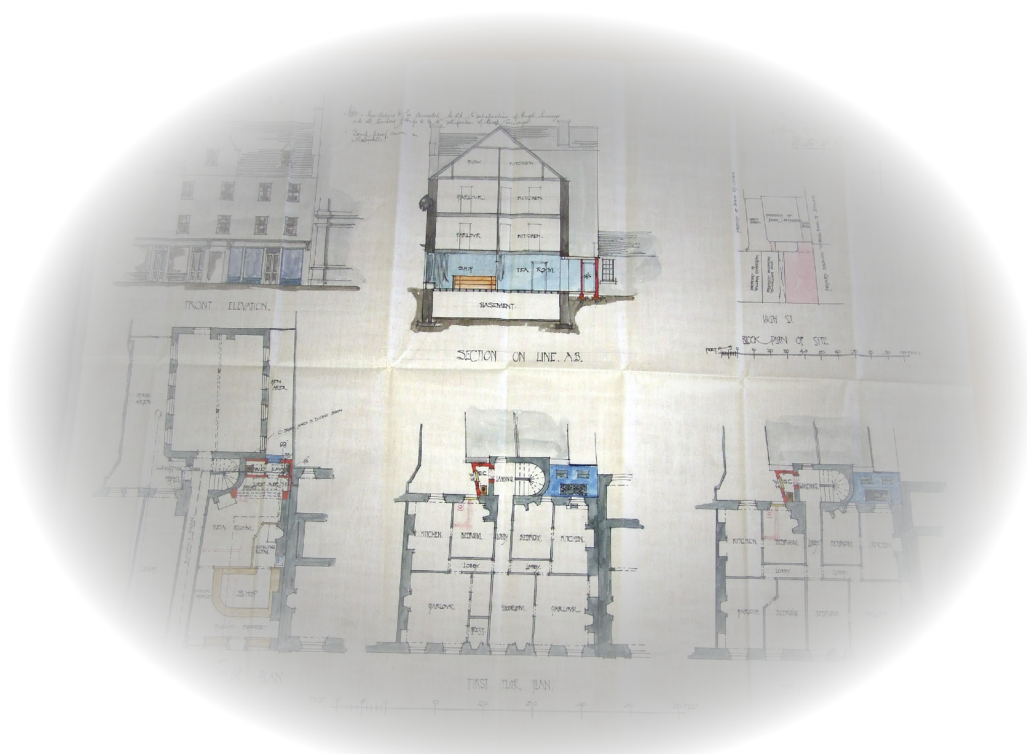

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PE49

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PHASE III OF WORK AT
199 HIGH STREET
PERTH
PE49

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Front cover: Detail from Dean of Guild Plans 1905

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Illustration 9: Remains of vaults

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ABSTRACT

SUAT Ltd was commissioned by McLaren, Murdoch and Hamilton, Architects, on behalf of their client Panther (VAT) Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief in the backlands of 199-205 High Street, Perth in advance of an extension to the rear of the property. This work (SUAT site code PE49) represented Phase III of work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. The work took place over the period 11th -13th and 16th February 2009 and followed on from an evaluation (Phase II) carried out in September 2008. Phase I was the standing building recording on the site frontage. The Phase II evaluation comprised two trenches which located in-situ window jambs and walls of a demolished 19th century 'high status' building and stone vaulting on the W side of the site. At the N end of the site a large bread oven and further stone vaulting or bridging were found. It was evident that the 19th century building was surrounded by a sunken passageway with storage vaults up against the site's W wall and that the oven had been attached at a later date to the building's N wall. The Phase III watching brief revealed further features related to the oven, the vaults and the 19th century building. Limited desk-based study of Perth street directories, Dean of Guild plans and Valuation Rolls revealed further evidence of the numbering of the properties, owners and occupiers and usage of the site buildings from the 1830's.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

McLaren, Murdoch and Hamilton, Architects, on behalf of their clients, Panther (VAT) Properties Ltd, commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a watching brief within the back lands at 199–205 High Street, Perth. The work was undertaken during the period 11th-13th and 16th February in changeable weather conditions which did not hamper the recording. The watching brief represented Phase III of work on this site and followed on from an evaluation (Phase II) undertaken in July 2008. This report is the product of the watching brief undertaken in the backlands and should be read in conjunction with the report of the Phase II evaluation. The property 199-205 High Street is located on the N side of the High Street, a little W of Kinnoull Street, at NGR NO 1164 2364.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this watching brief was to further record details of the archaeological features found during the initial evaluation (Phase II) of the site which would be revealed and removed during foundation work for the new build mini-piles and ground beams.

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 Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This watching brief is the third and final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. Terms of Reference dated 27.10.2008 were issued by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. for this programme of archaeological work The Terms of Reference also required limited desk-based study of the properties which was undertaken at the A K Bell Library, Perth. The work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation supplied by SUAT Ltd and approved by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust as advisers to Perth and Kinross Council.

1.5 Acknowledgements

SUAT wish to thank Bill Miller of McLaren Murdoch and Hamilton, and Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. The work was entirely funded by Panther (VAT) Properties Ltd. Thanks are also due to Rusty McCloud, foreman, and his team from Beveridges. Valuable on site advice with regards to the structure and functioning of the bread oven was given by Bill Montgomery, retired from the long-established firm of bakers of the same name, and former Dean of Guild, Perth.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1 and 2)

The area of the watching brief was open ground forming the backlands at the N or rear of property fronting 199-205 High Street. The area involved measures 11.5m E to W and 15m N to S. Pedestrian access to the site is normally gained through a pend on the W side of the High Street standing property. The W boundary of the site is defined by the E wall of a brick building and the E side by high brick wall. The N end of the site was defined by the S wall of a one storey brick building with a doorway at the S end. A small brick extension which housed toilets extended into the N W corner of the site. The S boundary of the area was defined by the N side of the High Street buildings. At the time of the watching brief the High Street frontage buildings were being extensively renovated, and preparation was being made to build an extension into the back land. A bread oven, vaults, bridging and the walling for a high status building that had been found and investigated during the evaluation and were still partly exposed. The last building to occupy this site was a one-storey brick construction, recently demolished, which had mainly been built over the foundation of the high status building (in the report on Phase II of this work the high status building is referred to as 'the original building').

