Archaeological Watching Brief
Solar Array
Scone Palace
PERTH & KINROSS

PE64

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ABSTRACT

J.W. Souttar Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the installation of a subterranean electric cable at Scone Palace, prior to the installation of an above-ground solar array. The entire length of the cable trench was monitored, a distance of approximately 140.00m, the majority excavated by mechanical mini-digger and the remainder hand-dug. The trench ran from a duct in the NE wall of the Palace to a disused tennis court to the NW, the planned location of the array. Monitoring (site code PE64) was conducted between 18th – 20th March, 2019, in generally fine weather conditions. A deposit of stone rubble and disarticulated human bone, including skull fragments, were exposed beneath a lawn between the Palace and the Moot Hill.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

J.W. Souttar Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the installation of an electric cable at Scone Palace. The subterranean cable was to connect a new solar panel array to the Palace, centred on NGR NO 11387 26527. The work (site code PE64) was undertaken during the period 18th-20th March, 2019, in generally overcast but dry weather conditions. The requirement was to monitor all ground-breaking associated with the development, including trial pits, the cable trench and postholes. As they were above ground, situated on an old tennis court, the installation of the panels themselves was not monitored.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 19/00038/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.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This watching brief constitutes archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Forster Energy Ltd, groundwork contractors, for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. J.W. Souttar Ltd funded this watching brief.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Scone Palace lies to the W of the village of Scone and SW of Old Scone, set within its own grounds on a natural terrace on the E bank of the River Tay. Perth Racecourse lies to the NW and Perth itself more distantly to the SW on the far bank of the river. The Palace is aligned NW-SE, with the planned site of the solar array on the old tennis court approximately 40.00m to the W of the NW wing of the Palace and the cable route running from this firstly NE, then roughly E, finally to extend behind the Palace on a SE alignment, reaching a connecting point outside the gift shop in the basement of the NW wing, a distance of some 140.00m.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The present Scone Palace was constructed between 1803-1812 as the residence of the Earls of Mansfield. It is a neo-Gothic asymmetrical country house which, together with the interiors and gardens, represents early 19th C avant garde and was designed by William Atkinson. It is presumed to stand on the site of an earlier palace built by Sir David Murray in c.1605, elements of which are possibly incorporated into the present building and which in turn possibly incorporated part of the house of William, Lord Ruthven, who began construction in c.1581. This sequence of houses replaced the medieval Bishop's Palace (also the Abbot's House), which was destroyed along with Scone Abbey in 1559, during the Reformation. The abbey grounds contained a moot hill, still in existence, which was once the coronation site of the Kings of Scots (and possibly Pictish kings before them); other remains include a chapel, mausoleum and burial ground, a Roman temporary camp and a First World War training trench system. There was thus a high probability of subterranean archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the works.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Test pits to locate services were hand excavated by the groundworks contractor. The cable trench was partly hand- and partly machine-excavated using a mini-digger equipped with a toothless bucket. Postholes to support the connection of the cable to the solar panel array were hand excavated. All these operations were closely monitored by an on-site archaeologist. All remains of archaeological interest were hand-excavated by the archaeologist, who recorded their nature and position photographically and in narrative form. Where appropriate, remains were removed for off-site processing and analysis. Where this was not possible or necessary, remains were left in situ and the cable trench re-routed.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Test Pit 1

This was excavated immediately outside the NE wall of the basement gift shop, in order to locate the existing mains electricity cable where it passed via a duct through the wall into the NE side of the Palace. It measured 1.00m x 1.00m, 0.80m deep; the distance from the doorframe of the shop entrance to the NW corner of the pit was 2.20m. The NW corner contained a water toby in a corrugated pipe and the electricity duct was located in the approximate centre of the SW edge of the pit, on the wall face, near the base of the excavation. Below the turf and topsoil (0101), the spoil removed was a mixed backfill (0102) comprising dark grey sandy silt and rubble, including the concrete and brick remains of a drain setting; modern bricks in the NE corner of the pit indicated the line of the disused drain leading away from the test pit. A fragment of white and blue decorated floor tile, of probable nineteenth century date, was recovered from (0102). No other finds or features of archaeological interest were exposed.

