

Archaeological Evaluation
Glenisla Golf Course
Pitcrocknie
ALYTH
AG05



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
GLENISLA GOLF COURSE
ALYTH**

AG05

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Illustration 10: SE facing section of 0504

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ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Deveron Glenisla LLP to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of phase 1 of a development at Glenisla Golf Course. This work (site code AG05) was carried out in response to a condition attached to the planning permission. A total of ten trenches were excavated over the development area to provide a 5% sample of the site. A very heavily truncated Early Bronze Age feature was uncovered in one of the trenches. This has been interpreted as the fragmentary remains of a single urned cremation.

Further work is proposed around the Bronze Age feature.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Deveron Glenisla LLP commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of phase 1 of the proposed housing development at Glenisla Golf Course at Pitcrocknie near Alyth. The proposed phase 1 development area is located in the NW corner of the site close to the Pitcrocknie Stone and directly over the 2nd green of the golf course. The phase 1 development area is centred on NGR NO 25490 48909. The work (site code AG05) was undertaken on the 16th and 17th of July 2013 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 5% of the total development area which measures approximately 1.2 Ha.

The work was designed to satisfy condition 8 of the planning permission application reference (09/01345/IPM).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this evaluation is to evaluate the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area. The results of this evaluation will inform future mitigation strategies for this area of the proposed development.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this evaluation. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT).

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation is part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy condition 8 on the planning consent for this development which requires that an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to the start of this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Alistair Kerr of KDM Architects for his assistance throughout this project. We would also like to thank Willie Robertson and the ground staff of Glenisla Golf Course for their assistance in making the evaluation feasible. Sarah Malone from PKHT produced the Terms of Reference for the archaeological works.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The phase 1 development area lies in the NW corner of the Golf Course, bounded on its N edge by the B952 and in the W by another property and adjoining land. A shelter belt of trees separates the course from the road on the N edge. The trees were formerly more extensive but they have recently been cut back leaving only those which are to be retained in the proposed development plan. The land slopes up from the edge of the course at approximately 91mOD to the road at approximately 95mOD.

The major feature in the area of the development is the second hole of the golf course. As the phase 1 development area includes the green and part of the fairway of the second hole it will be necessary to redesign the course. The Pitcrocknie Stone lies to the SE of the phase 1 area. Condition 9 of the planning permission calls for the stone to be fenced off prior to the start of the construction works.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

No archaeological work was carried out in advance of the formation of the present Glenisla Golf Course, but a desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out at an earlier stage of the present development proposals by Alder Archaeology Ltd in 2009. The Pitcrocknie Standing Stone (SAM 1575) is located at the SE corner of the imminent first phase of development, while other sites are recorded in the surrounding area.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The requirement was to evaluate 5% of the proposed phase 1 development area which amounted to 600m². To provide this coverage it was decided to put in 10 trenches each 30m by 2m. These were arranged in order to provide as broad a coverage as possible of the development area. A plan of proposed trench locations was provided with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and approved by PKHT. A number of changes had to be made to this indicative plan in order to account for practical considerations. In order to assist in the placement of the trenches Alder marked the boundary of the proposed development on the ground (it had not been previously marked out by the developer).

The plan in the WSI showed the position of a trench, on an E-W alignment, in the NW corner of the site. The presence of mature trees in this area prevented this location from being evaluated. However, the trees currently on the site are to be retained as part of the phase 1 development meaning that this location, and the land bordering the B952, should not be disturbed by construction.

The fact that the golf course was in play during the whole of the evaluation meant that it was not possible to open multiple trenches in the centre of the fairway. For this reason the trench proposed for the SE corner of the development area was shifted slightly to the NW. Another trench, which was planned to run directly across the fairway in front of the green, was split into one 20m trench (TR03) and a 10m trench (TR10). Trench 10 was placed in the S of the site at the closest possible point to the Pitcrocknie Stone. In order to further investigate discoveries in Trench 03 a small extension trench was opened to trace features showing in the SW edge.

The evaluation trenches were dug using a 14 tonne tracked excavator, equipped with a smooth-edged ditching bucket, working under constant archaeological supervision. All trenches were bottomed on to the surface of the natural deposit. They were cleaned and recorded and all cuts and deposits were given a context number. The trenches were recorded at 1:100, and relevant sections of features and plans were made at 1:20 or 1:10. All trenches and relevant archaeological features were photographed using a Nikon D50 digital camera.

2.4 Results of Investigations (Illus 2)

Trench 01

This 30m long trench was aligned NE-SW. It was dug on the edge of the fairway and positioned to allow play to continue during the evaluation. In terms of elevation the trench is at approximately 90mOD. Below the turf very compacted and stony material (0102) was identified with an average thickness of 0.3m. The similarity of this material to the natural suggests that it has been redeposited as part of landscaping for the golf course. Below this was equally stony and compact natural material. The natural in this location is a glacially derived gravel with pockets of sand and also boulder clay. The compaction of these deposits has been attributed to the construction of the golf course. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 02

This trench was located just to the N of trench 01, approximately NNW-SSE aligned. The S end of the trench was located on the edge of the fairway. Further to the N the trench crossed onto an area of scrub vegetation that has recently been cleared of trees in preparation for the phase 1 development. Below a thin layer of turf, topsoil (0202) with an average thickness of 0.3m was identified. At the N end of the trench the presence of trees until recently has led to a large amount of root activity and disturbance. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 03

This 20m long trench was located on level ground with an elevation just over 90mOD. The surface material was rough grass maintained as part of the rough on the second hole of the golf course. Below the turf a very compacted layer of material (0302) was uncovered similar to 0102 in trench 01. This mixture of topsoil and subsoil has been identified as makeup used in golf course construction.