2.2 Archaeological Potential (Illus 3 and 4)

The development area was considered to have significant archaeological potential due to its location within the core of the medieval burgh. Originally the backlands here represented a double burgage plot extending N to Mill Street and the town's defensive wall and ditch (lade). A large free-standing building is shown at this location on Reid's 1808/9 plan, but not on the Rutherford plan of 1774. The free standing building is also shown on Wood's Map of 1823 and on Gardiner's 1845 plan. On the 1st edition OS 1860 the free-standing building (referred to as the 'high status building' in this report) seems to have grown somewhat in size and is linked to the rear of the frontage property by a stair tower, with a pend from High Street through the mid section of the frontage building to the stair tower at the rear. Whether the 1860 OS plan building is a modified version of the earlier building shown at this location on Reid, Wood and Gardiner or a complete rebuild is uncertain. The OS 1932 edition shows some extension to the E side of the backlands building, and minor additions to the N side and to the E of the stair tower. It is considered that the 1932 OS map shows that by this time the high status building had been replaced by the one-storey brick building, virtually on the same footprint. This plan also shows the distinctive curve to the E at the end of the later pend inserted on the W side of the High Street property. The brick building, latterly a D C Thomson delivery depot, was demolished in the early part of the 21st century.

It was initially considered that the site had good potential for revealing backland archaeology dating from the medieval period. The evaluation located the backland building as shown on the OS 1st edition, and it was found to represent a basemented structure that had been built within a sunken footprint which allowed high windows in the basement with a sunken footway running around the building. Because of the well-finished window jambs this building is referred to as the high status building in this report. A commercial bread oven had later been inserted into the back wall of this structure. Vaults had been inserted along the site's W boundary wall, and further vaulting or rather bridging had been built between the bread oven and the vaults on the

W side of the site. On the 1st edition OS plan a passageway was shown running northwards over the vaults which doglegged to the NE over the bridging beside the bread oven and extended past the site's N boundary. It appears that the passage way doglegged in a NE direction to connect with the frontage of a large building with a double stair tower located to the N of the site. All of the features found on the evaluation appeared to date from the early-mid 19th century.

The lowering of the levels within the entire backland had taken place for the construction of the high status building and vaults. Without knowing the ground level prior to this construction it was not possible to ascertain what depth of material was actually removed but no doubt this major excavation would have removed a large portion of any medieval/post-medieval deposits, probably to a depth of about 2m below the present ground surface.

2.3 Archaeological Method

It was considered that the requirements for the new foundation structure of micro-piles and ground beams will not greatly disturb any remaining medieval archaeology that may survive 2m below the present surface, and therefore there was no need for a further watching brief when these are put in. Micro-piles were to be inserted at the location of the vaults, and the roofing of the vaults was therefore removed but the sides of the vaults were left in-situ. The bridging at the side of the oven was removed as was the oven dome. A slight reduction of level over the site also revealed more of the walls of the high status building.

The watching brief method comprised observing a small excavator removing stonework of the vaults, bridging and oven dome and then cleaning by hand and recording remaining exposed structural evidence. Context numbers for the watching brief begin with 03. This includes some contexts found during the evaluation (Phase II) which have been renumbered.

2.4 Results of Investigations

The watching brief revealed further information regarding the oven built in the rear of the high status building, the bridging over the sunken footway, the vaults down the W side of the site and the high status building itself.

The Oven (Illus 5 and 6)

The interior of the oven measured approximately 2.30m N to S and 2m E to W. The dome of the oven comprising well-mortared large sandstone rubble was completely removed, which allowed access and cleaning of the oven interior. The oven floor or sole comprised polished sandstone laid in large flat slabs, some of which were 0.35m wide and 0.65m in length. These slabs abutted the low ashlar side walls with rounded corners from which the rubble dome was sprung. During his visit to site Bill Montgomery commented that the dome exterior would have been overlain with earth and probably roofed as insulation to retain heat within the oven.

In the S-E corner of the oven were the corroded iron fire bars (0309) upon which the fuel was burnt. Because of the excessive heat the roofing over the area of the fire comprised an arch of firebricks each measuring 0.24 x 0.06 x 0.12m. There were eight fire bars, each 0.48m in length and 0.05m thick arranged lengthways E to W. They were wedge-shaped in profile measuring between 0.012m (lower edge) and

0.025m (upper edge) with a flange at each end. Below the fire bars was a flat plate (0311) measuring 0.48 x 0.42m made of thin sheet metal with a thick edging or framing of iron strips. The plate was directly below the fire bars with very little space between the bars and the plate. Mr Bill Montgomery interpreted this plate as being a damper which could slide below the fire bars and adjust the air flow to the fire. Due to excessive corrosion of the metal edges it was not apparent at the time of removing the damper how it actually worked. When the damper plate was removed the ash chamber (0312) could be observed which was blocked by stone rubble towards the E side.

The ash chamber was stone-lined, measuring 0.32m in width and at 0.54m in length, and at least 0.85m in depth (not bottomed). The chamber would have extended through the E wall of the oven to the exterior. The exterior lintel for the chamber was a well-cut rectangular block resting on an iron strap and was partly observed during the evaluation, but at that time its function was not understood. The damper would have slid below this metal strap. It was not established if the outside of the chamber had once had a door. Access from inside the building to the outside of the ash chamber appeared to be through a doorway, or opening 1.00m wide in the N wall of the building on the E side of the oven. The jambs of this doorway were slanted or splayed in a NE-SW direction. Because of the slanting door jambs which aligned with curve of the oven at this location it was considered that this opening had been inserted at the time of the construction of the oven. The doorway had been blocked with brick and stone and the area outside of the doorway had been backfilled with ash (0332) which contained a number of broken mineral water bottles. It was not ascertained if the working area outside the ash box was roofed or not, but if the oven was in use after the infilling this area must have been covered. The area of the doorway and the outside of the ash box were not fully excavated.

The oven chimney (0308) was located in the NW corner of the oven above the ashlar side wall. Debris was removed and it was observed that the chimney opening extended through the stone work of the oven dome curving to the E. The opening inside the oven was rectangular in shape measuring 0.22m wide and 0.30m high. Some of the blocking within the chimney comprised fragments of roof pantile which may have originated from a roof over the oven dome.

Some further stone work was removed from blocking within the interior of the oven door but no new information regarding the functioning of the opening was ascertained and the actual oven door was not found. No further excavation was required at the front face of the oven, which remained buried and will therefore be preserved. Excavation at the rear of the oven was not required so this part of the structure will also be preserved.

