
Appendices

Appendix 1 Glossary of terms

A Accession number given to artefacts

Area The excavation was divided into ten areas, each of which was administered by a supervisor. Areas 1–6 were excavated during the 1975–6 season; 7–10 during the following season. Area 1 lay on the High Street frontage, Areas 5 and 6 on the Mill Street frontage

Building Standing structures, ie those standing in 1975 which are reported on in PHSAE: Fascicule I

Byre Scottish term for a cowshed

c circa; about/approximately

C Context number – a reference number assigned to every feature and layer during the excavation

Close Scottish term for a lane/path

Context Group One or more contexts grouped together on the basis of interpretation, eg Buildings, Paths, etc., and/or their relationship to other context groups (indicated by the prefix CG)

Context Group Designation The Context Groups were divided on the basis of interpretation into 21 categories

Context/Feature Index Index of the Context Numbers (arranged numerically) and including the following fields of information: *i* Context/Feature Number; *ii* Rig(s); *iii* Area(s); *iv* Context Group Designation; *v* Context Group Sequence Number; *vi* Feature Designation and Reference Number; *vii* Phase(s); *viii* Matrix Level(s); *ix* Figure Numbers; *x* Page Numbers of description / discussion. Deposited in Site Archive

Context Number Reference number (indicated by the prefix C) assigned to every feature and layer during the excavation; see Context Index in archive for full list.

C Context

CG Context Group

D Drain; a Feature Category

Drains Feature Category (indicated by the prefix D) within the South Sector

ft feet (Imperial measurement)

Gullies Feature Category (indicated by the prefix T)

H Hearth; a Feature Category

HBF Highland Boundary Fault

Hearths Feature Category

Lade The Town Ditch/Moat; Context Group Designation within North Sector

Layers Those Context Numbers which were not designated as Features.

MC Miscellaneous Context Group; Context Group Designation within the South Sector

MF Miscellaneous Feature; a Feature Category

Midden Context Group Designation (indicated by the prefix M) within the South Sector

Miscellaneous Context Group(s) Context Group Designation (indicated by the prefix MC)

Miscellaneous Features Features Category (indicated by the prefix MF)

Miscellaneous wood Feature Category (indicated by the prefix MW)

mm millimetre(s)

MW Miscellaneous wood

Natural Context Group Designation (Undisturbed fluvio-glacial sand)

North Sector That part of the site containing Areas 5 and 6 and Trenches A and B

occ Occupation layer(s)

OPH Old Parliament House

Oven Context Group Designation within Area 5

PA Post Alignment(s)

Path(s) Context Group Designation (indicated by the prefix P)

Period Chronological division

Period I c1125–1150

Period II c1150–c1200

Period III c1200–c1250

Period IV c1250–c1300

Period V c1300–1350>

Period VI Post-medieval and/or modern

Phase *i* Chronological division; subdivision of a Period reflecting a variation in the site's structure/path pattern;
ii Phases of buildings

PH Posthole(s)

PHSAE Perth High Street Archaeological Excavation

PHSAEC Perth High Street Archaeological Excavation Committee

Pit(s) Feature Category

Post Alignment(s) Feature Category (indicated by the prefix PA)

Posthole(s) Feature Category (indicated by the prefix PH). This category includes post pits and robbed postholes

Post-pits Pits dug to insert a post/stake; see PW below.

Post(s) Feature Category (indicated by the prefix PP)

PP Post(s)/stake(s); Feature Category

PW Post Pits with timber in situ; Feature Category

RCAHMS Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Rig(s) Property (division)

SA Stake Alignment(s)

SDD Scottish Development Department (of Scottish Office)

Sondage Machine-cut pit

South Sector That part of the site containing Areas 1–4 and 7–10

Stake Alignment Feature Category (indicated by the prefix SA)

SUAT Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust

T Trench/Gully; Feature Category

TS Tree Stump

Trench(es) Feature Category (indicated by the prefix T)

US Unstratified

Vennel(s) Scottish term for a lane/path.

Wall Stone Wall(s); Feature Category.

Wattle Wall(s) Feature Category (indicated by the prefix WW) within the South Sector

WW Wattle Wall(s)

Wynd Scottish term for a lane/path

yd yard

Appendix 2 Rig chart Phases and main features of Perth High Street archaeological excavation

Note Hair (skinning) not included – possibly used as binder in daub for buildings

– destroyed + unexcavated * main Feature which it is not possible to associate with only one rig [] possible

Period	Phase	Rig V				Rig VI	
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 1	Area 2
Period V c1300–1350	Vdd	–	M4b, M4e, M5d, M5f*	–	M3d*	–	M5f*, M4d, M4c
	Vd	–	P9, M4b, M4e, M5d, B24	–	M3c	–	P1b, P1c, M5e, M4c
	Vc	–	P9, M4b, M4a*, B24, M5a*, M5b	–	M3a*	–	M5a*, M5e, M4a*
	Vbb	–	P9, M4b, M4a*, B24, M5a*, M5b	–	M3a*	–	M5a*, M5e, M4a*
	Vb	–	P9, M4b, M4a*, B24, M5a*, M5b	–	M3a*	–	M5a*, M5e, M4a*
	Vaa	–	P9, M4b, M4a*, B24, M5a*, M5b	M1.5a*	M1.5a*	–	M5a*, M5e, M4a*
	Va	–	P7, B1(b), M5a*, M5c*	B1(b), M1.5a*	M1.5a*	–	P6, M5a*, M5c*, M5e, B34
Period IV c1250–1300	IVcc	–	M5a* [M5c*], P7, B1(a)	B1(a), M1.4c*	M1.4b*	–	M5a*, [M5c*], M5e, P6
	IVc	–	M5a*, [M5c*], M1.4g	M1.4g,, M1.4c*	M1.4b*	–	M5a*, M5e, [M5c*]
	IVb	–	M5a*, M1.4g	M1.4g, M1.4c*	M1.4b*	–	M5a*
	IVaa	–	P4, B26	P2.3, B3(S)	P2.3, B3(N)	–	B20
	IVa	–	P4, B26	P2.2, B3(S)	P2.2, B3(N)	–	B20
Period III c1200–1250	IIId	–	P4, B26	M6b		–	B20, M6a
	IIIf	–	B26, M12	M6b		–	M6a
	IIIf	–	B26, M12	M6b		–	M6a
	IIIf	–	B26, M12	M6b		–	M6a
Period II c1150–1200	IIi	–	B26, M12	M6b		–	M6a
	IIh	–	B26, M12	M6b	M11*	–	M6a
	IIg	–	B26, M12	M6b	M10	–	M6a
	IIff	–	B5	B23, P2.1	M10	–	B21(SR)
	IIff	–	B5	B23, P2.1	M10	–	M1.1e
	IIe	–	B5	B23, P2.1	M10	–	P3.1, M1.1d
	IIId	–	B5	B23, P2.1	M10	–	M1.1d
	IIc	M14a	B5	B23, P2.1		–	P5.4b, B4
	IIb	M14a	B5	B23, P2.1		–	P5.4a
	IIa	M14a	B5	DbP	B16b	P5.3b	B6(2), P5.3b
Period I pre-1150	If	M14a	M14b(c)		B16b	P5.3a	B6(2), P5.3a
	Ie	M14a	M14b(c)		B16b	B6(1)	P5.2, M14b(b), B6(1), [B9]
	Id	M14a	M14b(a)		B16b		B8, P5.1 [B9]
	Icc	B15W	B10		Well 4774	B15E	B8, B9, P5.1
	Ic	B15W	M2.1b*			B15E	M2.1b*
	Ib	B17W	[M0*]			B17E	M2.1a
	Ia	MC003	M0*			MC003	B14

