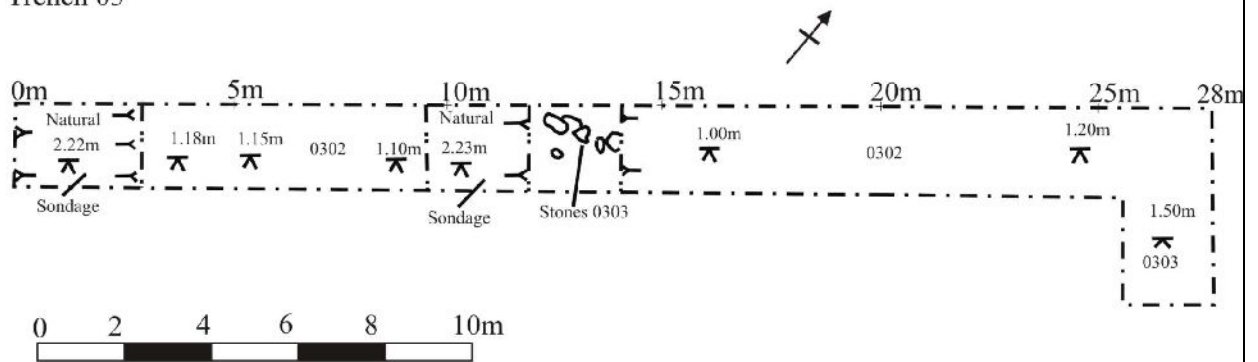
Illus 8: Trench 05, stones/wall 0507, view E

39 Main Street, Abernethy Evaluation Trenches 02, 03 and 05

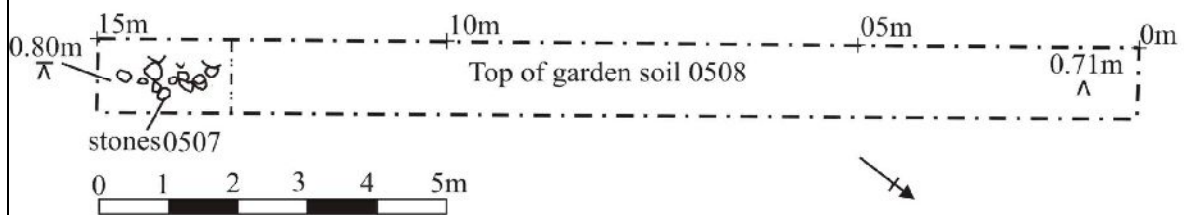
Trench 02



Trench 03



Trench 05



Alder Archaeology AE20

Illus 9: Plans of trenches 02, 03 and 05

3 Interpretation

Trench 01

The stratigraphy of trench 01 was represented by two layers of homogenous garden soil which extended to a depth of 1.95m onto natural. Natural was reached in two deep sondages. An indication of limited medieval activity was recovered from the garden soils in the form of two conjoined medieval pottery sherds from 0102 and one sherd from 0103. A group of stones was found in the upper garden soil at the trench E end the function and date of which were not evident but they were possibly remains of rig line or drainage for tree planting.

Trench 02

In trench 02 homogeneous upper and lower garden soils extended to a depth of at least 2m. Some modern pottery sherds (not collected) were found in the top of the upper garden soil layer. At the trench W end a deposit of loose cobble sized stones was found which contained modern pottery thought to represent modern planting on the former rig line. Further to the E, stones crossing the trench appeared to represent a cobble pre modern N-S field drain. A small group of stones were found in garden soil at 20.40m from the trench W end, their function was not ascertained but they could have been for drainage for planting.

Trench 03

Trench 03 contained three layers of garden soil the bottom layer having abundant inclusions of cobble sized stones. The garden soils extended to a depth of approximately 2.00m. A deposit of several large and medium stones was found within the mid garden soil and a residual medieval pottery sherd was recovered from the deposit surrounding the stones, perhaps indicating that the stones were deposited during the medieval period possibly for drainage. At the trench E end modern dumping of demolition material was recorded.

Trench 04

Trench 04, at the N end of the access track revealed a thick layer of modern demolition rubble, dumped and buried below turf and topsoil. Garden soil here was at least 1.50m

thick below the rubble dumping but natural deposits that must have been in excess of 2m were not reached because of concern for machine safety on the hill slope.