Removal of the bridging between the W oven side wall and the vaulting on the W side of the site revealed that the outside oven wall was curved or rounded at each corner. At the SW corner of the oven exterior a doorway in the N wall of the high status building had been made redundant and blocked off when the oven was inserted. This indicated that the oven post-dated the erection of the high status building.

Bridging over the sunken passageway

In the NW corner of the site, bridging (0331) over the sunken footway was removed. The bridging had a span of approximately 3.75m E-W and 2.75m N-S. This stonework comprised well-mortared rubble which was difficult to dislodge and break up. Removal of this bridging revealed more detail of the oven W wall, the vault on the W side, a rough wall on the N side and the high status building north wall. A still active small brick-built toilet, an extension to the main building forming the site's N boundary had been built partly over the bridging and was slightly damaged by its removal. The deposits below the bridging (0320) had been badly disturbed by the insertion of a complex of ceramic drains.

Two small sondages or test pits were hand dug into the deposit (0320). Sondage 1 reached 5.15m OD and sondage 2 reached 4.54m OD. A deposit of organic silt was found at the bottom of sondage 2 which contained three sherds of medieval pottery as well as a sherd of pantile and an oyster shell. This organic deposit could either be the top of the truncated medieval deposits or material redeposited when the drains were excavated. Rapid ingress of water into the sondage hindered deeper excavation. Loose brickwork from the brick building in the NW corner of this open area made work in this deep area hazardous.

The Vaulting (Illus 6, 7 and 8)

Over the vaulting was a pathway comprising a surface of whinstone cassie setts (0301), 0.15m thick below which was a sand bedding (0302), 0.15-0.20m thick. The surface of the cassie setts was 0.50m above the top of the vaulting. This pathway was used until recent times, and the remains of the cassie setts could be seen extending northwards on the W side of the site and over the bridging. The cassie pathway is shown on the OS 1st edition leading into the backlands to where the North Church now stands.

The vaults abutted the original site W boundary wall (0325), on top of which had been built the E wall of the brick building in the adjacent property. The boundary wall (0325) was of well bonded rubble and predated the vaulting. This boundary wall appears to have been built when excavations for the high status building took place, as its foundation depth seems to exceed the depth that would be required if the ground had not been substantially reduced. The OS 1st edition shows this boundary wall as a free standing wall prior to the erection of the brick building in the adjacent property.

The vaults extended along the W side of the site. The vaults extended from the N end of the pend on the W side of the site to the N end of the site. There were three large arches with a span of about 2.5m each in the mid part of the row and smaller arches at each end. At the extreme N end it was not entirely clear if there was another vault beyond wall (0317) as this area was overlain by the brick built toilet and observation was limited due to the presence of debris and infilling. What was considered to be the last bay at the N end had wall (0316) on the S side with arch (0314) and wall (0317) on the N side. This bay extended only 1m from W wall and was only 2.25m in width. The last bay was not in the area to be micropiled and was left intact.

At the S end of the vaulting opposite the pend exit there had been disturbance to the vaulting by the insertion of the pend and a drain. The drain had destroyed the W side of this structure. The pend had been created sometime after 1932 as the OS plan of that date still shows that the building had a central pend. Here brickwork and concrete

had been inserted in the standing building's N wall for the creation of the floor and new E side wall of the pend. This work had badly disturbed the vaulting on its W and S sides. However, the remains (0329) of a small rectangular room or bay were recorded. The top of the NE corner of the bay was flat, and there appeared to be an opening or doorway on the E side. The vault interior would have measured approximately 1.25m square. The S side of (0329) was no doubt formed by the N wall of the frontage building. To the E of (0329) a small stub of stonework similar to (0329) was observed still attached to the wall of the frontage building. This could have been the remains of a stair leading from a blocked doorway in the frontage building to the sunken footway.

High Status Building (Illus 7)

The evaluation established that the high status building had been constructed within a sunken footprint. The overall measurements for this building were 9.50m in length (N-S) and 6.55m in width (E-W). The original excavation for the construction of this building, along with the vaults and oven had reduced levels over the entire backland site. The walls of the building were further revealed during general limited reduction of the site surface. The N, E and W walls were 0.54m thick, and built of rubble. At the N end of the E wall the locations of two further windows (0326) and (0327) were recorded. They had the same style of window jambs as found during the evaluation (in the building's W wall), that is, fine blocks of dressed sandstone, splayed and with 0.05m wide rebated edges. The interior part of the splayed blocks had been plastered. On the W wall another window jamb was recorded (0324) at the N end of the wall and a further window was noted at the S end of the W wall. All the windows had been blocked with rubble which was quite roughly laid on the outside but well mortared and more secure on the inside. This indicated that the basement was still open when the sunken footway around the building was being backfilled.

At the N end of the building the W wall had been finished with good ashlar stonework with a bevelled edge (0323). At the W end of the N wall was a blocked doorway (0322) with the W door jamb being formed by the stonework (0323). Doorway (0322) was 1.00m wide and was roughly backfilled with small/medium sized stone rubble with occasional brick. The blocking of this doorway must have occurred with the insertion of the oven as the curved SW corner of the oven partially obstructed the doorway. The W wall at the S end also had a bevelled corner (0330), and the stonework here formed the W jamb of a doorway. The doorway at this location was probably accessed from the basement of the frontage building as there was a blocked doorway opposite in the N wall of the frontage building. This doorway may also have been accessed from the stair tower located on the E side of the doorway. The 1st edition OS shows the central pend through the frontage building leading into the rear building on the W side of the stair tower, and also shows the bevelled SW corner of the high status building.

3 Interpretation

3.1

The Oven

The watching brief found the fire bars, damper plate and ash box of the oven showing that this was a 'modern' commercial oven. The fuel would have been coke, placed over the fire bars from the front opening. The fire was controlled by the use of the

damper, and ash would have dropped between the fire bars and been taken out of the ash box on the E side of the oven. The firebrick dome over the fire was required as the heat here would have damaged ordinary sandstone. Mr Bill Montgomery, on a visit to the site, stated that the oven was an early type of Scotch Oven. This type of commercial oven was widely used from the mid 19th century and into the post WWII period. The oven would have been accompanied by a bakery which must have been located in the basement of the high status building and the wares must have been sold from the High Street frontage building. For some, as yet unknown reason, stone bridging was erected over the gap between the oven and the vaults to the W to carry a pathway further to the N. The bridging must have occurred when the sunken walkway around the building and the vaults were still in use. When the windows were blocked up and the sunken footway was infilled, the area to the W of the oven would not have required infilling since it was bridged and still carrying the pathway to the N and there was no point infilling a bridged void. The infilling must have occurred prior to 1860 as the oven and sunken footway are not shown as separate features on the OS plan of that date.