			Rig VII				Rig VIII
Area 3	Area 4	Area 7	Area 1	Area 7	Area 9	Area 10	Area 10
–	M3d*, M3e	–	–	P8.6, B52	–	–	[B50(b)], B51
–	M3b, P1a	–	–	P8.6, B52	–	–	[B50(b)], B51
–	M3a*	–	–	M7	–	–	B50(b), [M8b]
–	M3a*	–	–	P8.5, B53(2)	–	–	B50(b), [M8b]
–	M3a*	–	–	P8.5, B53(1)	–	–	B50(b), [M8b]
M1.5a*	M1.5a*	M1.5b*	–	M1.5b*, M8a	M8a	–	B50(b), M8b
B34, M1.5a*	M1.5a*	B34	–	P8.4, M8a	P8.4, M8a	–	B50(b), M8b
M1.4e, M1.4c*	M1.4b*	M1.4i,	–	P8.3, M9a	P8.3, M9a	M9a	B50(a), M9bb
M1.4d, M1.4c*	M1.4b*	M1.4f, M1.4h	–	P8.3, M9a	P8.3, M9a	M9a	M9ba, M9bb
M1.4d, M1.4c*	M1.4b*	P3.3	–	P8.2b, B18(2)	P8.2b, B18(2)	B18(2)	+
B2, M1.4c	B11	P3.3	–	B18(1b)	P8.2a, B18(1b)	+	+
B2, M1.4c	M1.4a	P3.3	–	B18(1a)	P8.2a, B18(1a)	+	+
M6a, M1.4c	M1.4a	+	–	+	P8.2a, M15	+	+
M6a, M1.4c	M1.4a	+	–	+	P8.1a&b&c, B19(2b)	+	+
M6a, M1.4c	M1.4a	+	–	+	M13, P8.0, B19(2a)	+	+
M6a, M1.4c	M1.4a	+	–	+	M13, B19(1), P8.0	+	+
M6a, M1.3	M1.3	+	–	+	M13	+	+
M6a, M1.2	B13, P3.2, M11 *	+	–	+	M13	+	+
M6a, M1.2	B12	+	–	+	M13	+	+
B21(NR), M1.1b	B12	+	–	+	B27	+	+
P3.1, M1.1b	B12, P3.1	+	–	+	B27	+	+
P3.1, M1.1b, M1.1a	B12, P3.1	+	–	+	B27	+	+
P3.0, [M1.1a], M1.1c	M1.1c	+	–	+	B27	+	+
B7							
B4 courtyard	[B16a], M1.1f	+	–	+	B27	+	+
DbP	[B16a], M1.1f	+	–	+	+	+	+
	B16a, B16(2)	+	+	+	+	+	+
	B16a, B16(2)	+	+	+	+	+	+
	B16a, B16(1)	+	+	+	+	+	+
	B16a, B16(1)	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+	+	+
	B28	+	+	+	+	+	+
	B28	+	+	+	+	+	+
	B28	+	+	+	+	+	+

3 Industries by Rig and Phase (South Sector only)

Note Hair (skinning) not included – possibly used as binder in daub for buildings

Rig	Phase	Feature	industry/craft	evidence
V	Ib	B17(West)	cultivation	Sickle
V	Icc (–Ie)	B10	horner	horn cores (29)
V	Ib–Id	MC031; Pit 5096	textile	flax-breaking mallet
V	Id	M14b(a); Pit 3830	textile	comb tooth
V	Id	M14b(a)	ironworking	part-forged bar
V	Id–IIc	M14a	leatherworking	awl
V	Id–IIc	M14a	metalworking	slag
V	Id–IIc	M14a	textile/leather	needle (4)
V	IId	MC081a	leatherworking	awl
V	Ila–IIff	B5(NR)	textile	comb tooth; spindle
V	Ila–IIff	B5(NR)	leatherworking	knife, awl
V	Ila–IIff	B5(NR)	metalworking	slag
V	Ila–IIff	B5	horner	horn cores (8)
V	Ilb–IIff	B23	horner	horn cores (3)
V	Ilb–IIff	P2.1	metalworking	mould
V	IId–IIg	M10	metalworking	slag
V	IId–IIg	M10	horner	horn cores (36)
V	IId–IIg	M10	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
V	IId–IIg	M10	cultivation	weed hook; sickle; scythe
V	Ile–IIIc	MC116	metalworking	slag
V	Ile–IIIc	MC116	textile/leather	needle
V	Ilg–IIId	M6b	leatherworking	awl
V	Ilg–IIId	M6b	textile	whorl
V	Ilg–IIId	M6b	woodworking	turning core
V	Ilg–IVaa	B26	metalworking	mould
V	Ilg–IVaa	B26	cultivation	spade iron
V	IVa, IVaa	B3(N)	horner	horn cores (2)
V	IVa, IVaa	B3(S)	horner	horn cores (12)
V	IVa, IVaa	B3(S)	textile	comb tooth
V	IVa, IVaa	B3(S)	textile/leather	shears
V	IVa, IVaa	P2.2	textile	whorl; tenter hook
V	IVa, IVaa	P2.2	textile/leather	needle
V	IVa, IVaa	P2.2	metalworking	slag
V	IVa, IVaa	P2.2	cultivation	weed hook
V	IVa, IVaa	MC152	leatherworking	awl
V	IVaa	MC143	textile	linen smoother; comb tooth
V	IVaa	MC143	ironworking	part-forged bar
V	IVaa	MC157	leatherworking	awl
V	IVaa	MC158b; Pit 2526A	textile	comb tooth
V	IVb–IVcc	M1.4g	leatherworking	awl, offcuts, scraps
V	IVb–IVcc	M1.4g	horner	horn cores (10)
V	IVb, IVc	MC155	leatherworking	awl, offcuts, scraps
V	IVb, IVc	MC155	ironworking	punch
V	IVcc, Va	B1(a)	leatherworking	knife, awl (2)
V	IVcc, Va	B1(a)	textile	yarn winder
V	IVcc, Va	B1(a)	horner	horn cores (4)
V	IVcc, Va	B1(b)	horner	horn cores (7)
V	Vd	M3c	horner	horn cores (33)
V	Vd, Vdd	M4e	metalworking	slag
V	Vd, Vdd	M4e	horner	offcut / trial piece
V	Vdd	MC173	leatherworking	knife
V, VI	Ib	B17	horner	horn cores (2)
V, VI	Ib	B17	metalworking	slag
V, VI	Ic, Icc	B15	horner	horn cores (8)
V, VI	Ic, Icc	M2.1b	horner	horn cores (15)
V, VI	Ia–Icc>	MC017	wood/metal/stone	hammer