Test Pit 2

This was located 7.8m NE of the NW extension to the Palace, in line with the NE face of the main building, in an attempt to find a gas pipe known to cross the intended route of the new cable. It was dug into the lawn on a landscaped embankment to the S of the access road to the staff car park and measured 0.70m NE-SW x 0.50m SE-NW, 0.80m

deep. The topsoil (0201) of loose, dark grey sandy silt was mixed with occasional fragments of brick and slate and after 0.10m gave way to highly bioturbated silt with frequent tree roots, (0202), over a second mixed layer of silt and rubble (0203). At the base of this lay a lens of crushed lime mortar (0204) in the N half of the pit, measuring 0.30m x 0.50m at 0.50m depth, 0.10m thick. In the base of the pit, a third mixed layer (0205) contained two small fragments of bone, both probably animal. No other deposits of archaeological interest were exposed. The pit was abandoned at 0.80m depth as the pipe was not located above the planned depth of the new cable.

Aborted hand-dug cable trench 3

This was begun from the NW edge of Test Pit 1, with the intention of digging directly towards the tennis court along the NE wall of the Palace on a NW-SE alignment. However, 2.00m from the junction with the Test Pit, a layer of stones (0303) was encountered 0.20m - 0.30m below the present ground surface, which in this location was within a hollow linking the embanked NE lawn with the basement floor level of the Palace. The deposit extended for at least 1.40m along the cable track, rising gradually with the ground surface and being composed of irregularly sized, unworked stones, largely a mix of red and yellow sandstone rubble. No bonding material was apparent and the layer appeared to be no more than one course deep. The cable track was widened from a single spade width to 0.40m, in order to reveal more of the deposit; a sondage was also excavated 0.50m to the E, which determined that the stones continued beneath the turf. The lack of bonding or shaping suggested a stone dump rather than a wall foundation, possibly placed to reinforce the hollow and prevent erosion of the surface and slipping down to the Palace wall; given the location within the former sites of Scone Abbey and the village of Old Scone, it is possible that the material used derived from a demolished medieval structure. Given this possibility and also due to the practical consideration that removing the dense layer of stones would be difficult and time-consuming, it was decided to abandon the trench and re-route the cable along the path of the existing mains supply, ie, firstly straight out to the NE, perpendicular to the Palace, then turning a right-angle to the NW once the top of the hollow had been reached.

Re-routed main cable trench 4

The first part of this trench was hand-excavated from the NE edge of Test Pit 1, along the line taken by the mains cable to the top of the hollow, where it then turned sharply to the NW. The remainder of the trench was then excavated by mini-digger, following the mains cable for much of its length as far as the road accessing the staff car park at the NW end of the Palace. Beneath both this road and the disabled access path connecting with the gift shop, the mains cable was found to be carried through a duct, and it was decided to make use of this for the new cable, thus removing the need to dig up the road and path. Along the section of the trench between Test Pit 1 and the road, its depth averaged 0.65m – 0.70m and its width 0.40m.

For the first 5.70m of the machine-dug trench from the top of the bank, the route diverged from that of the mains cable. 3.50m from the junction with the hand-dug section of trench, a dead electric cable crossed the track at a depth of 0.40m below the present ground surface. The mains cable then crossed back into the new trench, where it was set within a continuous layer of builders' sand, while the topsoil (0407) was a mixed sandy silt containing frequent stone fragments, slate, cobbles and other debris;

this probably represented imported material used to landscape the lawn and embankment.

4.20m NW of the disabled access path, the new trench again diverged from the existing mains cable, with the builder's sand replaced by intermittent patches of crushed mortar, slate and rubble in dark sandy silt (0408), similar to deposit (0204) in Test Pit 2.