Bridging over sunken footway

Removal of the bridging in the NW corner of the site had revealed further information regarding the oven, the vaulting and the N wall of the high status building. The bridging had provided an extension of the pathway over the vaults which doglegged onto the bridging and continued NW to the frontage of a building towards Mill Street.

Two small sondages excavated in the surface below the bridging revealed deposits either in-situ or disturbed that contained medieval pottery at about OD 4.50m. This level would appear to be the formation level of the excavations required for the high status building.

The Vaults

The vaults extended along the W side of the site to the N. They would have been used for storage probably for fuel (coal). The vaults were particularly well built and seem to have been designed to carry a pathway to the N end of the site. Initially this pathway would have been accessed from the rear of the frontage buildings, through the central pend. At a later stage after the oven had been added to the rear of the high status building, bridging was erected between the oven and the vaults enabling the pathway to dogleg to the E and continue northwards through the area where the N church now stands and towards Mill Street.

High Status Building

Limited further evidence with regard to the structure of the high status building was recorded. There were at least two windows at the N end of the E wall and most likely a further two at the S end. A further window was found at the N end of the W wall making a total of at least three windows on that side. Bevelled corners were found at the N and S ends of the W wall. A blocked doorway was found at the NW corner of the building. This had been blocked when the oven was inserted into the N wall. On the E side of the oven, the building's N wall had been breached and a doorway inserted to access the ash box on the E side of the oven. At the S end of the W wall a doorway was found that was rubble filled but not blocked, indicating that it was still being used when the building was actually demolished. This doorway was almost opposite a doorway in the N wall of the frontage building at basement level indicating that the sunken footway around the high status building could be accessed from the

basement of the frontage building. It is likely that the basement floor of the frontage building was at the same level as the basement floor and surrounding passageway of the high status building.

3.2 Desk-based Research

Limited research was undertaken at A K Bell Library where street directories, valuation rolls and Dean of Guild plans were examined to get some idea of the use and development of the frontage and backland properties at the site of 199-205 High Street, especially with regard to the bakery in the 'high status' building. The property 199-205 comprised the frontage building with a central pend to the backlands building, a shop on either side of the pend and flats above the shops on first, second and attic floors. The directories consulted comprise the Post Office directory which starts at 1837-1838 and finishes 1885, and Leslie's Directory for Perth and Perthshire starting 1886 and finishing 1939-1940. The directories show that the property numbers have changed twice since the original system was instigated. The valuation rolls show that the 'high status' building and its surround is referred to as a workshop and yard. They also refer to what nowadays would normally be called a flat as a house, following older Scottish custom. The attic accommodation is called an attic or where subdivided listed as attics.

In the original numbering system the frontage property shop on the E side of the central pend was 209 High Street. Number 211 would have been the flats or apartments (houses) on the first, second and attic floors. The number for the backland 'high status' building (workshop) also appears to be 211. The shop on the W side of the central pend would have been 213 and or 215. The original numbers remained for a short time after the insertion of New Street, to the W of the site in 1895-96. In 1899-1900 New Street was renamed Kinnoull Steet, as shown in Leslie's directory for that year, and the original numbers were changed, with the site frontage shop becoming 217 High Street; 219 would have been the apartments over the shop as well as the backland 'high status' building. This system lasted for only seven years until the current numbers appear in Leslie's Directory of 1907-1908, when the site becomes the presently numbered 199-205 High Street.

In the first Post Office directory of 1837-38, only names and occupations are listed in alphabetical order, with addresses after. The following occupiers are listed at 211 High Street, in the flats over the shops: Findley, Miss; Forbes, James, rope spinner; Sharp, Mrs, midwife. At 213 on the W side of the central pend is Garland, Andrew, eating house.

The Post Office directory of 1865 records Forbes, William copper & tin smith at 209 High Street with house at 207 High Street. Also at 209 is Shepherd, David, tailor & clothier who has a house at 25 High Street. Interestingly at this time Brown, T & W, Joiners were at 211 High Street with a house at 246 High Street. It would be logical to assume that the joiners would have been operating out of the workshop. Brown, T & W is also recorded here in the directory 1852-53 with house at 266.

The 1868 post office directory records Ross, William, haircutter at 215 High Street home at 53 New Town. Also of interest is the Tailor Incorporation Hall listed as being 227 High Street, this building is show on the 1860 O.S. plan and forms the northern part of the site's W boundary wall.

The Valuation Roll 1869-1870 shows the proprietors of the shop at 209 to be Mr Brown of Old Scone, The Rev John Forbes Symmington and G M Lennie of 142 High Street. The Proprietor of the house at 211 (the flats and workshop) is Mrs Elizabeth Burgess of 211 High Street and later George Farquhar, Post Office, Perth. The tenant of workshop & yard 211 is Andrew McKendrick, joiner. The workshop at this time is being used for cabinet making and joinery. A later entry in red ink denotes new tenants for a yard at Mill Street. The new tenant is J Pullar and Sons. This entry shows that property in the extreme north of the original riggs which backed onto the town lade from High Street were still given a High Street number even though it fronted onto Mill Street.

The Post Office directory of 1872 records Donaldson, David, plumber at 209 High Street with house at 96 High Street; Ross, William, haircutter and ginger beer manufacturer at 215 High Street with house at 53 New Town while at 211 High Street is M'Kendrick, Andrew, cabinet makers, wrights and joiners. Once again it would appear that joiners are in the workshop or 'high status' building. During the watching brief a number of ginger beer bottles were found that had been used for infilling on the E side of the oven. Perhaps these came from William Ross.

The valuation roll 1878-82 records that in 1878-79 a large tenement at 219 High Street comprising 8 houses, 5 attics and cellar (unlet) and 7 loomstances (unlet) and occupied by 13 tenants had been taken down to accommodate the building of a new North U P church. This tenement appears to be the building shown on Reid's plan of 1808/09 midway between 211 High Street and Mill Street. On the OS 1st edition it is shown with a pair of stair towers on its E side and is connected to the High Street by a common passageway. The passageway runs through the central pend of 211, along the W side of the workshop, and doglegs to the NW at the N end of the workshop. The valuation roll also shows that the proprietor of the shop at 209 is The Rev John Forbes Symmington and Peter P Malloch, and that the tenant for this property is Peter Malloch, bird stuffer. Presumably the same business as P D Malloch, now incorporated into Tayside Tackle in Old High Street. For the house at 211 the proprietor is George M'Lauchlan, china merchant and the tenant in the workshop and yard is Andrew M'Kendrick joiner for 1878-1881.