Rig	Phase	Feature	industry/craft	evidence
V, VI	Ilg (IIh)	M11	textile	comb tooth
V, VI	Ilg (IIh)	M11	textile/leather	needle
V, VI	Ilg (IIh)	M11	metalworking	slag
V, VI	<IIId–IVaa	MC144	fishing	fish hook
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	textile	comb tooth, whorl
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	textile/leather	needle
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	leatherworking	awl (3); knife; offcuts, scraps
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	horner	horn cores (32)
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	metalworking	slag
V, VI	IIla–IVcc	M1.4c	ironworking	part-forged bar
V, VI	(IVc–)Va	M5c	textile	Pin beater
V, VI	Va, Vaa (VI)	M1.5a	textile	comb tooth, whorl
V, VI	Va, Vaa (VI)	M1.5a	textile/leather	needle
V, VI	Va, Vaa (VI)	M1.5a	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
V, VI	Va, Vaa (VI)	M1.5a	metalworking	slag, ?crucible
V, VI	Va, Vaa (VI)	M1.5a	horner	horn cores (163)
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	textile	comb tooth (4)
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	textile/leather	shears
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	leatherworking	awl
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	horner	horn cores (102)
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	metalworking	mould
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	ironworking	part-forged bar
V, VI	Vb–Vc	M3a	cultivation	Rake prong
V, VI	Vaa–Vc	M4a	horner	horn cores (87)
V, VI	Vaa–Vc	M4a	metalworking	slag
V, VI	Vaa–Vc	M4a	textile	bobbin; whorl (3)
V, VI	Vd (VI)	M3c	metalworking	slag
V, VI	Vd (VI)	M3c	leatherworking	offcuts
VI	Ia–Ic	B28	horner	horn cores (1)
VI	(Icc) Id	B8	textile	Pin beater
VI	(Icc) Id	B8	leatherworking	ring
VI	(Icc) Id	B8	horner	horn cores (1)
VI	Ie	M14b(b)	horner	horn cores (16)
VI	Ie	B6(SR)	metalworking	slag
VI	If	MC053c	metalworking	slag
VI	Ila	MC051	metalworking	slag
VI	Id–IIa	B6	horner	horn cores (3)
VI	Id–IIa	B16	honer	horn cores (2)
VI	Id–IIa (–IIId)	B16a	horner	horn cores (1)
VI	IIb	MC061	textile	comb tooth
VI	IIa–IIc	MC065	fishing	fish hook
VI	IIc	B4	horner	horn cores (15)
VI	IIc	MC066	textile	comb tooth
VI	IIId	M1.1c	textile	bobbin
VI	IIId	M1.1c	textile/leather	needle
VI	IIId	M1.1c	leatherworking	knife
VI	IIId	M1.1c	horner	horn cores (19)
VI	IIId	M1.1c	metalworking	slag
VI	IIId, IIe	MC080	textile	bobbin
VI	IIb–IIIf	MC071	textile	whorl (2)
VI	IIb–IIIf	MC071	textile/leather	needle (2)
VI	IIff	B21(SR)	metalworking	slag
VI	IIe–IIg	B12	textile	comb tooth, whorl
VI	IIe–IIg	B12	textile/leather	shears
VI	IIe–IIg	B12	metalworking	slag
VI	IIe–IIg	B12	horner	horn cores (5)
VI	<IIg (IIh)	M1.2	metalworking	slag
VI	<IIg (IIh)	M1.2	woodworking	turning core (reused)
VI	<IIg (IIh)	M1.2	fishing	fish hook
VI	IIh	B13	metalworking	slag

continued

Rig	Phase	Feature	industry/craft	evidence
VI	Ili	M1.3	textile	Pin-beater
VI	Ili	M1.3	horner	horn cores (18)
VI	Ili	M1.3	metalworking	slag
VI	Ili	M1.3	ironworking	part-forged bar
VI	Ilg–IIId	M6a	textile	Spindle
VI	IIla–IVa	M1.4a(b)	metalworking	slag
VI	<IIlc–IVaa	B20	horner	horn cores (1)
VI	<IIlc–IVaa	B20	textile	whorl
VI	IVa, IVaa	B2	horner	horn cores (3)
VI	IVa, IVaa	B2	textile	whorl
VI	IVa, IVaa	B2	textile/leather	shears
VI	IVa, IVaa	B2	metalworking	slag
VI	IVa, IVaa	P3.3	textile/leather	shears
VI	IVaa	B11	horner	horn cores (7)
VI	IVaa	B11	textile/leather	needle
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	horner	horn cores (33)
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	textile	bobbin
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	textile/leather	needle
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	metalworking	slag, mould
VI	IVb, IVc	M1.4d	livestock	Cow bell
VI	IVc	M1.4f	textile	comb tooth
VI	IVc	M1.4f	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	IVc	M1.4f	horner	horn cores (14)
VI	IVc	M1.4f	metalworking	slag
VI	IVc	M1.4f	fishing	fish hook
VI	IVcc (Va)	M1.4e	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	IVcc (Va)	M1.4e	metalworking	slag
VI	IVcc (Va)	M1.4e	ironworking	part-forged bar
VI	IVcc, Va	P6	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	Va	B34	textile	bobbin
VI	Va	B34	horner	horn cores (11)
VI	Va	B34 Courtyard	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	textile	comb tooth
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	textile/leather	needle (5)
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	woodworking	Auger bit or chisel
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	metalworking	slag, mould
VI	Vaa	M1.5b	horner	horn cores (126)
VI	Vd	M3b	textile	bobbin (2)
VI	Vd	M3b	textile/leather	needle
VI	Vd	M3b	metalworking	slag
VI	Vd, Vdd	M4c	horner	horn cores (24)
VII	<IIlc–IIff	B27	horner	horn cores (2)
VII	IIla–IIlc	B19 (Phases 1 and 2)	horner	horn cores (8)
VII	IIla, IIlb	P8.0	textile/leather	needle
VII	IIlb, IIlc	B19 (Phase 2)	metalworking	slag
VII	IIlc	B19 (Phase 2b) (NR)	metalworking	slag
VII	IIlc	B19 (Phase 2b) (NR)	ironworking	part-forged bar
VII	IIlc	P8.1c	textile	whorl
VII	IIlc	P8.1c	metalworking	slag
VII	<IIlc–IVaa	MC130	textile/leather	needle
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1/2)	textile/leather	shears; needle (3)
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1/2)	textile	bobbin, whorl
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1/2)	metalworking	slag
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1b)	ironworking	Tongs; part-forged bar
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1b)	woodworking	Claw hammer
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1b)	leatherworking	knife; offcuts, scraps
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1b)	textile	linen smoother, whorl