The first of the archaeological features was identified at the S end of this trench. A faint linear feature, N-S aligned, approximately 2m long and 0.3m wide was just visible on the surface of the subsoil. This feature, filled with a grey/ brown silty loam, only survived to a depth of 0.05m. Between 6 and 8m from the S end of the trench two further features were identified on the surface of the natural. Between 6 and 7m from the S end an irregular shaped feature (0306), 1m long and 0.25m in maximum width, with ill-defined edges was uncovered. Some poorly preserved charcoal flecks and pieces were uncovered, particularly at the N end of the feature.

At 7.5m from the S end of the trench a feature (0307/ 0305) with better defined edges was uncovered running under the W edge of the trench. The dimensions that could be observed in the initial trench were 0.6 by 0.4m. Charcoal was visible throughout this fill (0305) and in some places there were denser patches of this poorly preserved material. The fill contained fire reddened sandstone as well as a sherd of prehistoric pottery provisionally identified as being of an Early Bronze Age fabric. Two sections were cut through the feature showing it to be very shallow with a maximum depth of 0.09m. An extension to Trench 03 was made at this point to further investigate this feature. This 4.4m long extension cut at right angles to the main trench showed that

0307/ 0305 was part of a slightly larger poorly defined feature, with ill-defined edges, containing some charcoal fragments and medium sized stone inclusions. No further evidence on the function of this shallow spread of material was uncovered in the extension trench.



Feature 0305 seen in extension to Trench 03

Trench 04

Trench 04 was located on the rough, at approximately 91mOD, to the NW of the green for the second hole. Aligned NNW-SSE, the trench terminated before it reached the area that had been cleared of trees. Below the turf a layer of moderately compact topsoil (0402) was identified with an average thickness of 0.3m. The natural was glacial-derived material with very frequent small and medium gravel. In the N of the trench much sandier natural was identified. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 05

Also located on the rough, this NE-SW trench aligned terminated close to the W boundary of the site. Moderately compact topsoil (0502) over glacial gravel was the deposit profile identified along the length of this trench. At the SW end of the trench a curving feature (0504) with irregular ill-defined edges was uncovered. Patches of charcoal were visible in places though none of these looked to be well preserved. The poorly defined edges of this feature together with its very irregular shape suggests that this feature may be the result of natural processes such as tree throw disturbance rather than cultural activity.



Feature 0504 in Trench 05

Trench 06

This trench was located on the area of scrub vegetation that has recently been cleared of trees. Both the topsoil (0601) and the natural (0602) were found to be heavily root disturbed. The topsoil was considerably deeper (0.5m) in the W part of the trench, becoming much more shallow in the E. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 07

This trench was aligned N-S, beginning at the edge of the golf course and ending just inside the area of retained trees. Once again a large amount of root disturbance was identified in these deposits. A thin layer of subsoil (0702) was identified below the topsoil along the length of the trench.

The only feature identified in this trench was a ceramic land drain (0704/ 0705) on an E-W alignment uncovered at the N end of the trench. No other archaeology was identified in this trench.

Trench 08

A similar profile of deposits to that identified in trench 07. A layer of subsoil (0802) was identified below the topsoil though this was not present at the N end of the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 09

A NE-SW aligned trench in the N corner of the phase 1 development area. The topsoil (0902) was observed to become gradually more shallow in the E part of the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 10

Located to the SE of the green on the second hole, this 10m long trench was placed near to the southernmost point in the phase 1 development. This was the closest possible point to the Pitrocknie Stone. This trench, at approximately 89.5mOD uncovered deposits that had been compacted as a result of the golf course construction. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

3 Interpretation

3.1 Trenches containing no archaeological features

Eight of the 10 trenches excavated contained no archaeological features. These trenches occupied both the ground that had been landscaped to build the golf course and the area upslope which was formerly wooded and has recently been cleared. In those areas which have not been landscaped greater depths of deposit are present opening up the possibility for better archaeological preservation. However, the presence of numerous trees in this area has insured that any deposits have been very heavily root disturbed.

3.2 Trenches containing archaeology

Trench 3 contained some very heavily truncated features surviving beneath landscaping for the golf course. It is uncertain whether these features have been truncated by the construction of the golf course or by the previous agricultural activities on the site. The presence of Early Bronze Age sherds in a deposit containing charcoal suggests that 0305/ 0307 could be the very heavily truncated remains of an urned cremation in which the bone has not survived (most likely because of soil conditions). The presence of urned Early Bronze Age cremations in the vicinity of standing stones is well attested (see discussion in Johnson 2012) although at Pitrocknie there is no evidence for the survival of a cremation cemetery within the development area.