Dean of Guild plans dated 1893 for demolition of building and erection of hall for James Honey and others, managers of North U P Church. This hall, now belonging to the North Church, is the present brick building forming the site N boundary. The 1893 build replaced buildings at this location as shown on the OS 1st edition. A block location plan shows the outline of the oven attached to the N end of the 'high status' building indicating that at least the roof of the oven was visible at that time. These buildings finally sealed off the common passageway at the N end of the site which doglegged from the W side of the site to the large, tenement with two stair towers at 219 High Street. The common passageway shown on these plans now ends at the back doorway into the new build and so connects the newly built hall to the High Street.

Leslie's Directory 1895-1996 records the original property numbers are the still in use and that New Street (later Kinnoull Street) has been formed. On the W side of New Street, the numbers start at 207 (Royal Bank of Scotland site now, 2009, Barclays Bank). This directory shows that the street numbers kept to their original sequence

after the insertion of New Street. The numbers were not changed until 1899-1900 and were then changed again in 1907-1908 to the present system.

Leslie's Directory 1899-1900 shows the change of property numbers. On the W side of Kinnoull Street the numbers start again at 215 (the site of Royal Bank of Scotland). Thus the current 199 was previously 217. At the shop, number 221, on the W side of the central pend was J K Taylor Tobacconist.

Leslie's Directory of 1901-1902 records Margaret M' Gregor confectioner having the shop at 217 High Street, while at 219 in the flats above the ground floor there are 6 people residing. These are: John Jackson, bird dealer; Robert Leitham; fireman; James Stewart, plumber; Thomas Heraughty, dyer; Richard C M'Kay, joiner, and James M'Farlane, cycle agent. Number 221 is the shop on the W side of the central pend and is shown to be the address of John K Taylor, tobacconist, but in 1905-06 this address is occupied by Charles Rodgie, hairdresser. On the E side of Margaret McGregor's shop is the Royal Bank of Scotland. The valuation roll for 1901-1902 shows that the proprietor for the backland workshop is M'Farlane, cycle agent residing at 272 High Street

The Dean of Guild plans dated 1905 for the property 215, 217 219, show plans for the addition of WC, Lavatory and other alterations to shop for Margaret McGregor, confectioner. On the frontage at 217 the plans show a property with a central pend. On the E side of the pend is Margaret McGregor's shop at 217 with tearoom and on the W side is another separate narrow shop which would be number 221, the property of William Ross, while to the W of Ross is property of William Henderson. Interestingly the main sewer pipe is shown as running along the line of the central pend to the High Street. Details of the six flats (houses and attics) on the first, second and attic floors are shown. These flats would have collectively been 219 High Street.

The 1905 plans are very informative because they show a ground plan of the 'high status' or workshop in the backlands. The workshop is the property of James McFarlane? (difficult to decipher) and the plans show it to be a one storey high, 2.67m from ground level to wall plate height. It is attached to the frontage building by the lower part of the stair tower that serves the frontage building upper floors. The workshop ground floor is also shown as being open plan with two central longitudinal roof support columns and it is clearly not residential accommodation. There are four large windows in each of the side walls, a doorway in the N wall W side and the building is entered from the S end through the central pend passageway into the stair tower. There is a central chimney in the N wall which would have been over the bread oven in the basement below. An open work area and large windows could well suggest that these premises were originally built as a weaving shop. The initial archaeological evaluation of the site showed that the large windows were also present in the basement where there was sufficient available light because of the open passageway around the building. The plan also indicates that by 1905 the lower windows have been blocked up and the passageway around the building has been filled in leaving an open space on either side and at the back of the building. There is no indication of the oven attached outside on the N wall of the building which by now must have been completely covered over.

The valuation roll for 1906-07 records the proprietor as Miss Margt. M'Gregor, confectioner for the shop at 217. The workshop proprietor is James M'farlane, cycle

agent of Garth Bank and the occupier is David C Thomson publisher. There appears to be two shops on the W side of the central pend. The first 221 immediately to the pend W side is occupied by a hairdresser Charles Rodgie, while the second shop at 223, to the W of Rodgie is owned by William Henderson, hosier, of Wellshill Terrace.

The valuation roll for 1907-08 records the proprietor for the workshop as D C Thomson & Co, Ltd, Courier, Dundee.

Leslie's Directory of 1907-1908. The numbers are now current. On the W side of Kinnoull Street is 197 High Street the Royal Bank of Scotland. At 199 High Street is the shop, Margaret M'Gregor confectioner. At 201, in the flats over the ground floor shops, the occupiers are John Jackson, labourer; Mrs Robert Leitham; W. L. Hampton, stationer; Thomas Davidson, sales manager; Thomas Heraughty, dyer, Richard C. M'Kay, joiner and Mrs Alexander Duff.

Dean of Guild Plans dated 1925 shows Miss Margaret McGregor was still the proprietrix for 199 High Street but by 1927 this property and the backlands workshop building is shown as belonging to George Alexander.

Leslie's Directory 1937-38. This directory records the property with the current street numbers. At 197 is the Royal Bank of Scotland; at 199 is Alex Hutton, tailor and outfitter on the frontage. At 201 is a Newsagent Supply Depot in the backland building and in the flats over the shops is Robert Fraser, barman, John McNeil, labourer, P Gavin labourer and Mrs A Mylie, office cleaner. At the shop on the central pend. W side at 203 is Andrew Porter, confectioner and at 205 is John Henderson, hosier. Exactly how 203 and 205 were arranged is uncertain.

Leslie's Directory 1939-40 is the last directory. At 199 High Street is Alex Hutton, tailor & outfitter. At 201 is D C Thomson & Co Ltd newspaper distributors, which must be the most recent building in the backlands, a brick building built over the footprint of the 'high status' building. The D C Thomson & Co Ltd building was recently demolished for the present development. Also at 201, over the shops is David M'Gregor, motor driver and three other people. At 203 is Andrew Porter, confectioner and at 205 is John Henderson hosier. In the frontage building on the W side of 199-205 is a separate building 207-209.