Rig	Phase	Feature	industry/craft	evidence
VII	IVa, IVaa	B18 (Phase 1b)	textile/leather	shears
VII	IVaa, IVb	MC126; Pit 7402	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VII	IVaa, IVb	MC126; Pit 7402	textile/leather	needle (4)
VII	IVaa, IVb	MC126; Pit 7402	textile	linen smoother
VII	IVaa, IVb	MC126; Pit 7402	metalworking	slag
VII	<IVb	MC146; Pit 7357	metalworking	slag
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2)	ironworking	part-forged bar
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2a)	textile	comb tooth
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2a)	metalworking	slag
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2a)	textile/leather	needle
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2a)	leatherworking	awl
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2b)	textile	comb tooth; whorl (4)
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2b)	textile/leather	needle (2)
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2b)	metalworking	slag
VII	IVb	B18 (Phase 2b)	woodworking	turning core
VII	IVa–IVb	B18 (Phases 1 and 2)	horner	horn cores (23)
VII	IVb	P8.2b	leatherworking	knife
VII	IVc, IVcc	P8.3	textile/leather	needle (2)
VII	IVc, IVcc	P8.3	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VII	IVc, IVcc	M9a	textile/leather	needle (4)
VII	IVc, IVcc	M9a	leatherworking	awl, offcuts, scraps
VII	IVc, IVcc	M9a	horner	horn cores (23)
VII	IVc, IVcc	M9a	metalworking	slag
VII	IVc, IVcc	M9a	textile	Spindle; whorl (3)
VII	IVcc	M1.4i	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VII	Va	P8.4	leatherworking	awl (3), offcuts, scraps
VII	Va	P8.4	metalworking	slag, mould
VII	Va	P8.4	textile/leather	needle
VII	Va, Vaa	M8a	textile	comb tooth; whorl (2); pin-beater
VII	Va, Vaa	M8a	textile/leather	needle (3)
VII	Va, Vaa	M8a	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VII	Va, Vaa	M8a	horner	horn cores (95); rough-out
VII	Vaa	M8a	metalworking	slag
VII	Vb	B53 (Phase 1)	metalworking	slag
VII	Vb	B53 (Phase 1)	horner	horn cores (33)
VII	Vb	B53 (Phase 1)	textile	comb tooth; whorl (2)
VII	Vb	B53 (Phase 1)	textile/leather	needle
VII	Vb, Vbb	P8.5	metalworking	slag
VII	Vb, Vbb	P8.5	ironworking	part-forged bar
VII	Vb, Vbb	P8.5	woodworking	Auger
VII	Vbb	B53 (Phase 2)	metalworking	slag
VII	Vbb	B53 (Phase 2)	textile	comb tooth (3); whorl (4)
VII	Vbb	B53 (Phase 2)	textile/leather	needle (3)
VII	Vbb	B53 (Phase 2)	horner	horn cores (30)
VII	Vbb	B53 (Phase 2)	leatherworking	awl (2)
VII	Vc	M7	horner	horn cores (52)
VIII	IVb	MC153	textile	whorl
VIII	IVc	M9b(a)	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VIII	IVc	M9b(a)	textile	whorl
VIII	IVc, IVcc	M9b(b)	leatherworking	offcuts, scraps
VIII	IVc, IVcc	M9b(b)	textile	linen smoother, whorl
VIII	IVc, IVcc	M9b(b)	horner	horn cores (24)
VIII	IVc, IVcc	M9b(b)	metalworking	slag
VIII	Va–Vb (Vc)	M8b	textile	whorl
VIII	IVc–Vc	B50(a, b)	metalworking	slag
VIII	IVc–Vc	B50(a)	horner	horn cores (7)
VIII	IVc–Vc	B50(a)	textile/leather	needle
VIII	Vd, Vdd	B51	horner	horn cores (1)

4 The architectural stone

Mary Márkus

Introduction

A total of around 100 architectural fragments was recovered during two seasons of excavation on Perth High Street, from 1975 to 1977. These are all documented in the catalogue lodged in the Site Archive. Those detailed below have been selected for further reporting, either because they typify stones of a particular function and/or date, or because they display features that require additional interpretation.

The dating of most of the stones is necessarily vague, because there are no standing structures with which to compare them. In addition, and with only two or three exceptions, the fragments are of types that occur over lengthy periods. However, in some cases, the archaeological records offer useful dating evidence and this has been incorporated into the Worked Stone Catalogue (see CD Insert). In a few other cases, there remains sufficient detail to allow both dating and function to be established reasonably securely.

Among the earliest stones in the collection are two arch mouldings (PHSE/am/2 and PHSE/am/3), which can be dated to the late 13th/early 14th century. The former comes from the apex of a pointed arch, and as such, it would have come from a relatively high-status building, possibly a chapel. There is no sign of a glazing check, and it is possible that this was not a window arch, but a doorway, and an eroded mortise beside the reveal may once have accommodated ironwork related to shutters. The second stone (PHSE/am/3) is slightly harder to interpret. One side of the stone is curved and is simply moulded with a filleted roll. The upper edge is roughly worked flat, and a remaining section of the lower edge shows that it too was originally worked flat. The stone probably comes from one side of an arched opening, and because of the lack of weathering, from an indoor location, such as an interior doorway.

Two further stones, probably of a similar date, show signs of having been reused, and this makes a determination of their original functions slightly obscure. The stone classified as PHSE/cs/1 shows contradictory working. On initial inspection, the stone can clearly be described as an attached column shaft, since both ends are worked flat, and the stone forms a semi-octagon in cross-section. However, the back surface, which is roughly worked, tapers towards one end, and it is this feature which provides a clear indication that the stone has been reused. As a wall shaft, the stone would have had a flat back surface, possibly with a projecting feature, which would have been built into adjacent stonework. Originally, there would probably have been a series of similar shafts, articulating the wall surface. As for its function in its reused capacity, clearly the moulded edge was still exposed, and it would have been used as an interior

stone, most likely as part of a door jamb.