Feature 0306 in trench 03 and 0504 in trench 05 are more difficult to attribute to cultural activity because of their irregular shape and poorly defined edges. It seems likely that these features are the result of natural processes such as tree-throw disturbance. The charcoal in 0504 may also have had a natural origin rather than as the result of cultural activity.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Very heavily truncated Prehistoric activity was identified in trench 03 of the evaluation in the form of the fragmentary remains of an urned cremation. Part of this feature was investigated during the evaluation but time pressures prevented a complete excavation. No other archaeological features were identified in the neighbouring trenches suggesting that this activity was very localised or that other traces have been removed by subsequent land use (agriculture and golf course landscaping). It is possible that other localised prehistoric

features have survived within the development area but the chances have surely been lessened by the poor condition of the archaeology in trench 03.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

The requirement for further work is dependent on the impact that the proposed development will have on the deposits containing archaeology. The plan of phase 1 of the development provided by KDM architects shows that the discoveries in trench 03 will lie within the front gardens of houses 15 and 16. While it seems that this area will not be directly affected by house foundations, other landscaping activities or drainage works may impact the surviving archaeology.

The problem with any plan to preserve these remains in situ is their relatively shallow depth in an area already heavily landscaped by the golf course. The remains were uncovered at only ~0.6m below the present ground surface (approx 89.6mOD) meaning that it may be difficult to preserve these beneath the development, as they would be vulnerable to landscaping works. After discussion with Sarah Winlow of PKHT, our recommendations are as follows:

- A limited excavation should be carried out to preserve the remains by record, and also to detect any other similar features nearby. This could be achieved by an excavation of approximately 20m by 20m (400m²) incorporating the part already seen in trench 03 and its extension. The fragmentary and insubstantial nature of this prehistoric archaeology does not lend itself to being investigated by means of a watching brief on groundworks for the proposed development.

5 Bibliography

Johnson, M 2012 *Urned cremation burials at Carlinwell standing stone, Airlie, Angus*.
TAF AJ Vol 18, 1-13

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
<i>Trench 01</i>	
0101	Deposit, turf on 0.03m thick on the fairway of the golf course.
0102	Deposit. Light brown/ grey silty loam with numerous small and medium stones, very heavily compacted as a result of construction work necessary to create the fairway. 0.3m in thickness. Redeposited natural used for golf course landscaping.
0103	Natural orange/ brown boulder clay with small and medium gravel. Very compacted deposit becoming sandier at the W end of the trench.
<i>Trench 02</i>	
0201	Deposit, turf 0.03m in thickness. Approx 17m of the south end of the trench was on the fairway. To the north of this scrub vegetation rather than fairway turf.
0202	Deposit, topsoil, grey/ brown silty loam, approx 0.3m in depth, less compacted than in Trench 01. N end of the trench was in the area where trees have been cleared. Topsoil in this area is heavily root disturbed.
0203	Natural. Boulder clay with patches of sand.
<i>Trench 03</i>	
0301	Deposit, turf 0.03m in depth.
0302	Deposit, highly compacted material comprised of topsoil mixed with natural. 0.3m is the minimum thickness but varying up to 0.5m in places. Very compacted as a result of golf course construction.
0303	Natural. Boulder clay
0304	Deposit, fill of very faint linear feature N-S aligned visible at the S end of the trench. Grey brown silty loam with small gravel. Approx 2m long, max 0.3m wide and surviving to a depth of 0.05m. Possibly a heavily truncated drain.
0305	Deposit, fill of shallow feature seen projecting from the W section of the trench. Patches of charcoal are present in this fill as are small and medium stones. Some fire reddened stones present in the fill and also several sherds of prehistoric pottery (preliminary identification as Early Bronze Age fabric). length ~0.6m, width ~0.4m max depth 0.09m. Visible at 0.64m below present ground surface (~89.6mOD).
0306	Deposit, fill of irregular shaped feature 0.9m long and with max width of 0.09m. Contains patches of poorly preserved charcoal at the N end. Irregular shape in plan and poor edges suggest tree root of animal burrow disturbance.
0307	Deposit, Cut for 0305. Shallow feature only just surviving on the surface of the subsoil, max depth 0.09m.
<i>Trench 04</i>	