Trench 05

Trench 05 was on the access track. Track surface layers were over recent demolition rubble over a sub base of clay silt which contained no finds. A wall feature or stone dump was located at the S end of the trench which contained 19/20th finds. The stones most likely represented a former wall possibly from the now demolished building close to or at this location as shown on the 1st edition OS map and named as Pitblea or the rear of the now demolished property fronting on Main Street on the E side of the development area.



Illus 10: OS, 25 inch 1st Edition with development area and trial trenches, showing Bakers Dub, Pitblea and the now demolished property at the S end of the development area.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

In general the trenches revealed deep garden soils up to a depth in excess of 2m over clayey-gravelly natural and containing very limited archaeological evidence. These 'garden soils' appear have been built up to a depth of at least 2m due to the site being in a natural depression and quite possibly waterlogged. A clue to the state of the site in the mid 19th C may be in the name Bakers Dub as shown on the OS, 25 inch, 1st edition plan. Bakers Dub is the name of a property fronting onto Back Dykes located to the NW of the development area and adjacent to a large area of vacant ground to the east and south which the development area is now part of. Dub in Scots means a pool, especially one of muddy or stagnant water. This large vacant area may have been a boggy pool unsuitable for any activity during the pre modern era hence the obvious lack of medieval finds such as pottery or features such as walls.

Occasional features with modern inclusions indicated limited 19th C or early 20th C activity. Finds of medieval pottery were rare (only 3 sherds) indicating that the

development area saw little activity during that period. Groups of stones probably for drainage were found but could not be dated. Substantial buried modern rubble makeup was found at the N end of the access track over deep garden soil. Of limited interest was the stone wall feature found at the S end of trench 05 which could well be associated either with the Pitblea building or the rear of the now demolished property originally adjacent to the development area as shown on the OS 1st edition plan.

4.1 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology considers that further archaeological work on this site is not required as the evaluation revealed no substantial evidence of medieval features or occupation. The wall feature found at the S end of trench 05 located on the access track was of limited interest but the access track itself is very unlikely to be disturbed and the gravels forming the present surface are to be left in-situ. However, the final decision regarding further work ultimately rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 References

Alder Archaeology *Land 90m NW of 39 Main Street, Abernethy, Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* 8th February 2018.

Ordnance Survey Name Books 1859-1862 Perthshire vol 03 p 25 & 30

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust *Terms of Reference for Archaeological Evaluation Land 90m NW of 39 Main Street, Abernethy* 5th December 2017.

Scottish Language Dictionaries Ltd. <<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/entry/snd/dub>>"Dub n., adv., v.". A pool, esp. one of muddy or stagnant water; a pond; *Dictionary of the Scots Language*. 2004.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey: 25 inch 2nd edition: Perth and Clackmannanshire CX.8 (Abernethy; Rhynd) Publication date: 1901 Revised: 1898

Ordnance Survey: Six-inch 1st edition: Perthshire, Sheet CX (includes: Abernethy; Arngask; Dron; Dunbarney; Rhynd) Survey date: 1860 Publication date: 1866

Ordnance Survey: 25 inch 1st edition Perth and Clackmannanshire CX.8 (Abernethy (Part of) Survey date: 1860 Publication date: 1862

Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
	<i>Trench 01</i>	
0101	Turf, 0.05-0.08m thick	
0102	Deposit, top soil , homogenous black silty loam approx 1.10m in depth, some charcoal flecks, occasional small stones, very occasional med pot (2 sherds), deposit extends length of trench	
0103	Deposit, homogenous lower top soil or garden soil, at trench W end starts at depth of 1.12m and at trench E end is at trench floor level, slightly darker than 0102, extends down to 1.75m onto natural pebbles, clay and gravel	
0104	Natural deposit pebbles, orange-brown clay and gravel, at trench W end investigated from its top at 1.76m down to 2.10m,; also at depth of 1.95m at 6m to E of trench W end where the natural deposit is orange brown clay and gravel	
0105	Deposit, group of random loose stones in deposit 0102 at E end of trench at depth of 1.15m, function unknown, may represent scant remains of rig line	
	<i>Trench 02</i>	
0201	Turf 0.05-0.08m thick grass and roots	
0202	Deposit, dark homogenous topsoil/garden soil, 0.53m average in depth, dark silty loam top soil more noticeable at trench W end, occasional modern sherds	
0203	Deposit, lower garden soil, slightly lighter than 0202, bottom of deposit at depth of 2m, average 1.45m thick over natural, homogenous and very few inclusions	
0204	Deposit, loose cobbles sized fragmented stone, with modern inclusions of glass and pottery, aligned N-S appears to be for drainage, 0.60m wide with top at depth of 0.60m; stops on N side at 0.25m S of N trench baulk, stops on S side 0.10m N of S baulk, on W side of this feature is immature recently planted beech hedge reinstating former rig line, this deposit appears to be associated with drainage for planting on former rig line	
0205	Deposit, loose fragmented cobble size stone, within lower garden soil, top at depth of 1.07m, 0.18m depth, 0.40 X 0.34m in area	
0206	Deposit, loose, haphazard dump of 3 large stones or small boulders and two smaller stones at depth of 0.80m in deposit 0203, one large stone 0.50 X 0.24m	
0207	Natural deposit observed in three deep sondages, loose brown silty clay verified continuous to thickness of 0.40m +	
	<i>Trench 03</i>	
0301	Turf and topsoil, 0.40m deep at trench W end, upper garden soil	
0302	Deposit, mid to dark brown silty loam lower garden soil, down to natural as in trench 02	

0303	Deposit, random dump of large and medium stone at depth of about 0.75m, in 0302 function unknown	
0304	Deposit a lower garden soil mid brown lighter than 0302 contains many medium sized stones	
0305	Topsoil dark silty loam at trench E end and on trench 'bend' 0.38m thick on ground slope	
0306	Deposit, forming layer below 0305, modern demolition debris on sloping ground, 0.25m thick on upper part of slope and feathering out to 0.05m on lower part of slope, part of demolition debris associated with demolition rubble found on W side of trench 05	
0307	Deposit, garden soil mid to dark brown almost black, below rubble deposit 0306 at least 0.85m thick at E end of trench	
0308	Deposit garden soil in association with stones 0303	
0309	Natural deposit, exposed in sondages, orange silty clay with abundant cobbles rounded and fractured	
	<i>Trench 04</i>	
0401	Top soil mid grey brown clay silt 0.20-0.30m thick	
0402	Deposit band of modern demolition rubble along length of trench thickest of the W side containing concrete slab, brick, plastic, in matrix of 0.30-0.50m thick, thicker on the trench W side, from recent demolition of former animal enclosures along what is now the access track	
0403	Deposit, large fragments of broken concrete slab c 1m across apparently filling a void in the NW corner of trench and below rubble of 0402, stacked in rough columns within loose silt matrix, 1.20-1.30m thick upon removal caused collapse of part of W trench edge	
0404	Deposit, lower deposit of garden soil across trench below 0402, light brown-yellow brown, clay silt, occasional charcoal flecks, down to base of sondages, up to 1.00m thick, depth of sondages 2.00-2.10m, natural deposit not reached due to limitations of digger on sloping ground	
	<i>Trench 05</i>	
0501	Deposit, layer of gravel forming surface of access track or drive 1-2cm thick	
0502	Deposit, layer of pink clay and pea gravel, 0.05m thick	
0503	Deposit, layer of dark grey clay silt and pea gravel 0.04m thick	
0504	Deposit, compacted layer of light yellow-pink clay 0.06m thick	
0505	Deposit, moderately loose demolition rubble forming base of track, 0.25m thick	
0506	Deposit, of dark grey clay silt, frequent charcoal flecks and frequent charcoal flecks, forming sub base for access track, 0.18m deep at N end of trench and 0.38m thick at trench S end, no finds, no further excavation below this, trench depth 0.60m trench N end and 0.80m trench S end	