In the base of the trench, 9.80m NW of the disabled access path, a human tibia (0409) was exposed at a depth of 0.39m below the lawn surface, aligned E-W across the trench. This was found to be disarticulated and located within soil (0407), with no visible trace of a grave cut. Beyond (0409), a series of disarticulated bone fragments (0410)- both animal and human- was exposed in or near the base of the trench. 12.60m NW of the path and 5.00m NE of the end wall of the extension to the Palace at NO 11354 26605, a fragmentary human skull (SK01) was exposed at a depth of 0.52m below the lawn surface. This comprised part of the maxilla, together with partial frontal processes and zygomaticofacial foramen of both eyes and several cranial fragments; in other words, a few pieces of the head with most of the upper face minus the nasal bone. Three teeth (a molar and two central incisors) were still in place in the fragmented upper jaw, with a fourth (lateral incisor) lying loose nearby. None exhibited caries but were severely abraded, down to the dentine in the central incisors, with this beginning to show in the molar. This strongly suggested a diet containing an excess of abrading material, such as grit, but probably lacking sugar, which is a good indicator of an early date. As with (0409), SK01 was contained within soil (0407), with no visible cut.

14.00m from the disabled access path, a BT cable crossed the trench, level with a mature tree; just beyond this cable, the trench cut through Test Pit 2, re-exposing mortar deposit (0204), which was found to have a maximum extent of 2.00m to the NW of the pit, although it was intermittent and intermixed with brick, slate and stone fragments. This appeared to represent a general deposit of demolition rubble and silt used to build up the side of the bank next to the road. The distance from the disabled access track to the road was 22.00m, but the cable trench followed an S-curve around the tree and was therefore rather longer. At the edge of the road, a pit measuring 1.20m long x 1.00m wide was excavated to a depth of 1.15m in order to locate the duct carrying the mains cable beneath the road. The pit was dug through a mixed deposit of builder's sand, silt and debris (0411), 0.70m thick, above yellow-grey sand (0412), probably re-deposited natural subsoil. An equivalent pit on the opposite side of the road, also to locate the duct, was an irregular triangle 0.98m deep with a basal fill of yellow sand subsoil.

8.80m NW of the road, a small pit [0405] was exposed in the S-facing section of the trench at the junction of silt topsoil (0401) and light-grey sandy subsoil (0404). This measured 0.90m long and 0.30m deep, 0.28m below the present ground surface, with a scooped profile and a fill (0406) of yellow sand and a single cobble. This feature probably represented the back-filled bole of a bush or small tree and was located beside an extant flowerbed. The topsoil in this vicinity narrowed to 0.20m – 0.30m and contained occasional porcelain and glass fragments (not retained). The base of the trench featured a khaki sand glacial subsoil (0402) and the track ran down a slope from the road to a field outside the immediate Palace grounds.

23.00m from the road, a ceramic electric cable guard was exposed at 0.45m below the present ground surface (which here ran beneath a stand of yew trees), crossing the

trench on a WNW-ESE alignment. The cable was still in place, but not live. A second BT cable was encountered in the topsoil 27.90m from the road, with rubble backfill mixed into the topsoil. The cable re-crossed the trench 31.40m from the road.

38.00m from the road, the khaki sand subsoil (0402) in the base of the trench dived away with the hill slope and was replaced by a light-grey sandy silt (0404); this in turn gave way to a podzolised grey clay-silt (0403), containing occasional rotting tree roots, from 43.00m from the road. At 50.00m distance, the route turned sharply at the base of the slope to run SW towards the tennis court. The trench here deepened to 0.90m – 1.00m, as it ran through hillwash and former bog. 25.00m from the court, khaki sand subsoil (0402) returned as the ground rose once more. The postholes for the connection with the solar array were excavated within the tennis court but revealed nothing of note, the soil being a dense dark brown silt with no inclusions.

No other finds or features of archaeological interest were exposed.

3 Interpretation

The frequency with which inclusions of brick and stone rubble, slate, mortar and general demolition debris occurred within the soil of the embanked lawn of the Palace strongly indicated that this area was made ground featuring imported topsoil, probably a result of landscaping during or shortly after the construction of the present Palace in the early Nineteenth Century. Stones (0303) were also probably a landscaping feature, placed to reinforce the edge of the lawn where it descended to the basement level of the Palace. To judge from the ground level on the opposite (SW) side of the building, the ground on the NE side was built-up, rather than scooped out to permit the insertion of the building, which would accord well with an interpretation in which soil had been imported to raise the ground level and create a level terrace between the Palace and the Moot Hill.