0401	Deposit, turf 0.03m in thickness. This trench was located on the rough so the vegetation was rough grass.
0402	Deposit, topsoil grey/ brown silty loam, 0.2-0.3m in thickness moderately compact. Not on fairway so hasn't been subject to mechanical compaction.
0403	Natural. Boulder clay. More gravel is present in the subsoil at the S end. At the N end the natural is much sandier.
<i>Trench 05</i>	
0501	Deposit, turf 0.05m thick. Rough grass.
0502	Deposit, topsoil approx 0.3-0.35m thick.
0503	Natural. Boulder clay with large numbers of small and medium sized stones.
0504	Deposit, fill of irregular feature identified at W end of the trench. Some poorly preserved charcoal and medium sized stones in this fill. Irregular edges to this feature suggest that it may be tree disturbance as opposed to cultural activity.
0505	Cut or base of feature 0504. Shallow and irregular in plan with a max depth of 0.1m.
<i>Trench 06</i>	
0601	Deposit, topsoil 0.5m thick at the W end of trench becoming shallower towards the E where it was recorded at 0.25m. Heavily root disturbed as this area was until recently tree-covered.
0602	Natural. Orange/ brown silt with frequent stones. Heavy tree root disturbance along the length of the trench.
<i>Trench 07</i>	
0701	Deposit, topsoil 0.35m thick becoming deeper towards the N end of the trench. Very heavily root disturbed indicating that mature trees once occupied this area.
0702	Deposit, a layer of subsoil visible beneath the topsoil. Varies from 0.12 to 0.2m in thickness. The interfaces between this deposit and the topsoil and natural are very gradual.
0703	Natural material. An orange/ brown silty material more stony in the S end of the trench. An area that has been particularly root disturbed was identified at 25m from S end of trench.
0704	Deposit, fill of trench containing ceramic field drain. Identified at N end of trench approx 0.3m below the surface.
0705	Cut for trench containing 0704 and ceramic field drain.
<i>Trench 08</i>	
0801	Deposit, topsoil approximately 0.35m thick.
0802	Deposit, subsoil. Not present at the N end of the trench where the topsoil is directly over the natural. 0.14m thick at the S end of the trench and 0.2m thick at 15m from S end.
0803	Natural. Much root disturbed and with many stones.
<i>Trench 09</i>	

0901	Surface material comprising some turf scrub vegetation and debris from tree clearance activities. Between 24.5 and 27.5m from the W end a bonfire has been set on the surface to clear up debris.
0902	Deposit, topsoil. 0.4m thick at W end of trench reducing to 0.3m at E end.
0903	Natural material more sandy and less compact than that observed downslope. Heavily root disturbed.
<i>Trench 10</i>	
1001	Deposit, turf and very compacted material used for landscaping on the golf course, 0.15 thick.
1002	Natural. Very compacted gravel. This trench is located in the rough just next to the green and the level of compaction most likely stems from the original golf course construction.

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Image No	Description	View
	<i>General shots prior to the start of trenching</i>	
001	Looking across the site towards the NE	NE
002	Looking across the area to be evaluated	ENE
003	Looking across area to be evaluated towards the club house	SE
004	Looking across the area to be evaluated	N
005	Looking towards NW corner of area to be evaluated	NW
006	Looking along fairway trenches are marked out in foreground	SW
007-008	Looking across fairway	S
	<i>Trench 01</i>	
009-010	The start of Trench 01	W
011-012	Trench 01 in progress	SE
013	Looking along fairway trench 01 being excavated	NE
014-015	General view of excavated trench	SW
016-017	General view of excavated trench	NE
	<i>Trench 02</i>	
018	Trench 02 being excavated	N
019-020	General view of excavated trench	N
021-022	General view of excavated trench	S

	Trench 03	
023-024	Feature 0305	SW
025-026	Feature 0306	N
027-028	Section across 0305/0307	W
029-030	Section across 0305/0307	S
031	Trench 03 being excavated	S
032-033	Working shots	N
	Trench 04	
035-036	General view of excavated trench	N
037-038	General view of excavated trench	S
	Trench 05	
039-040	General view of excavated trench	W
041-042	General view of excavated trench	E
048-049	Feature 0504 prior to investigation	S
058-059	SE facing section through 0504	NW
	Trench 10	
043-044	General view of excavated trench	NE
045	General view of excavated trench	E
046-047	General view of excavated trench	SW
	Trench 06	
050-051	General view of excavated trench	E
052-053	General view of excavated trench	W
	Trench 07	
054-055	General view of excavated trench	N
056-057	General view of excavated trench	S
	Trench 08	
060-061	General view of excavated trench	N
062-063	General view of excavated trench	S
	Trench 09	

064-065	General view of excavated trench	E
066-067	General view of excavated trench	W
	<i>Extension to Trench 03</i>	
068-070	Feature 0305 as seen in extension to Trench 03	S
071	Feature 0305 as seen in extension to Trench 03	N
072-073	Feature 0305 as seen in extension to Trench 03	W
074-075	Feature 0305 as seen in extension to Trench 03	E
076	Feature 0305 as seen in extension to Trench 03	Vertical
077	Feature being marked and covered over prior to backfilling	E
	<i>General shots</i>	
078	Trench 01 as backfilled	E
079	Looking E towards Trench 04 and 03	E
080	The angle formed by Trench 04 and 05	SE
081	Looking N across the site with Trench 05 in foreground	N

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	<p>Plan 01 Trench 01 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 02 Trench 02 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 03 Trench 03 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 04 Trench 03 plan of features 0306 and 0307 1:20</p>
2	<p>Section 01 E facing section through 0305/0307 1:10;</p> <p>Section 02 N facing section through 0305/0307 1:10;</p> <p>Plan 05 Trench 04 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 06 Trench 05 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 07 Trench 05 plan of 0504 1:20;</p> <p>Section 03 SE facing section through 0504 1:20</p>
3	<p>Plan 08 Trench 10 plan 1:100;</p>

	<p>Plan 09 Trench 06 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 10 Trench 07 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 11 Trench 08 plan 1:100</p>
4	<p>Plan 12 Trench 09 plan 1:100;</p> <p>Plan 13 Extension to Trench 03 Sketch plan</p>

Appendix 4 Finds Register

<i>Context</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Details</i>
0305	Pottery	Three small body sherds of what has been preliminarily identified as Early Bronze Age fabric (possibly Collared Urn). The fabric has small grit and quartz inclusions. It has a dark core with mid-brown internal surface and orange/ brown external surface. No decoration is visible on these sherds.