The valuation roll for 1953-4 show the shop is now 199 and 203 and the proprietor is the outfitters Menzies & Sons, Ltd of Princes Street Dundee. Over the shop the occupiers are Miss Christina. P Fraser, Waitress; Steven Russell, salesman; Daniel M'Neill and Frank Hess, bookbinder in the attics. At 205 in the workshop at the rear (store) is. D C Thomson & Co Ltd.

The valuation roll for 1963-4 records Menzies & Sons, Ltd at 199 and 203 and in the store in the back is D C Thomson & Co Ltd. There is no one occupying the houses and attics over the shop.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

SUAT concludes that the Phase III watching brief reaffirmed the results of the Phase II evaluation and added further information concerning structural evidence relating to the oven, bridging over the sunken footway, the vaults and the high status building. The Phase II work also managed to find evidence of the truncated medieval deposits at approximately OD 4.50m and concluded that this was the depth of the foundation level for the construction of the high status building, vaults and oven. Study of Dean of Guild plans and street directories for the site revealed further evidence of usage of the frontage buildings along with some names of occupants. The Dean of Guild plans also shed light on the construction of the backlands 'high status' building which indicates that it was not exactly high status but a large well-lit building of one storey, a workshop, quite possibly starting life as a weaving shed and later being used for cabinet making/joinery. From 1906 up until its brick replacement was recently demolished this building was a depot for D C Thomson Co, Ltd.

With regard to the industrial Scotch oven there is no mention of bakehouse in the records consulted or of the building ever being converted into a bakery or any mention of a bakery business. This conversion to a bakery may have occurred prior to the commencement of the valuation rolls. There is however a record of one Stewart, Daniel, baker of 205 High Street with house at 207 (these numbers are the original numbers and 205 and probably 207 would have been destroyed when New Street/Kinnoull Street was inserted and the site became Royal Bank of Scotland and now in 2009 Barclays Bank.). Stewart is listed in the directories from 1849 to 1878 a total of 29 years. His premises were virtually adjacent to 209 and it may be that Daniel Stewart was indeed using the oven at 211. In fact Mr Bill Montgomery remarked that his father's bakery, much further to the W in the High Street, did not have an oven on the premises but used the oven across a yard in an adjacent building. So it is not particularly unusual to find bakers using an oven outwith, but close to, their own shop.

4.2 Recommendations

As the groundworks for the preparation of micropiling are now finished there will be no further large scale interventions into the backlands at 199 High Street and therefore no requirement for the continuation of the archaeological field work.

5 Bibliography

Bowler, D 2008 *Archaeological Building Record, 199-205 High Street, Perth* SUAT unpublished archive report Perth

Cachart, R 2008 *Archaeological Evaluation 199 High Street, Perth* SUAT unpublished archive report Perth

Dean of Guild plans; A K Bell Library Reference DGP/1893/46

Dean of Guild plans; A K Bell Library Reference DGP/1905/48

Dean of Guild plans, A K Bell Library Reference DGP 1925/44

Dean of Guild plans, A K Bell Library Reference DGP 1927/81

Gardner, c.1845 *W&J Plan of the City of Perth*

Leslie's Directory for Perth and Perthshire (selected volumes)

Post Office Directory for the City of Perth and vicinity (selected volumes)

Ordnance Survey 1860 *Town Plan of Perth, Scale 1:500* Sheet XCVIII.5.8 Surveyed 1860 Southampton

Ordnance Survey 1932 *Perthshire, Scale 1:2500* Sheet XCVIII.5. Surveyed 1860-4, revised 1931. Southampton

Reid, Robert 1808 *Plan of the City of Perth and Environs*

Rutherford, A 1774 *A Plan of the Town of Perth*, Perth.

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1864-70 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 8/3/2

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1878-82 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 /8/3/51

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1901-02 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 8/3/115A

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1906-07 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 8/3/119

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1907-08 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 8/3/120

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1953-54 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 8/3/166

Valuation roll for the Burgh of Perth 1963-64 A K Bell Library Reference CC1 /8/3/175

Wood, J 1823 *Plan of the City of Perth from actual survey*, Edinburgh

Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
0301	Structure, whin cassie setts, surface of passageway W side of site, 0.15m depth	
0302	Packing for cassies, sand 0.15-0.20m thick	
0303	Ceramic drain pipe below cassies over top of arches in mid section and extending down through vaulting	
0304	Infilling or levelling over vaulting, silt, mortar and small stone, varies in depth	
0305	Stone work for arches vaulting, large small rubble well mortared forming arches, rubble aligned length ways E to W, sprung from side walls approximately 0.40m thick in centre and 0.60m thick at sides extends to E approximately 1.65 from W wall of site; bays are approximately 2.75m wide (measures from mid point of side walls), last bay at N end extends only 1m from W wall and appears to be only 2.25m in width.	
0306	Deposit, soot silt, powdered mortar, silty sand, accumulation in empty oven over sole approx 0.05-1cm in depth, mineral water bottles found with this deposit	
0307	The oven sole or floor, sandstone polished with use rectangular slabs 0.35m wide and 0.65m in length, abundant cracks, abutted to aslar oven side walls	
0308	Structure, chimney opening 0.22m wide and 0.30m high in NW corner of oven, extends through dome stonework and curves to E, has no special lining	
0309	Iron fire bars in the SE corner of oven upon which the fuel (coke) would have been burnt; there were eight separate bars each 0.48m in length and 0.05m thick arranged lengthways E to W. They were wedge shape in profile between 0.012m (lower edge) and 0.025m (upper edge) with a flange at each end and spacers on centrally on each side in the; the aligned flanged ends were seated or supported upon iron bars aligned N-S; because of the excessive heat the roofing over the area of the fire comprised an arch of firebricks and not sandstone, each brick measured 0.24 x 0.06 x 0.12m	
0310	Oven door way or opening was 0.50m wide and maximum 0.50m high, inverted V shaped top, iron frame, blocked with rubble, the E side of the opening was bevelled to allow easier access to the fire bars	
0311	Below the fire bars was a flat plate, a damper for controlling the draft through the fire (0311) measuring 0.48 x 0.42m made of thin sheet metal with a thick edging or framing of iron strips. The plate was directly below the fire bars with little space between the bars and the plate	
0312	Below the flat plate 0311 was a rectangular stone lined ash pit or chamber that measured 0.32m in width, 0.54 in length and 0.85m in depth (not bottomed); the chamber extended through the E wall of the oven to the exterior but was blocked with rubble on its E side	
0313	Burnt fuel, some fragments of burnt fuel were found below the pan on the N side of the ash pit, coke	