The presence of human bone beneath the lawn, while initially a startling feature, may well be explained by this supposed importation. All of the bone exposed and recovered was disarticulated, none had been placed within an obvious grave cut, and human fragments were intermingled with animal. All of this suggests that the bone had been redeposited from elsewhere, along with rubble from demolished buildings and general silt. Given that the medieval burial ground of Old Scone lies approximately 200.00m from the Palace, this is clearly a strong candidate for the origin of the bone, which may have lain at the periphery of the cemetery and been unwittingly removed along with the surrounding soil. Moreover, archaeological excavation in 2008/9 resulted in the recovery of a quantity of disarticulated human bone from trenches located over the former Abbey, to the S of the Moot Hill and E of the Palace, approximately 100.00m SE of SK01 (O'Grady, 2009). Meanwhile, the rubble element of the soil may have derived from the village of Old Scone, most of which was demolished to make way for the Palace, or perhaps from one of the earlier versions of the Palace itself. It seems unlikely in any case that the soil to build up the lawn would have been imported from any great distance. Stones (0303) might possibly also represent repurposed building material, perhaps from a rubble wall core.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 The human bone

Although disarticulated, redeposited and quite possibly from several individuals, the presence of human bone in an area featuring several sites of archaeological significance, including the medieval abbey, the settlement of Old Scone and the Moot Hill (nationally significant for historical and political, as well as archaeological reasons) is itself potentially significant. Efforts to establish the age of these remains could aid considerably in understanding the history of Scone and inform the continuing debate over such questions as the age of the Moot Hill and the ceremonies connected with it and the extent to which the settlement of Scone existed in the Pictish or even late prehistoric periods. It is therefore recommended that bone from SK01, as the best preserved element among the remains, be submitted for C14 AMS dating at the SUERC laboratory in East Kilbride.

4.2 Disposal of the remains

Following C14 dating, should this confirm an early date for SK01, other tests are possible, including strontium analysis of tooth enamel to indicate a possible geographical origin and collagen analysis to indicate diet. Such testing may be regarded as "enhanced" and it is likely that partnership with a university will have to be sought to have them conducted. Whether or not these tests are in fact carried out, upon completion of analysis, it is recommended that arrangements be made with Scone Palace to have all the human remains reinterred in a respectful manner as soon as practically possible. It is submitted that the ancient burial ground of Old Scone would be a suitable location for the committal of the remains.

4.3 Specialist reporting

Following analysis of the remains, a separate report should be produced compiling the results of all tests conducted and combined with the present report as a final presentation of data arising from this project.

4.4 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology consider that the archaeological Terms of Reference for the present development have been met and do not recommend further work on site in connection with application reference 19/00038/FLL. Post-excavation recommendations are detailed above. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

O'Grady, O. (2009), *Moothill and Abbey of Scone Project, Annual Report 2009*, MASS Report (grey literature)

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	*Description*	*Area*
0101	Turf and topsoil over test pit, moderately loose dark grey silt, occasional pebbles, 0.10m thick (max)	TP1
0102	Mixed backfill around cable duct, loose, dark grey sandy silt, occasional pebbles (70%), demolition rubble including concrete, brick drain setting (30%). Decorated tile fragment recovered.	TP1
0201	Turf and topsoil over test pit, loose, dark grey sandy silt, occasional fragments of brick and slate (5%), 0.10m thick (max)	TP2
0202	Loose, bioturbated dark grey silt, frequent tree roots, 0.20m – 0.30m thick	TP2
0203	Loose, dark grey sandy silt, similar to (0201) but with more frequent brick and stone rubble and slate fragments (10-15%), 0.10m – 0.20m thick	TP2
0204	Lens of crushed lime mortar at base of deposit (0203), visible in N half of test pit, also extending beyond in cable track for maximum 2.00m (intermittent), 0.50m wide (max), 0.10m thick (max)	TP2
0205	Moderately loose, dark grey/brown sandy silt in base of test pit, occasional brick and stone rubble (5%), at least 0.20m thick (to base of pit), x2 small bone fragments recovered, probably animal	TP2
0301	Turf and topsoil over aborted hand-dug trench, similar to (0101), 0.10m thick (max)	Trench 3
0302	Dark grey sandy silt, moderately loose, occasional pebbles, up to 0.30m thick except over stones (0303)- less than 0.10m thick here	Trench 3
0303	Close set, unworked stone rubble, mainly red or yellow sandstone boulders and cobbles, 0.10m – 0.30m diameter, in base of trench at 0.20m – 0.30m depth below present ground surface, at least 1.40m in extent along cable trench from 2.00m NW of Test Pit 1; no bonding material, apparently only single stone depth, probable stone dump possibly intended to reinforce embankment	Trench 3
0401	Turf and topsoil over cable trench between tennis court and road, mid-grey/brown clay silt, moderately loose, occasional pebbles and frequent rootlets, 0.45m thick (average)	Trench 4
0402	Khaki clay-sand subsoil, moderately compact, occasional stones, in base of trench between 0.00m – 25.00m from the tennis court and again between 0.00m – 38.00m from the road	Trench 4
0403	Grey clay-silt podzol subsoil in base of trench between 25.00m from tennis court and 43.00m from road; dense, occasional trapped roots	Trench 4
0404	Light-grey sandy silt, moderately loose, occasional stones, in base of trench between 38.00m – 43.00m from the road	Trench 4
0405	Cut of tree bole 8.80m NW of the road alongside and below a flowerbed, 0.90m long and 0.30m deep, 0.28m below the present ground surface, scooped profile	Trench 4