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Evaluation Glenisla Golf Course Pitrocknie, Alyth
PROJECT CODE:	AG05
PARISH:	Alyth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Graeme Brown
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
RCAHMS NO(S):	NO24NE 20
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Standing stone
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Early Bronze Age pot sherds.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 25490 48909
START DATE	16 th July 2013
END DATE	17 th July 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Deveron Glenisla LLP to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of phase 1 of a development at Glenisla Golf Course. This work was carried out in response to a condition attached to the planning permission. A total of ten trenches were excavated over the development area to provide a 5% sample of the site. A very heavily truncated Early Bronze Age feature was uncovered in one of the trenches. This has been interpreted as the fragmentary remains of a single urned cremation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Further limited excavation in the area of the Bronze Age feature.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Deveron Glenisla LLP
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

5.1 Recording Methodology

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

5.2 Human Remains

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

5.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

5.4 Artefacts

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

5.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

5.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

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

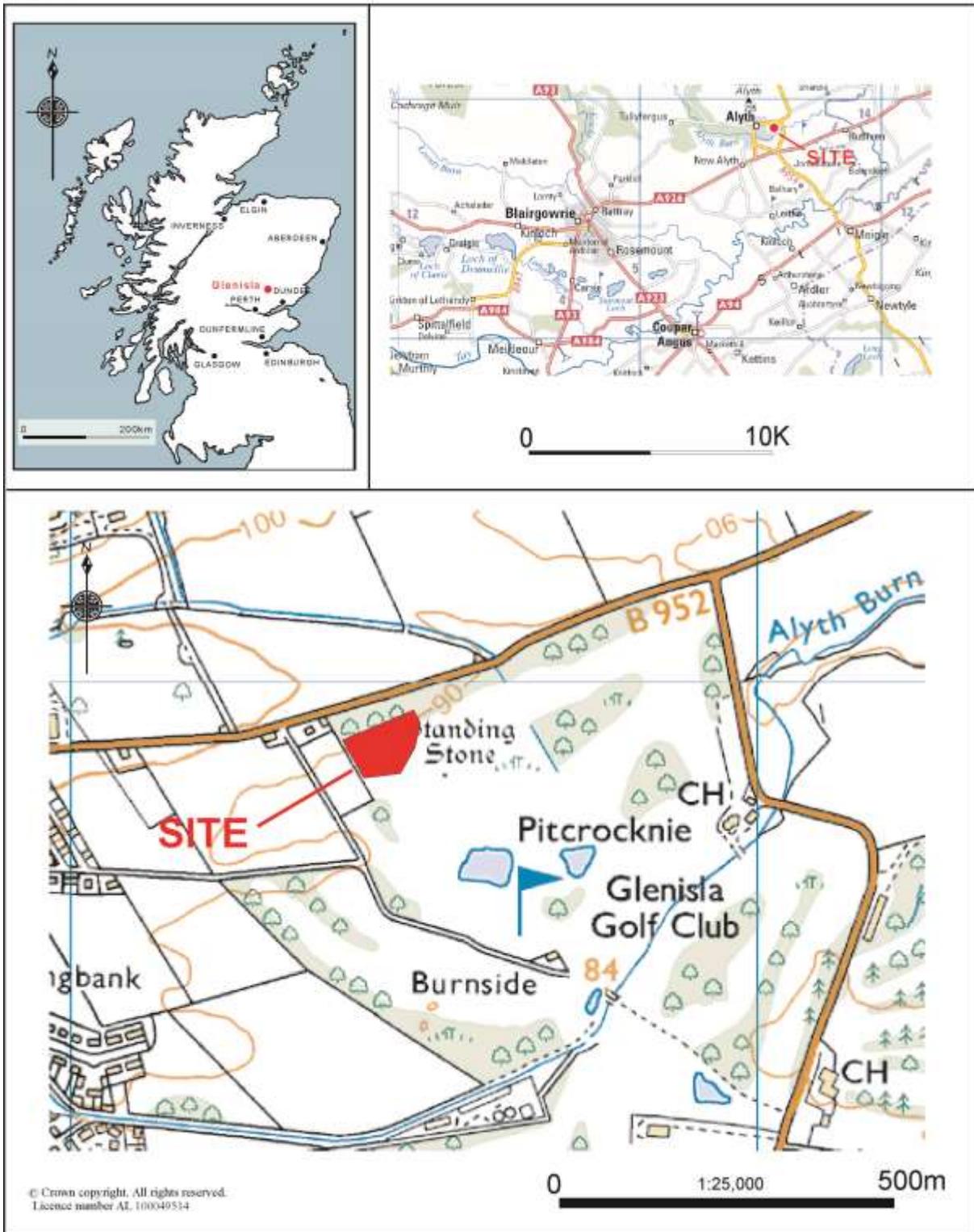
We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