0507	Deposit, possible stone dump or wall structure, 0.20-0.50m sub rounded grey stone boulders forming spread 1.80m in S end of trench, in base rising to 0.40m bpgs (0.40m high) smaller stones fairly loose frequent voids, modern finds glass battery etc no trace of bonding material, if line of this stone is extrapolated eastwards it passes just N of the Abernethy Tower, possible former wall	
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Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001-004	General of site	N, NW, W, S
005-007	Excavating trench 01	NE, NE, NE
008-009	Deposit 0102 garden soil and random group of stones 0105	E, E
010-011	General of trench 01	W, W
012-013	General of machine excavating trench 02	N, N
014	NW corner of site showing spoil from trench 02	NW
015	General of site machine excavating trench 02	N
016-018	Trench 02 line of loose stones and cobbles 0204	E, E
019-020	Trench 02 deep sondage at W end	E, E
021	General of trench 03 being excavated with round tower in background	SE
022-023	Trench 02 cobble sized fragmented stones, loose 0205, probable soakaway or rough field drain	E, E
024-027	Trench 02 group of stones 0206	N, NE, NE, NE
028	Trench 02 general of E end	NE
029	Trench 02 general	W
030	Trench 02 trench extension at E end	S
031	General of E side of excavated area, with trench 04 being excavated	S
032	General of excavated area, showing prominent spoil heaps of trenches 02 and 03	SW
033	General of excavated trench 02	SW
034	General of excavated trench 02	W
035-036	General of excavated trench 03, sondage in SW end	NE, NE
037	General of site from SW end of trench 03, tower in background	SE

038-039	Group of stones 0303	SW
040-042	Group of stones 0303	Various
043	Trench 04 general of excavated trench	S
044	Trench 04, sondage at trench n end	S
045	Trench 04, general	S
046	Trench 04 spoil with tower in background	SE
047	Trench 04 showing buried concrete rubble making up W edge of trench	SW
048-049	Trench 04 showing concrete rubble along W edge	NW, NW
050-051	Trench 04 detail of concrete rubble	W, W
052-055	Trench 05 being excavated	S, NE, SE, E
056	Trench 05 excavated	S
057-060	Trench 05, S end stones 0507	E, E, E, S
061-062	Trench 05 excavated	S, S

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Trenches 01 and 02 descriptions and plans	1:100
2	Trench 03 description and plan	1:100
3	Trench 04 and 05 description and plans	1:100

Appendix 4 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>
Tr01 unstrat	Bone	Modern cow bone
Tr01 unstrat	Ceramic	Two sherds modern pottery
0102	Ceramic	Two conjoining medieval sherds of imported Yorkshire type ware 13/14 century
0103	Ceramic	Medieval body sherd, burning on exterior, Scottish white gritty

		ware 12/13 century
0204	Ceramic	Three conjoining sherds of modern pottery; two sherds of modern pottery
0204	Glass	Modern green bottle glass base
0204	Paint	Lump of hardened modern paint residue
0205	Bone	Burnt mammal bone fragment, and burnt pig tooth fragment
0205	Glass	Modern fragment of clear glass
0308	Ceramic	Medieval base sherd fragment, Scottish white gritty ware 12/13 century

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Evaluation, Land 90m NW of 39 Main Street Abernethy
PROJECT CODE:	AE20
PARISH:	Abernethy
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible medieval monastic remains
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Medieval pottery, undated stone dumps
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NO 1890 1644
START DATE (this season)	Feb 22 nd 2018
END DATE (this season)	Feb 22 nd 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None on this site
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology was commissioned by the developer to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of open ground 90m to the NW of 39 Main Street, Abernethy, within the historic core of the town. The proposed development area is former garden ground and access track centred on NGR NO 1890 1644. The work (site code AE20) was undertaken 22nd February 2018 in good weather conditions. Special attention was to be paid to finding evidence relating to the settlement of Abernethy dating from the early medieval period and especially the Culdee monastery in the seventh or eighth centuries, which in 1272 became the Augustinian Priory.</p> <p>In general the trenches revealed deep garden soils up to a depth in excess of 2m over clayey-gravelly natural and containing very limited archaeological evidence. These 'garden soils' appear have been built up to a depth of at least 2m due to the site being in a natural depression and quite possibly waterlogged.</p> <p>Occasional features with modern inclusions indicated limited 19th C or early 20th C activity. Finds of medieval pottery were rare (only 3 sherds) indicating that the development area saw little activity during that period. Groups of stones probably for drainage were found but could not be dated. Substantial buried modern rubble makeup was found at the N end of the access track over deep garden soil. Of limited interest was the stone wall feature found at the S end of trench 05 which could well be associated either with the Pitblea building or the rear of the now demolished property originally adjacent to the development area as shown on the OS 1st edition plan.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	uncertain
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Developer
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX

EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE (intended/deposited) LOCATION	HES (intended)

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 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.

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*. We 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

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.