0406	Yellow sandy fill of [0405], inclusion of a single cobble, moderately loose	Trench 4
0407	Topsoil over cable trench between Test Pit 1 and the road, mixed sandy silt containing frequent stone fragments, slate, cobbles and other debris, moderately loose, up to 0.65m thick	Trench 4
0408	Intermittent lenses of crushed mortar, slate and rubble in moderately loose, dark sandy silt (0408), similar to deposit (0204) in Test Pit 2, between topsoil (0407) and base of trench between 4.20m NW of disabled access path and the road; 0.1m – 0.30m thick	Trench 4
0409	Human tibia, abraded and partially crushed by digger, in topsoil (0407) at depth of 0.39m below the lawn surface, 9.80m NW of the disabled access path, E-W alignment, disarticulated, no visible grave cut	Trench 4
0410	Mixed fragments of human and animal bone within topsoil (0407), between tibia (0409) and SK01 (2.80m total distance)	Trench 4
SK01	Human skull fragments, including partial maxilla, together with partial frontal processes and zygomaticofacial foramen of both eyes and several cranial fragments; one right molar and both central incisors in place, left lateral incisor lying loose; disarticulated fragmentary skull, no visible grave cut	Trench 4

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Image No	*Description*	*View*
001	Test Pit 1, stripped of turf	SW
002-4	Location shots, TP1	SW, S
005-8	General shots of Palace	SW, S
009	Location shot, Moot Hill from TP1	NE
010-11	Working shots, hand-digging TP1	SW
012	Peacocks outside Palace gift shop	S
013	Detail, drain setting, not in situ	SE
014-15	Brick drain in TP1	SW, NW
016-19	Working shots, exposing existing mains cable in TP1	SW, SSW
020	Detail, yellow barrier tape over cable in TP1	SW
021-23	Exposed mains cable in TP1	SW, NW
024-26	Location shots, TP2, pre-ex	SW, W, NW
027-29	Working shots, excavation of TP2	SW, W
030	Detail, brick rubble in TS (0201), not in situ	W

031	Detail, rubble in TP2	NE
032-34	Crushed mortar (0204)	NE
035	Location shot, TP2	NE
036	TP2, post-ex	NE
037-38	Location shots, TP2	NE
039	Working/location shot, commencing trench 3	W
040-42	Peacocks	S
043-46	Working shots, excavating trench 3	NW, W
047-49	Stones (0303), partially exposed	NW
050-52	Stones (0303) exposed in trench 3	NW
053-56	Stones (0303), in expanded trench 3	NW
057-61	Working/location shots, hand-digging re-routed trench 4	S, SW
062-65	Location shots, tennis court end of cable trench 4, pre-ex	W, NW
066	Location shot, Palace from tennis court	SE
067-69	Working shots, commencing cable trench machine excavation at tennis court end	W
070	Tennis court end of cable trench, post-ex	NE
071-74	Working shots, machine excavation of cable trench in field	NE
075	Location shot, cable trench and tennis court	SW
076	Sample SE-facing section, cable trench in field	NW
077	Location shot, cable trench and tennis court	SW
078	Working shot, excavation in field	NW
079-80	Grey clay-silt (0403)	NW
081-82	Location shot, cable trench and tennis court	SW
083-84	Working shots, excavation in field	NE, N
085	Location shot, cable trench and tennis court	SW
086	Working shot, excavation in field	N
087	Working shot, excavation from turn uphill towards Palace	NE
088	Water ingress in base of trench at turn	NE