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

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

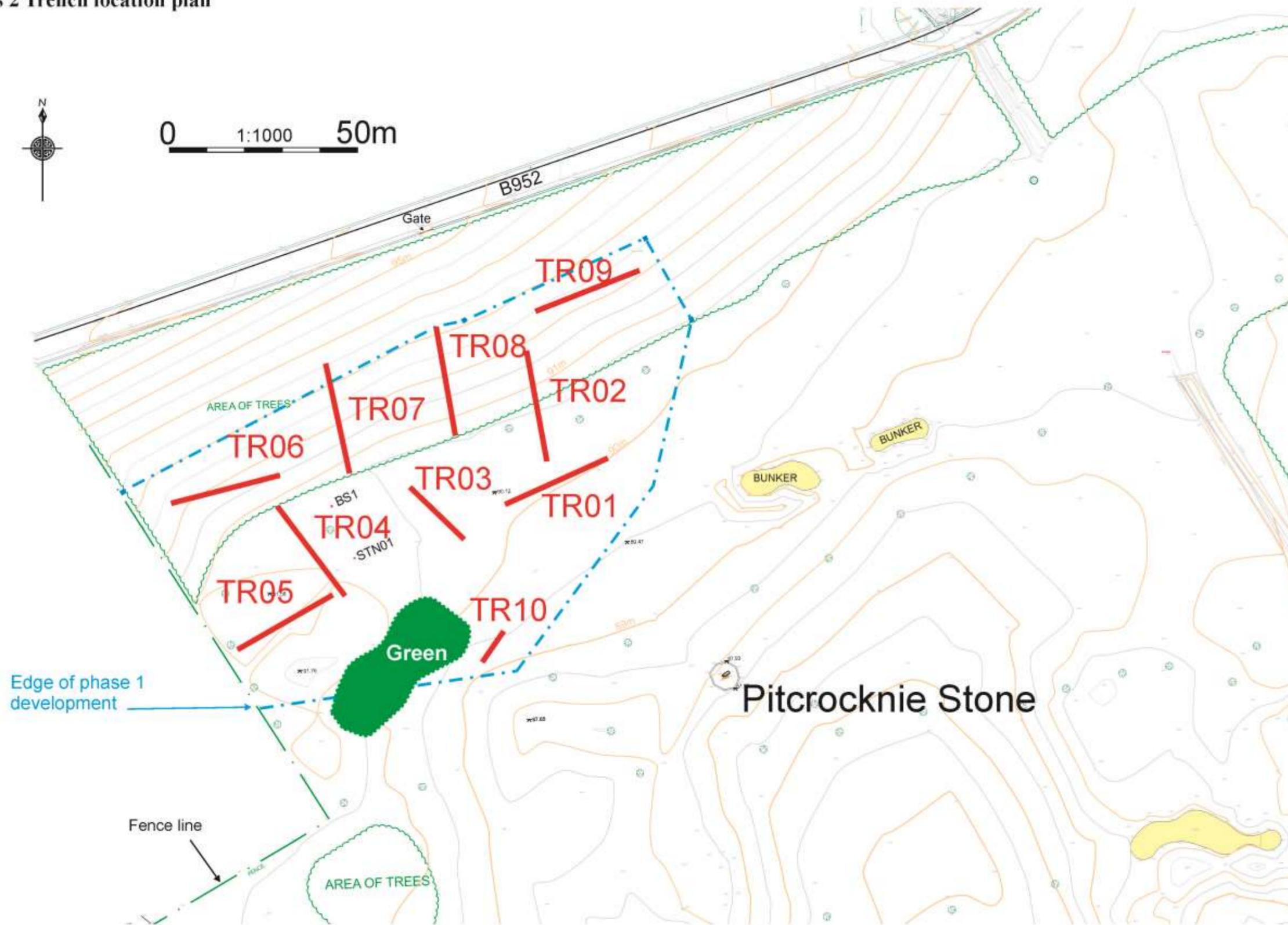
Illus 1

Site Location Plan



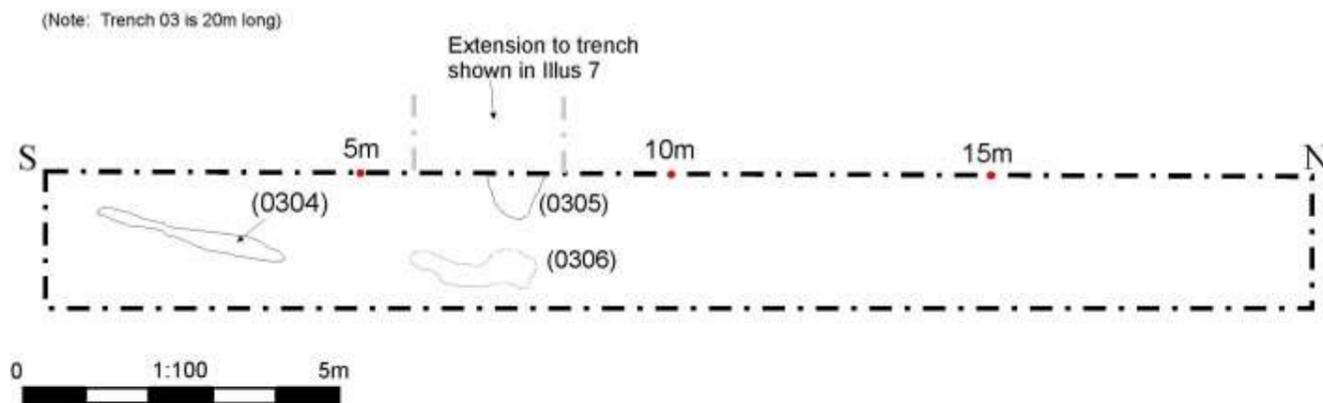