0314	Vault, last bay at N end extends only 1m from W wall and appears to be only 2.25m in width.	
0315	Wall at N end of site aligned E-W, possibly site former N boundary wall, large blocks over smaller rubble, at least 1 m high, bridging stones between oven and vaulting abutted to this wall, much disturbed by drains	
0316	Wall forming S side of vaulting 0314, appears to have been extended to the E, by 1.00m	
0317	Wall forming N side of vaulting 0314, well built rubble and mortar	
0318	Makeup, mortar and silt, 0.10m thick, over vault 0314, bone and modern pot recovered from this deposit, appears to have been deposited when arch was constructed	
0319	An alignment of 5 medium sized stones along W edge of top of vault 0314 over 0318, function unknown, loose not mortared to vault stones	
0320	Clay loam impacted with small rubble, in area revealed by removal of bridging; approximately 1.50m below surface level behind oven, two small sondages dug into this sondage 1 extended to 5.15m; sondage 2 was 0.25m square and 0.15m deep went down to 4.45m OD some medieval pottery found	
0321	Lower ashlar blocks of oven walls, 0.23m high, 0.23m deep upper block bevelled (max height 0.16m at rear and minimum height at face 0.10m) bevelling provides slope for springing off the oven dome	
0322	Blocking for doorway in N wall NW corner of the High status building, adjacent to bevelled NW corner 0323 of building	
0323	Bevelled NW corner of high status building at side of passageway	
0324	Window jamb, N jamb of window at N end of high status building W wall	
0325	Wall, rubble built, original site W boundary wall, brick building built over this using it for foundation, W edge of vaulting abutting to this wall, therefore the wall pre dates vaulting but probably built when excavation for the high status building took place as has deep foundations	
0326	Window jambs, E wall of high status building, tops of window jambs S of northernmost window	
0327	Window jambs, E wall of high status building, window jambs of northernmost window	
0328	Window jambs, W wall of high status building, window jambs at S end of E wall	
0329	Stonework associated with vaults at N end of pend forming possible small square room c 1.50m E-W and 1.25m N-S which may have had a flat roof	
0330	SW corner of high status building blocked doorway and bevelled SW corner of building (bevelled corner shown of 1860 OS plan)	
0331	Bridging or vaulting between the W side of the oven and the vault to the W, a span of approximately 3.75m E-W and 2.75m N-S, stones large and medium sized well bonded difficult to dismantle, approximately 0.30-0.40m thick, this bridging carried	

	a passageway over the sunken footway and extended N to adjacent properties	
0332	Deposit, ash over oven dome on S side of oven ash box, on N side of blocked doorway, mineral water bottles in this deposit.	
0333	Shoe found on surface below bridging 0331	

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
Set06; 11Feb09		
081-083	General of site	S & SW
084	Detail of evaluation trench 01	S
085	General of rear of High Street building	S
	Vaults	
086	Ctx 0305 vaulting on W side of site, cleaned top of vault	W
087	Ctx 0305, detail	W
088	Ctx 0305, detail abutting W wall of site	W
089	General of W wall of site and top of vaulting	W
090	Detail of cleaned top of vaulting 0305, with fill in collapsed area	N
091	Ditto	NW
092	Ditto	N
	Cassie sett passageway	
093	Cassies 0301 and top of vaulting	W
094	Detail of cassies 0301	N
095	General of cassies 0301	N
096	General through pend at W side of site	N
097-098	Cassies 0301 and makeup	S
	Oven details	
099-100	Oven dome before entirely removed	SW
101-103	Oven fire bars, detail	E

	Vaults	
104	Top of vaults 0305	
Set 07; 12Feb09		
105-106	General working on site	SW
	Oven details	
107	Remains of oven dome	SW
108	Start of removal of bridging on W side of oven	S
109-111	Ditto	E
112-114	Oven interior 0307, floor and side walls	N
115-118	Oven interior, chimney 0308	NW
119-120	Oven fire bars 0309	E
121-122	Oven doorway 0310	S & SW
123	Firebricks forming arch over firebars	SE
124	Engineer's site inspection in site NW corner	W
125-126	Brick building in NW corner of site, affected by working on bridging below	N
	Oven details	
127-128	Steel iron plate 0311 below oven fire bars	E
129-130	Ash box 0312 after removal of iron plate 0311	SE & E
131-134	Iron strap supporting bricks inside of lintel over ash box	E
135-136	Oven fire bars removed	N
137-140	Removing remaining part of oven dome	W&SW
141-142	Removing bridging between oven W wall and vaults, note vaults extend under brick building in site NW corner	W
143	Oven chimney 0308 cleaned out	NW
144	Oven chimney 0308 from above	S
145-146	Oven doorway	S
Set 08; 13Feb09		

	Vaults and bridging	
147-148	Face of vault 0314, after removal of bridging	W
149-150	Face of wall at 0315 after removal of bridging	N
151-152	Walling 0316 and adjacent vaulting 0314	SW
153	General of wall 0316 and adjacent vaulting 0314	SW
154	Cleaned surface 0318, and line of stones 0319 over vault 0314	N
155-156	Removal of loose bricks below floor of brick building in NW corner of site	NW
157	Removal of vaulting to the S of wall 0316	W
	Oven details	
158	Oven interior E wall 0321	N
159	Ditto	E
	High status building	
160	Blocked doorway 0322 NW corner of the high status building	SW
161	Ashlar build, bevelled edge 0323 of NW corner of the high status building	SE
162-163	Window jamb 0324 showing brick blocking, N window, W wall of building	E
164	Lintels and part of the high status building W wall showing line of former sunken footway	N
	Vaults	
165-167	General of site W side. Remains of vaults after removal of vaulting stonework, revealing wall 0325 below modern brick wall	W&SW
168-169	Ceramic drain below vault wall 0316	S
	High status building	
170	Blocked doorway 0322 NW corner of the high status building	
171-172	Area below bridging and excavation to locate drains	
Set 09; 16Feb09		
173-175	High Street frontage	N, NW & NE
	High status building	

176-178	General views of backlands from 1 st floor, showing outline of passageway between vaults and high status building	NE
179-180	Blocked window 0326 high status building W wall	E & N
181-182	Blocked window 0327 high status building E wall	W & S
183	Window jamb 0328 high status building S end of W wall	S
184-185	General working in SW corner of site, backwall of frontage building	SW
186	General working in SW corner of site	NE
187	General working in SW corner showing stonework 0329 at S end of arches opposite pend	SW
188	General working in SW corner	SE
189	General working in SW corner showing 0329 and 0330	SW
190-192	Stonework 0329 attached to arches	N & W
193-194	High status building W side S end showing bevelled corner and edge of sunken doorway in SW corner of building.	N
	Dean of Guild plans	
3146-3164	Dean of Guild plans DGP/1905/48 and DGP/1893/46	