089	Location shot, cable trench back towards tennis court from turn	SW
090-94	Working shots, excavation towards Palace	E
095	Detail, ceramic cable guard in trench	E
096	Location shot, ceramic cable guard in trench	E
097	Detail, ceramic cable guard in trench	N
098-99	Working/location shots, excavating on W side of road	E
100	Pit (0405) in S-facing section of cable trench	N
101-102	Location shots, pit (0405)	NE, ENE
103	Location shot, cable trench back towards yew trees	W
104-105	Working shots, excavating at roadside	E
106	Location shot, flowerbed and cable trench	S
107	Sample N-facing section of cable trench at flowerbed	S
109-110	Working shots, machine excavation at end of hand-dug trench by Palace	W, NW
111	Junction of hand-dug and machine trenches	NW
112	Detail, old electric cable in trench	W
113-114	Cable trench towards disabled access path	NW
115-116	Working shots, tidying cable trench	NW
117-119	Location shot, section of cable trench from path to road, turf removed	NW
120-121	Working shots, commencing excavation from path to road	NW
122-123	Initial part of cable trench from path towards road	NW
124-125	Working shots, excavating from path to road	NW
126	Initial part of cable trench from path towards road, bottomed	NW
127-130	Mixed deposit (0408)	NW, NE
131	Location shot, (0408)	NW
132-134	Tibia (0409) in situ	NE, NW
135-136	Location shots, (0409)	NW
137-138	Working shots, excavating on bank above and to E of road	NW
139-140	Skull fragments SK01 in situ	NW

141-144	Location shots, SK01	NW, N, S
145	Location shot, SK01 post-ex	NW
146-149	Working shots, excavating as cable trench passes through TP2	W, SW
150	Lens (0204), re-exposed in cable trench	WNW
151-152	Location shots, (0204)	WNW
153	Working shot, approaching road	NE
154	Location shot, cable trench back towards Palace	SE
155	Working shot, approaching road	NE
156-157	Working shots, excavating pit at roadside to locate cable duct	NE
158-160	Duct pit on E side of road	NE
161-164	Location shot, duct pit and cable trench back towards Palace	SE
165	Working shot, commencing excavating duct pit on W side of road	E
166	Location shot, duct pit on W side of road, pre-ex	E
167-170	Duct pit, W side of road	NE
171-172	Working/location shots, hand-digging postholes to connect cable and solar array	NE, E
173-174	Posthole, post-ex	NE
175-176	Posthole, post-ex	NE
177	Postholes, post-ex	NE

Appendix 3 Finds Register

Context	*Material Type*	*Details*
(0102)	Ceramic tile	Fragment of decorated floor tile, white glaze with blue-painted decoration including x2 five-pointed stars and point of ?larger star
(0409)	Human bone	Fragment tibia, very abraded, damage from digger but in crumbled condition generally
(0410)	Human bone	Fragmentary long bones and other small fragments
(0410)	Animal bone	Fragments- distal femur (sheep), distal humerus (cattle), rib (cattle)
SK01	Human bone	Fragments, including partial maxilla, partial frontal processes and zygomaticofacial foramen of both eyes and several cranial

		fragments; one right molar and both central incisors in place, left lateral incisor lying loose; disarticulated fragmentary skull

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Scone Palace Solar Array
PROJECT CODE:	PE64
PARISH:	Scone
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	WB
NMRS NO(S):	NO12NW 9, 9.13, 9.02
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Country House (19th C), Palace (medieval), architectural fragments, church, mausoleum (period unassigned), Moot Hill (period unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Disarticulated human bone, including skull fragments
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 11387 26527
START DATE (this season)	18/03/2019
END DATE (this season)	20/03/2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	Excavations, 2008, 2009, on Moothill and site of Abbey; geophysics surveys 2005-7 (MASS project)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Monitoring of the excavation of a cable trench as part of the installation of a new solar panel array at Scone Palace resulted in the recovery of fragmentary, disarticulated human remains from a lawn between the NE side of the Palace and the Moot Hill. Remains included facial and cranial fragments of a disarticulated skull. No traces of grave cuts or coffin remains were apparent. C14 dating of the skull fragments is under consideration.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	J.W. Souttar Ltd
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.