PHSE/j/14 is a large, fine-grained sandstone block, both ends of which are worked flat. The back surface is also worked flat and, like PHSE/cs/1, tapers towards one end, partly obscuring a moulded side surface, again indicating that the stone has been reworked. The moulding of this stone is related to that of PHSE/am/3, and consists of a damaged side surface, a half-roll moulding with broad axial fillet, lateral fillet, hollow and another fillet leading to a damaged surface and to the back of the stone. The scale of the mouldings indicates that this is more likely to be a vertical rather than a horizontal building element, and a jamb is its probable original function. The use of a filleted half-roll as the principal element suggests a relatively early date of late 13th/early 14th century. The fact that both PHSE/cs/1 and PHSE/j/14 have been reworked in a similar manner suggests that they were re-used in a similar location and with similar functions.

Slightly later in date, PHSE/c/1 is a late medieval corbel, dating from the 15th/16th century, and is in relatively good condition. It is typical of corbels of this period, with similar examples found at Cragneithan Castle, where they occur in double rows, supporting the parapet of the 16th-century tower house. Cambuskenneth Abbey has similar corbels, this time used on the interior of the west tower, supporting the first floor ceiling. Again, the lack of weathering on this example suggests that it came from an interior location.

One of the more intriguing stones in the collection is an heraldic panel, PHSE/hp/1 (Illus 162–4) (NMRS PHSAE 2003/144, box 1/A/3, folder 1 of 4, 95). This was found during the Architecture Survey before the excavation began, in Building W, where it was set into a spiral staircase (now demolished), together with a date stone, with 1777 incised in it (Illus 162). The panel was retrieved, and once again resides in the wall of a staircase, within the High Street branch of Marks & Spencer; the rather bright colours on the stone are the result of recent repainting (Illus 164) (NMRS, PHSAE 2003/144, box 1/A/3, folder 3 of 4). The earlier staircase location is very unlikely to be the original intended position for either the heraldic panel or the date stone, of which no trace now remains. As the detail of both stones would have been intended for public attention, they would originally have been set on or adjacent to the façade or main entrance of a building. Their location on the newel of a spiral stair, in a relatively obscure position, certainly implies that they had been reset.

In addition, although both stones were found together, they are of different dates, with the heraldic panel being substantially earlier than the 1777 date stone. The panel bears on a fess between three pheons,



Illus 162 *The heraldic stone of the Davidsons of Balgay in situ in the stairwell of Building L.*

a stag couchant, which relates to the Davidson family arms. Different branches of the family have slight variations of these bearings, for example differencing by means of colour or by the number of 'tynes' (points of the stag's antlers). The absence of original colouring on the panel, together with a lack of clarity in the carving of the stag's antlers so that it is not possible to enumerate them, makes it difficult to attribute them with certainty. However, an archive report by Martin Stanton suggests that the arms are most likely to be those of Davidson of Balgay, a family of Dundee merchants and officials (recorded in the first volume of the Lyon Register between 1672 and 1677), ie it would be at least 100 years earlier than the date stone (ibid). The cusped shape of the upper edge of the shield reinforces the earlier date, with similar, though more elaborate, versions found in a number of 17th-century heraldic tomb slabs. Two such slabs can be found at Seton Collegiate Church (Márkus 2007, SCC/ts/10a, and SCC/ts/11). Another tomb slab in Mains, Angus, dated 1666, has a very similar shield shape, but does not have any heraldic emblems, bearing instead the initials IB above IM (Davidson nd, 40). Earlier still is the shield on the tomb of Alexander Dunbar, Prior of Pluscarden c1533–60. This shield has a very similar cusped upper edge, with the addition of a crozier, indicating the status



Illus 163 *The heraldic stone in situ showing older painting colours.*



Illus 164 *The repainted heraldic stone relocated to the new Marks and Spencer store. (Photograph Mary Márkus)*

of the deceased (MacDonald 1900, 372–3, figure 28).

Since it appears that the building in which the two stones were discovered dates from the mid-18th century, the panel must therefore have been moved from a prior location to the later position on the staircase. It is known that two shops had existed in this location from the late 16th century. In addition, there are two Davidson connections with this building. The earlier one appears to be in 1719, which is the year by which the building, together with Building L, had been bought by one James Davidson (NMRSPHSAE 2003/144, box 1/A/3, folder 1 of 4, 96–100, citing Minute Books of the Burgh Registers of Sasines, B59/2/5, f19). The later one is in 1766 when Matthew Davidson, surgeon in Perth, bought the building. How either Davidson was related to the Davidsons of Balgay in Dundee is unknown. It is probable that the Davidsons had property on High Street or elsewhere in Perth or Dundee prior to this date, and that the heraldic panel was transferred from that location when this building came into Davidson ownership. However, as discussed above, it would not have been reset in the staircase position, but would have been set somewhere much more prominent.

Three window jambs in the collection are probably of a 16th-/17th-century date. It is possible, however, that they came from later buildings, since there is

nothing exceptional about their profiles, and these forms would have continued to be used intermittently for at least another century. PHSE/wj/1 and PHSE/wj/3 have similar profiles, and could even have come from the same window, whereas PHSE/wj/2 is slightly different in having an unchamfered offset beside its reveal. Each of the three, however, has the glazing check set in a reveal of almost identical dimensions (130–140mm), indicating a similar date and original location. Indeed, the excavation records show that all three were found in the area of the ‘Old Parliament House’/Masonic Hall (Architecture Survey, Building G).

A number of stones in the collection clearly had very specific functions, and came from relatively modest structures. PHSE/sst/1 is a socket stone, and has a damaged and rather shallow circular rebate cut in its upper surface. This has at one time accommodated a vertical element, such as a timber post. It probably came from an interior feature, and could have provided

the footing for a single post, which would have supported a beam. However, if this was originally one of a series of such stones, it could have come from a row of posts, dividing a larger-scale area, or supporting an extended overhanging storey or balcony.

Although PHSE/wb/14 is a walling block, and would not normally merit particular attention, its end surfaces have been carefully worked, in keeping with its function. Both ends are canted to abut adjacent sections of curved stone, and are mostly roughly worked flat. However, a narrow strip adjoining the inner surface is well finished, and is set at a different angle. The stone was discovered in the well of the cellar of Building T (Architecture Survey), and the treatment of its end surfaces was clearly intended to make the joints between adjacent curved blocks as close-fitting as possible. Additional caulking would have been used to provide a watertight inner surface.