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
01	A3 paper copy of site, annotated during watching brief	1:50
02	Permatrace list of context numbers, field sketch of wall 0325 as related to structure of vaults, field sketch of pan or damper for oven	1:20
03	Permatrace continued list of context numbers	

Appendix 4 Finds Register

Context	Material type	Details
0304	Pottery	1 sherd TGE
0304	Animal bone	Sheep/goat: 1st phalange, proximal unfused Cattle: upper molar

Context	Material type	Details
		Indeterminate mammal: 1 fragment
0304	Iron	1 nail
0306	Glass	Round-ended bottle base. Moulded. Bearing embossed legend ‘CANTRELL & COCHRANE DUBLIN & BELFAST’
0306	Glass	Round-ended bottle base
0306	Glass	Ovate bottle base. Moulded. Bearing embossed legend ‘SUPERIOR [BOTTLE]D WATERS & Co [STR]EET]RETT
0306	Glass	Green bottle neck Green bottle base
0306	CBM	1 sherd pantile
0306	Pottery	3 TGE sherds 1 TGE vessel base, with white ?paint adhering
0306	Leather	Sole
0306	Animal bone	Cat: L tibia, adult (proximal missing) R tibia, adult, entire Ulna, adult 2 vertebrae
0309	Iron	Fire bar
0318	Pottery	1 TGE teapot lid 5 TGE sherds 1 TGE rim
0318	Animal bone	Sheep/goat: Metacarpal; adult, entire
0324	Pottery	1 medieval redware rimsherd

Context	Material type	Details
		2 medieval redware body sherds 4 TGE sherds
0324	Fe	Plate. 2 ?rivet holes
0324	Animal bone	Large ungulate rib shaft
0324	Mollusc	1 oyster valve (upper)
0332	Glass	Codd bottle (split) and associated glass marble
0332	Glass	Codd bottle. Embossed legend 'W B THOMSON SUPERIOR WATERS PERTH' worn legend on reverse: ?CARRINGTON SHAW &Co MAKERS St HELENS
0332	Glass	Codd bottle 'D NICOLL DUNDEE TRADE MARK' (swan enclosed in double circle) on reverse: 'ALLOA GLASSWORK Co MAKERS'
0332	Glass	Codd bottle 'E J TURNER St ANDREWS' on reverse: 'RELIANCE PATENT D N RYLANDS BARNSELY'
0332	Glass	Codd bottle (neck cut across) 'TURNER MAKER DEWSBURY'
0332	Glass	Codd bottle. Plain glass
0333	Leather	Shoe sole, heel and part of upper. Narrow sole with fine stitching on upper.

Note on the finds

Glass

Several different types of mineral water bottle were found during the watching brief. The ovate bottle type was also found during the evaluation phase of the excavation, and dated from the end of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th centuries. A further type recovered from the watching brief was the round-ended bottle, first used at the end of the 19th century (Wills 1974, 33)

Codd bottles were also designed to retain the gas within carbonated mineral waters, and the example from Context 0332 still contained the glass marble. In use, pressure from the carbon dioxide gas which gave the drink its fizz forced the marble up against a rubber washer, preventing the gas from escaping. This type of bottle was first patented in 1875, continuing in use until the 1940s (ibid). The examples found within the oven at 199 High Street seem to have been deliberately broken, or in one case cleanly cut, across the necks, presumably to release the marbles which were much in demand as playthings. The bottles

originate from a variety of manufacturers in Dewsbury, Barnsley, Alloa and St Helens (home of Pilkington Glass), while the soft drinks themselves were made more locally, in Perth, Dundee and St Andrews.

Two fragments of green bottle glass probably came from machine-made moulded beer bottles, probably dating to the late 19th/early 20th century.

Pottery

Although most of the pottery sherds from both the evaluation and the watching brief were of tin-glazed earthenware of 19th/20th century date, three fragments of medieval redware dating to the 13/14th century were recovered from Context 0324. These fragments may have been redeposited but they do indicate medieval activity at or near the site.

Animal bone

The animal bones from the evaluation phase came from cattle and sheep/goat and may represent the remains of meals, while the cat bones are more likely to have come from a casualty or burial of a single animal. They may be associated with cat bones from two different individuals found during the evaluation phase.

Reference

Wills, G 1974 *English Glass Bottles for the Collector*. Edinburgh.

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Evaluation, Phase III, 199 High Street Perth
PROJECT CODE:	PE49
PARISH:	Perth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	SUAT Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief and Desk-based Study
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval backlands
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19 th century building remains and bread oven
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NO 1164 2364
START DATE	11 February 2009

END DATE	16 February 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Building record of frontage-Bowler, D 2008 <i>Archaeological Building Record, 199-205 High Street, Perth</i> SUAT unpublished archive report Perth Evaluation of backlands-Cachart, R 2008 <i>Archaeological Evaluation 199 High Street Perth, SUAT</i> unpublished archive report Perth
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	SUAT Ltd was commissioned by McLaren, Murdoch and Hamilton, Architects, on behalf of their client Panther (VAT) Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief in the backlands of 199-205 High Street, Perth in advance of an extension to the rear of the property. This work (SUAT site code PE49) represented Phase III of work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. The work took place over the period 11 th -13 th and 16 th February 2009 and followed on from an evaluation (Phase II) carried out in September 2008. Phase I was the standing building recording on the site frontage. The Phase II evaluation comprised two trenches which located in-situ window jambs and walls of a demolished 19 th century 'high status' building and stone vaulting on the W side of the site. At the N end of the site a large bread oven and further stone vaulting or bridging were found. It was evident that the 19 th century building was surrounded by a sunken passageway with storage vaults up against the site's W wall and that the oven had been attached at a later date to the building's N wall. The Phase III watching brief revealed further features related to the oven, the vaults and the 19 th century building. Limited desk-based study of Perth street directories, Dean of Guild plans and Valuation Rolls revealed further evidence of the numbering of the properties, owners and occupiers and usage of the site buildings from the 1830's.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Developer
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	SUAT Ltd, 55 S Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@suat.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 Recording Methodology

SUAT employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

6.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

6.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

6.4 Artefacts

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

6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

6.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.