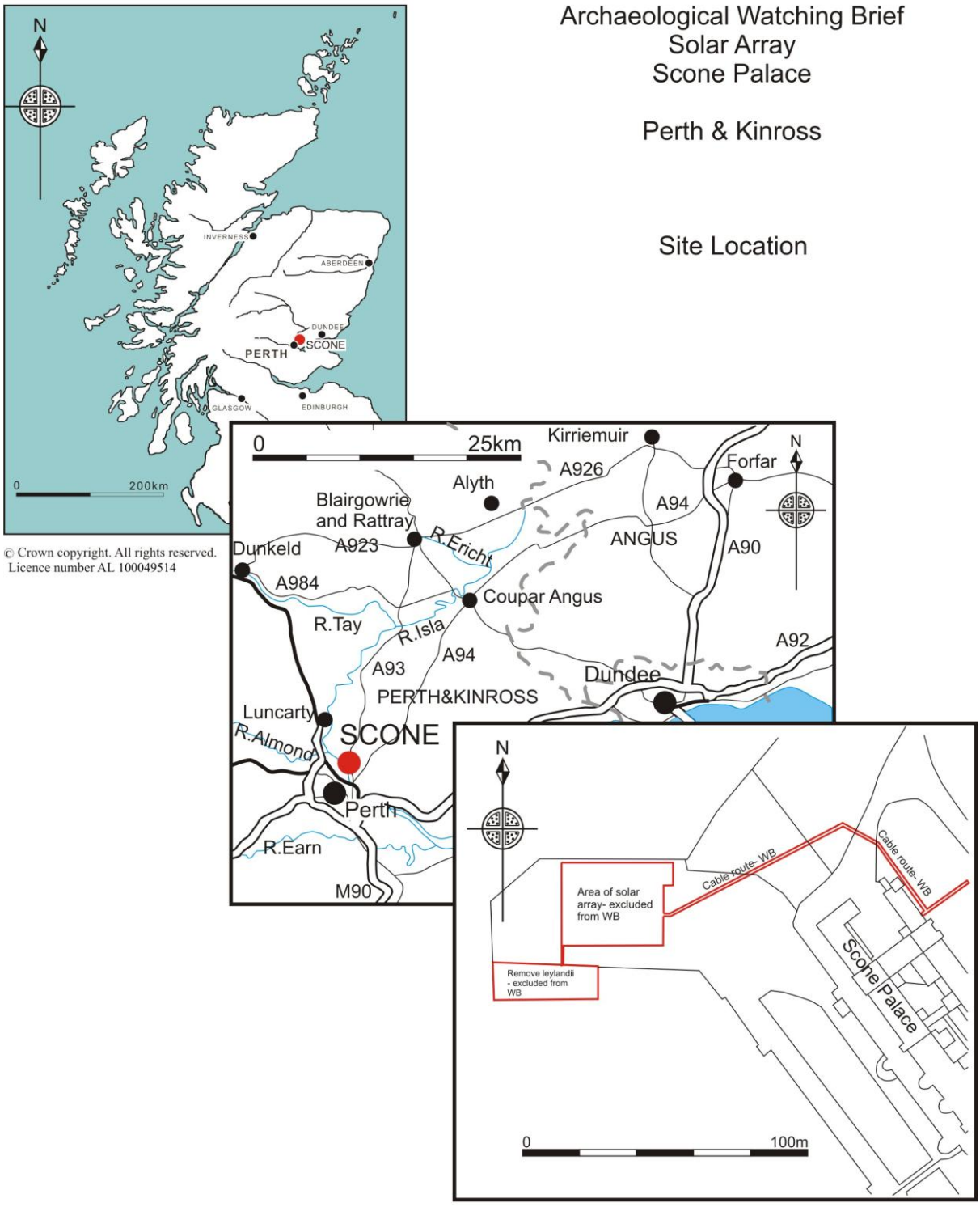
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

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.