5 Perth High Street dendrochronological studies

Anne Crone and Mike Baillie

Introduction

Dendrochronological work on the Perth High Street wood assemblage has had a long history. Not long after completion of the excavations in 1977, analysis of a select group of timbers provided felling dates in the mid- to late 12th century AD (Baillie *nd*). Further work was undertaken in 1999 in an attempt to date timbers from the earliest phases of the site (Crone 2000). Amongst these was a barrel which remained undated until 2003 (Crone 2005). This report draws together the results of the various phases of work and considers the results in the context of more recent dendrochronological work in Scotland.

The development of the site chronology

When Baillie began work on the Perth assemblage, he had just completed construction of what is still the only regional oak master chronology for Scotland (SCOTLAND), which covers the period AD 946–1975 and is based on material mainly from central and southern Scotland (Baillie 1977). The Perth assemblage afforded an opportunity to test the usefulness of this chronology for dating material from further north in Scotland. As British dendrochronology was still very much in its developmental stages, it was essential to be selective about the quality of data being analysed and only sequences with more than 100 growth-rings were generally considered suitable. Seventeen oak timbers were selected for analysis, of which two fell short of the preferred length but had complete ring sequences to bark edge, making them attractive for providing exact felling dates (Table 9).

A site master chronology was constructed, 256 years long, which compared well with the SCOTLAND master, dating the PERTH master to AD 949–1204. Several of the dated samples had retained their bark edge, thus providing exact felling dates in the mid- and late 12th century AD (see below). However, other evidence suggested that there must have been earlier, pre-burghal activity there (Hall *et al* 2005) and consequently, in 1999 the timber assemblages from the earliest archaeological phases on the site were trawled for suitable candidates for further dendrochronological analysis. Another six structural oak timbers were sampled, although only three had suitably long ring-patterns (Table 9), and eight staves of an oak barrel, reused as a well-lining in Phases Icc, Id were also sampled (Crone 2000).

It was anticipated that the existence of a dated site chronology would expedite the dating of the new sequences, but none of them produced significant correlations with the PERTH master. Consequently,

the original data was reworked to facilitate the dating of the new sequences and also to determine whether there were multiple timber sources represented in the assemblage.

A group of nine sequences compared well, visually and statistically (Table 10) and a revised site chronology, PERTHx9 was constructed, also 256 years long and dating to AD 949–1204. It produced consistent and significant correlations against the SCOTLAND master and other Scottish site chronologies (Table 12). A group of three sequences, A7336, A11568c and A7685, matched each other well visually and statistically (Table 10) and a sub-master chronology, PERTHx3, 118 years long, was constructed. PERTHx3 did not correlate well with PERTHx9 nor with the SCOTLAND master, but it did produce consistent correlations against a number of other Scottish site chronologies, dating it to AD 1033–1150 (Table 12).

The remaining undated sequences were compared against the two new site masters from Perth, the SCOTLAND master and a suite of other Scottish site chronologies. Only one further sequence, A5195, was successfully dated, producing a highly significant correlation with a single timber from the River Kelvin, Glasgow, but it did not correlate with either of the site masters (Table 12). In all, 13 sequences have been successfully dated.

There was a high degree of correlation between all eight stave sequences from the barrel and an internally robust chronology, BARRELx8, 158 years long, was constructed (Table 13). Again, this chronology produced no correlations with any of the local material, nor did it compare with existing chronologies from Britain, Europe and the Baltic (Crone 2000, 208). Subsequently, it produced highly significant correlations with a recently excavated barrel from the Guildhall site in London, and with a barrel from Ribe, Denmark, dating it to AD 964–1121 (Table 14). Dendroprovenancing indicates that all three barrels had come from the same general region, that of Burgundy and the Paris Basin in north-eastern France (Crone 2005).

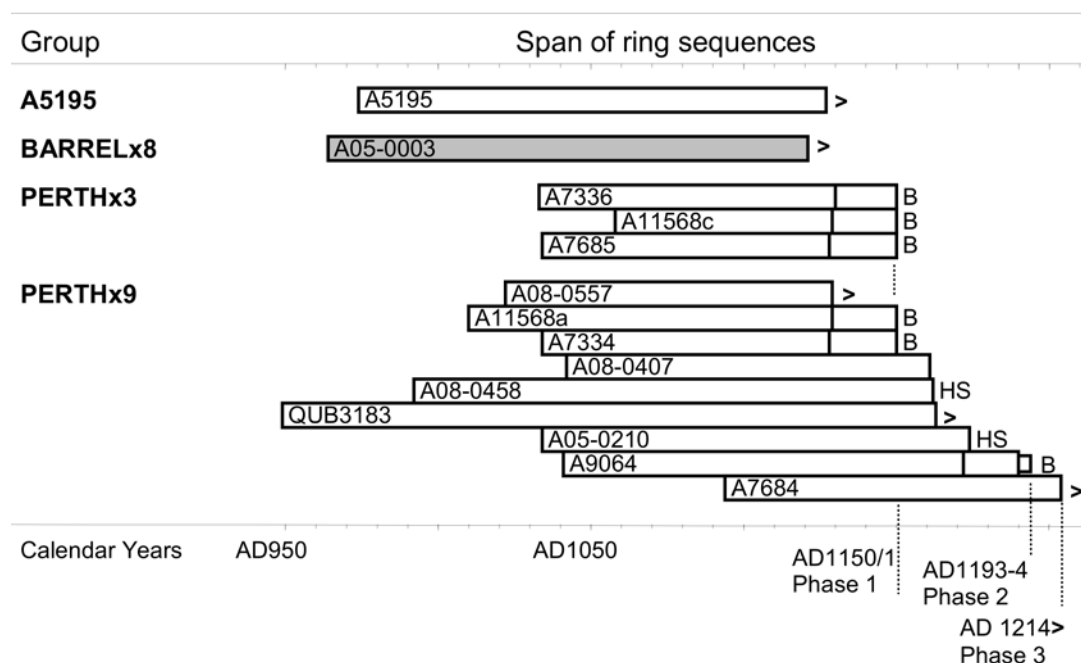
Interpretation

The chronological relationships of the dated structural timbers are shown in Illus 165; there is dendrochronological evidence for at least three phases of building activity. The survival of the bark edge on some of the timbers provides us with exact felling dates for Phases 1 and 2. Phase 1 is represented by five timbers, all of which were felled in AD 1150/1 (the outermost ring indicates that the tree was felled in either the winter

Table 9 Summary of dendrochronological samples.