AG05

Illus 2 Trench location plan

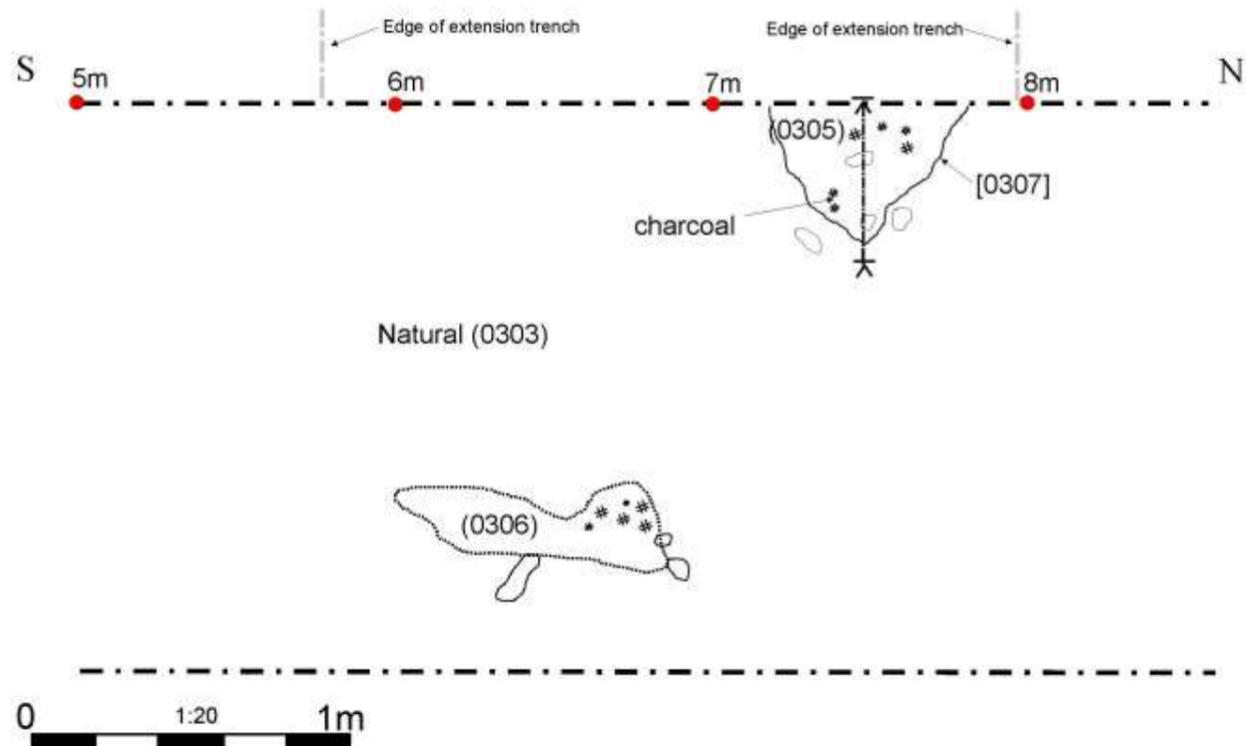


AG05

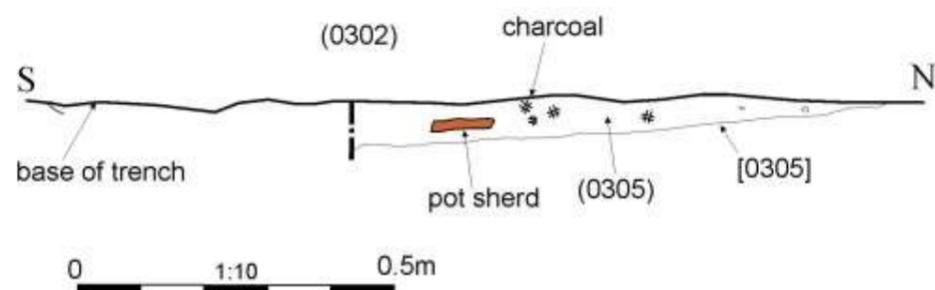
Illus 3: Plan of Trench 03



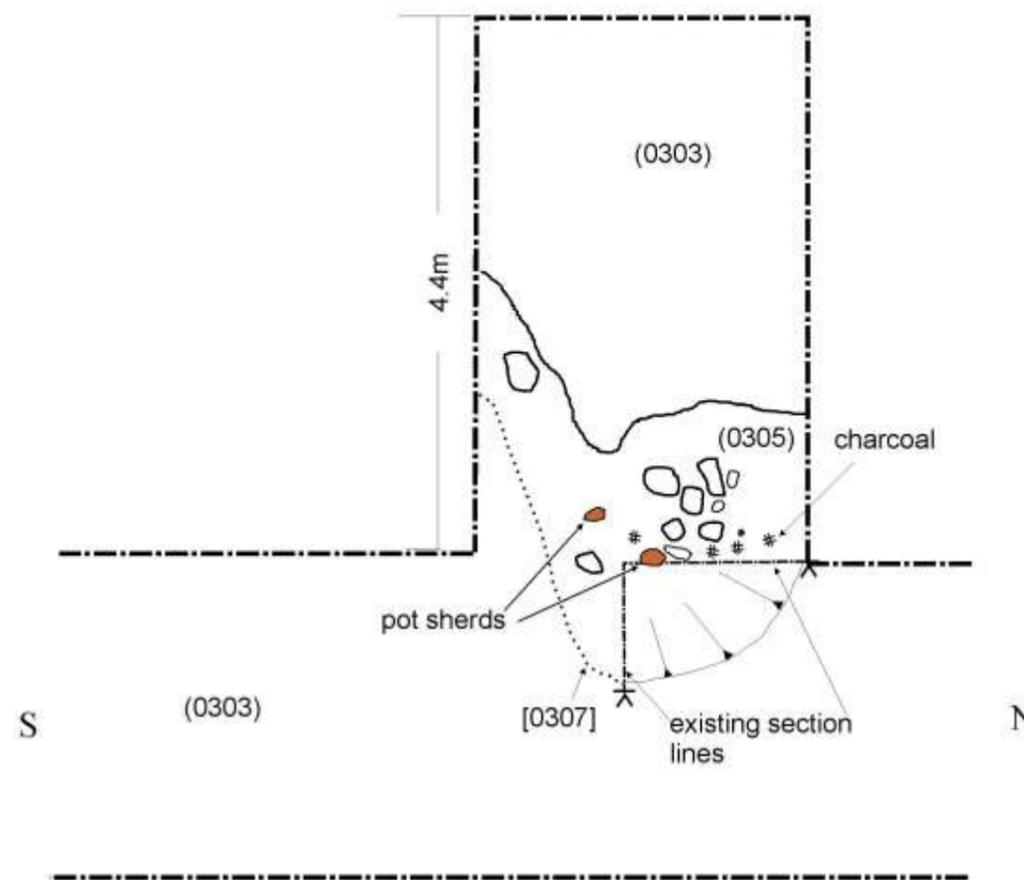