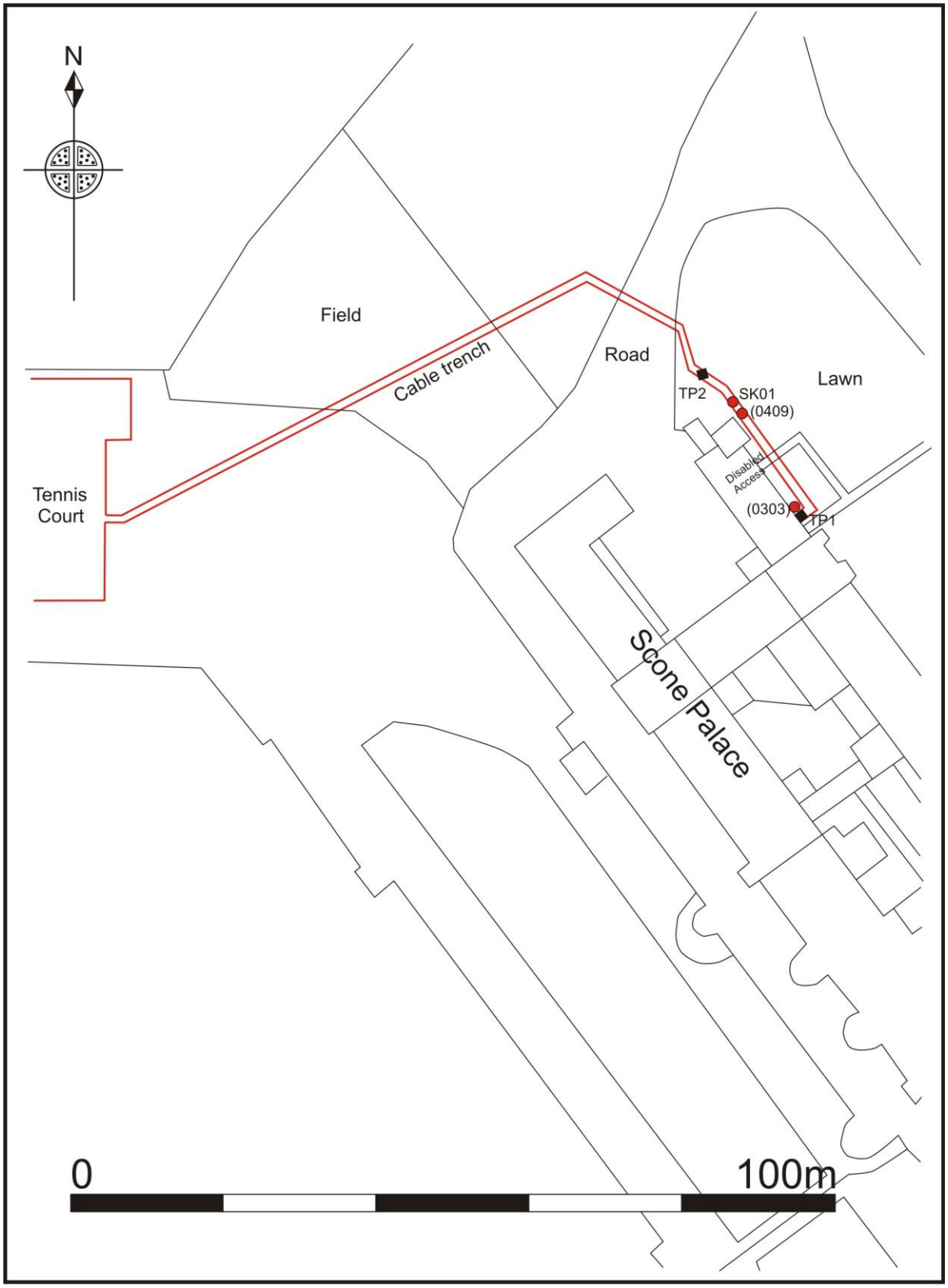
Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

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.

Illus 1



Illus 2 Archaeological remains exposed during WB



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