B bark present be bark edge h/s heartwood sapwood boundary s sapwood rings

site Phase	accession	context	Feature number	QUB	rings	bark	calendar range	felling date or range
Ila–IIff	A7334	WW3566	B5	3186	117	B	1034–1150	1150/1
Ila–IIff	A11568a	WW2625	B5	3903	141	B	1010–1150	1150/1
Ili–IIlc	A9064	PP2470	M1.3/ M1.4a	3189	150	3–4 to be	1041–1190	1193–4
IVb	A08–0458	PP9434A	B18 (Phase 2b)	3871	171	h/s	992–1162	1172–1208
<IVc	A05–0210	PP6143b	MC150	3184	141	h/s	1034–1174	1184–1220
IIlc	A08–0557	Pit 9453	P8.1c	3868	108		1022–1129	<i>tpq</i> 1139
	stray	unstratified		3183	215		949–1163	<i>tpq</i> 1164
(Ile–) IIg–Ili	A08–0407	PP2397D	MC103	3870	120		1042–1161	<i>tpq</i> 1171
IVcc, Va	A7684	PP2469	B1	3188	111		1094–1204	<i>tpq</i> 1214
Ila–IIff	A7336	WW3566	B5	3187	118	B	1033–1150	1150/1
Ila–IIff	A11568c	WW2625	B5	3905	93	B	1058–1150	1150/1
Ie–IIa	A7685	PW3700E,F	B6		117	B	1034–1150	1150/1
IIb–IIlb	A5195	MF3568	MC111		154		974–1127	<i>tpq</i> 1137
Ie–IIa	A7329	PW3700E,F	B6	2627	76	h/s		
Ila–IIff	A7440	PW3662	B5	2628	116	11s		
Ila–IIff	A11636	PW5015	B5	2629	128	8s (+11 un)		
Ila–IIff	A11568d	PW5015	B5	2630	65	15s		
Ila–IIff	A11568b	WW2625	B5	3904	112	h/s		
<IVc	A05–0209	PP6143a	MC150	3185	65	B		
Id–IIa	A11181	C5054	B16b		57			
Ie–IIa	A7686	PW3700E,F	B6		55			
If–IIa	A10029	C2386	B16 (Phase 2)		113			
If, IIa	A11592	C5061	MC039, Pit 2609		41			
Icc, Id	A05–0003	MW4772	Well 4774					



Illus 165 Chronological relationships between the dated timbers from High Street, Perth.

dendro phase	against SCOTLAND	site chronology	wood category number
1		PERTHx9	
1	3.62	PERTHx9	
2	4.31	PERTHx9	
2	6.40	PERTHx9	
2 or 3?	5.29	PERTHx9	
1, 2 or 3?		PERTHx9	
2 or 3	6.90	PERTHx9	
2 or 3	4.42	PERTHx9	
3	4.82	PERTHx9	
1		PERTHx3	
1		PERTHx3	
1		PERTHx3	
1, 2 or 3?			
			54
			56
			62
			5

of AD 1150 or the early spring of AD 1151), while Phase 2 is represented by a single timber, A9064, which was felled in AD 1193 or AD 1194 (the outermost rings were compressed, hence the uncertainty).

With those sequences which did not retain any sapwood, the addition of the minimum number of sapwood rings to the date of their outermost ring provides at most a terminus post quem for their felling (Table 9). We cannot attribute these timbers to specific phases, but we can identify the phases with which they were definitely not associated. Thus, as the stray plank and A08-0407 were felled later than 1150/1, they cannot be attributed to Phase 1. Similarly, as A7684 must have been felled some time after AD 1214, it cannot be attributed to Phase 2 and must therefore represent a third phase of building activity.

The survival of the heartwood/sapwood boundary on A05–0210 and A08–0557 means that a felling range can be calculated by adding the British estimate of 10–46 sapwood rings (EH 1997, 11) to the outermost surviving ring. Thus, A05–0210 was probably felled some time between AD 1172 and 1208 and could belong to Phase 2, while A08–0557 was probably felled some time between AD 1184 and 1220 and could thus belong to either Phase 2 or 3.

The barrel staves had been trimmed of their sapwood so the minimum number of sapwood rings for French oak (15 rings; Hillebrand et al 1987), was added to the outermost ring of the chronology, providing a terminus post quem of AD 1136 for its construction (Hillebrand 1985). The barrel was probably manufactured some time in the latter half of the 12th century AD (when initial analysis could not dendro-date the barrel a radiocarbon date was obtained, 895 ± 55 BP, calibrated to AD 1020–1250).

Discussion

To summarise, dendrochronological analysis has identified at least three phases of building activity on High Street, in AD 1150/1, in AD 1193 or 1194, and in the early decades of the 13th century AD, while analysis of the barrel has revealed evidence for trading contacts with northern France in the latter half of the 12th century AD. It has not yielded any structural evidence for building activity earlier than the mid-12th century AD. This may be because buildings of that period were often built of wattle and did not employ the type of timbers suitable for dendrochronological analysis, ie large, slow-grown oaks (Crone and Watson 2003, 66–7; *The Buildings*). However, it also remains a possibility that the undated timbers are from earlier building phases and cannot be dated simply because there is little chronological coverage back beyond the mid-10th century AD (Crone 2006). PERTHx9 is not well-replicated in the early section of the chronology (Figure 1); only one tree covers the first 40 years. If the structural timbers are much earlier than the mid-12th century date for Phase II, then the failure to date

Table 10 *Internal correlations within PERTHx9.*

	stray	A05–0210	A7334	A7684	A9064	A08–0557	A08–0407	A08–0458	A11568a
stray									
A05–0210	6.56								
A7334		4.56							
A7684	3.78		3.03						
A9064	3.17	4.47	8.25						
A08–0557		3.16			3.26				
A08–0407	3.38	6.31	3.73	3.23	3.35				
A08–0458	4.59	7.09					3.16		
A11568a		3.96	4.8		4.91	3.72	4.18		

Table 11 *Internal correlations within PERTHx3.*

	A11568c	A7685	A7336
A11568c			
A7685			
A7336	3.75	6.28	

Table 12 *Correlations with the Scottish master chronology and other Scottish site chronologies.*

master chronologies	PERTHx9 @ AD 1204	SUBx3 @ AD 1150	PHS5195 @ AD 1127
SCOTLAND (AD 946–1975)	6.30		
Scottish master (AD			
GLASGHST (AD 983–1190)	4.38		3.78
Bishops Castle, High Street, Glasgow			
RKELVIN (1056–1331)	6.98		8.09
River Kelvin, Balmuldy, Glasgow			
ELGIN2x8 (AD 908–1290)	4.09	3.59	
213–225, High Street, Elgin			
ELGINx15 (AD 886–1301)	4.59	3.76	
213–19, High Street, Elgin			
DARNAWAY (AD 969–1387)		3.71	
Darnaway Castle, Moray			
GALGATE (AD 929–1191)		4.65	
45–75 Gallowgate, Aberdeen			
CHAPELRO (AD 1055–1406)		4.78	
Chapel Royal, Stirling Castle			

Table 13 *Internal correlations within BARRELx8.*

	B	I	M	G	J	L	Q	D
B								
I	9.90							
M	10.67	13.37						
G	6.46	4.86	5.58					
J	6.12	6.78	7.13	8.38				
L	4.92	4.23	4.21	8.08	8.20			
Q	3.80	4.65	3.14	5.46	8.64	3.89		
D	5.59	4.24	7.03	6.54	5.57	4.11	3.56	

Table 14 *Statistical correlations between the barrel chronologies.*

	Ribe	London	Perth
Ribe			
London	12.03		
Perth	9.84	9.34	

may lie in the absence of well-replicated chronologies covering the early periods.

The correlations with other Scottish site chronologies indicates that, apart from the barrel, all the structural timber used in High Street was native in origin. This is not surprising in structures of such early date; it is not until the late 15th century that oak timber begins to be imported into Scotland for building purposes (Crone and Mills forthcoming). However, the timber used on High Street appears to have come from a wide variety of sources, judging by the poor correlations even amongst the dated sequences (Tables 10, 11). If the timber had all been gathered in the same local woodlands around the town a stronger degree of internal correlation might be anticipated. As it is, there is no agreement between PERTHx9 and PERTHx3, suggesting quite disparate sources. PERTHx3 compares well only with site chronologies from north-east Scotland (it has been suggested, on dendrochronological grounds, that the timber used in the Chapel Royal at Stirling Castle also came from north-east Scotland; Crone and Fawcett 1998) while the single sequence, A5195 compares well only with a

sequence from the River Kelvin, near Glasgow. This variation in source was not related to the different phases; the highest t-value obtained within the assemblage was between A7334, from Phase 1 and A9064 from Phase 2 (Tables 10, 11, suggesting that timber from the same general area was being exploited over a period of 40 years. This diversity of sources and consequent difficulty in tree-ring dating has been found on other medieval urban sites, notably at 16–22 Coppergate, York (Hillam 2002, 835). There it was suggested that, while all the timber was probably local, strongly localised growing conditions might have obscured the more general climatic signal needed for successful tree-ring dating. In his charter to Perth in AD 1209 William 1 had granted his peace to those bringing wood or timber to the burgh and forbade anyone to disturb those who came to sell or buy these commodities once they had come within one league or the lined marches (depending on the variation of the copies of the charter) of the burgh. Woodsmen may have been travelling some distance to the burgh, possibly bringing building timber up the River Tay and from much further afield.

6 Radiocarbon dating

lab number	context	accession	Feature	Phase
SUERC-94472	3869	12300a	Natural	Ia
SUERC-94482	3869	12300d	Natural	Ia
AA-523601, 2, 3	3748	8618	T3748 under P5.2, over M2.1b	Ic
AA-523611, 2, 3	3748	8618	T3748 under P5.2, over M2.1b	Ic
SUERC-48362, 3	3748	8618	T3748 under P5.2, over M2.1b	Ic
SUERC-94434	3742	8525	M2.1b	Ic(Icc)
SUERC-94452	3767	9886a	M2.1b	Ic(Icc)
AA-523581, 3	5097	11458	Pit 5337, under M14b, over Natural	(Ib-)Id
SUERC-94424	5097	12308	Pit 5337, under M14b, over Natural	(Ib-)Id
SUERC-48372, 3	3728	8166	B8 occupation	Icc, Id
AA-523641, 2, 3	4534	10845	Pit 4525 under B16, over B28	Icc, Id
SUERC- 11781	4772	05-0003	barrel well Pre B16 (B16b?)	Icc, Id
AA-523591, 2, 3	4715	12607	B16 phase 1 occupation	(Id)Ie
SUERC-94464	3639	7789c	P5.2	Ie
AA-523651, 2, 3	3625	7216	Pit 3625, M14b(a)	Ie
AA-525071	5054	11181	B16b occupation	Id-IIa
AA-525081	3609	7685	PW3700E & F, B6 phases 1 & 2, door jamb	Ie-IIa
AA-525091	3609	7686	PW3700E & F, B6 phases 1 & 2, door jamb	Ie-IIa
AA-525111	3031	6757	B6 phase 2 floor	If, IIa
SUERC-48382, 3	2387		B16 phase 2 floor	If, IIa
AA-523631, 2, 3	4513	10611	B16 phase 2 floor	If, IIa
AA-523621, 2, 3	2386	10135	B16 phase 2 destruction	If, IIa
AA-525101	2386	10029	B16 phase 2 destruction	If, IIa
AA-523661, 2, 3	2394	10136, 10137	B16 phase 2 destruction	If, IIa
AA-523671, 2, 3	2394	10137, 10342	B16 phase 2 destruction	If, IIa
SUERC-48352, 3	2394	10137, 10342	B16 phase 2 destruction	If, IIa
SUERC-48392, 3	3733*	8624	MW3733, doorsill of B8	(Icc)Id
SUERC-94444	2476	8668	M1.4d	IVb, IVc

Notes

1 Ashmore 2003, 164.

2 Hall, D W et al 2007.

3 Hall, M et al 2005.

4 M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

*It is unlikely that the pottery comes from this context number; it might come from C3753, an occupation layer in B8.

date (uncalibrated)	date (calibrated)	sample type
1060 ± 35 BP	AD 890–1030	leather
910 ± 35 BP	AD 1030–1210	leather
1050 ± 40 BP	AD 890–1040	potsherd
1065 ± 55 BP	AD 860–1050	potsherd
1030 ± 35 BP	AD 890–1050	potsherd
840 ± 35 BP	AD 1150–1270	leather
975 ± 35 BP	AD 990–1160	leather
960 ± 40 BP	AD 990–1170	potsherd
700 ± 35 BP	AD 1250–1320	leather
955 ± 40 BP	AD 990–1180	potsherd
1085 ± 40 BP	AD 880–1030	potsherd
895 ± 55 BP	AD 1020–1250	oak wood
1065 ± 40 BP	AD 890–1030	potsherd
780 ± 35 BP	AD 1185–1285	leather
1050 ± 70 BP	AD 810–1160	potsherd
750 ± 35 BP	AD 1165–1235	oak wood
955 ± 35 BP	AD 960–1030	oak wood
1050 ± 35 BP	AD 865–935	oak wood
670 ± 30 BP	AD 1250–1310	ash wood
910 ± 35 BP	AD 1030–1210	potsherd
890 ± 45 BP	AD 1020–1230	potsherd
975 ± 45 BP	AD 980–1170	potsherd
940 ± 35 BP	AD 975–1045	timber
1065 ± 60 BP	AD 800–1050	potsherd
1020 ± 45 BP	AD 890–1160	potsherd
1065 ± 40 BP	AD 890–1030	potsherd
1010 ± 40 BP	AD 960–1160	potsherd
720 ± 35 BP	AD 1220–1310	leather

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