Illus 4: Trench 03, detailed plan of 0306 and 0307



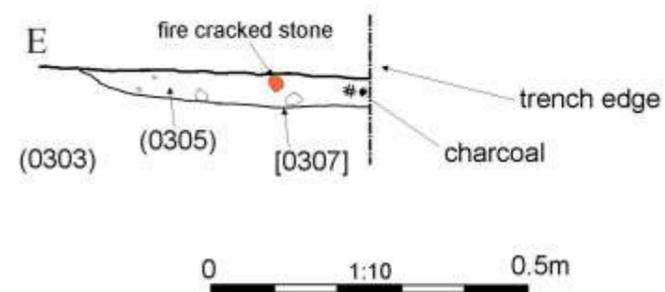
Illus 6: Trench 03 E facing section through 0305/ 0307



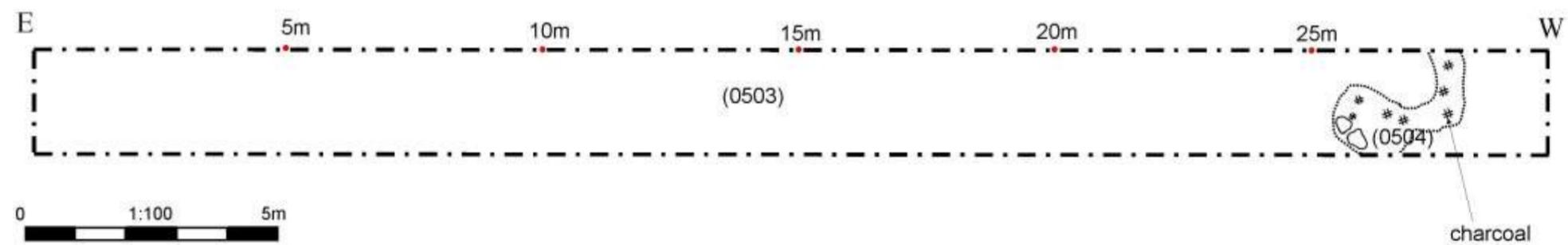
Illus 5: Sketch plan of extension to Trench 03



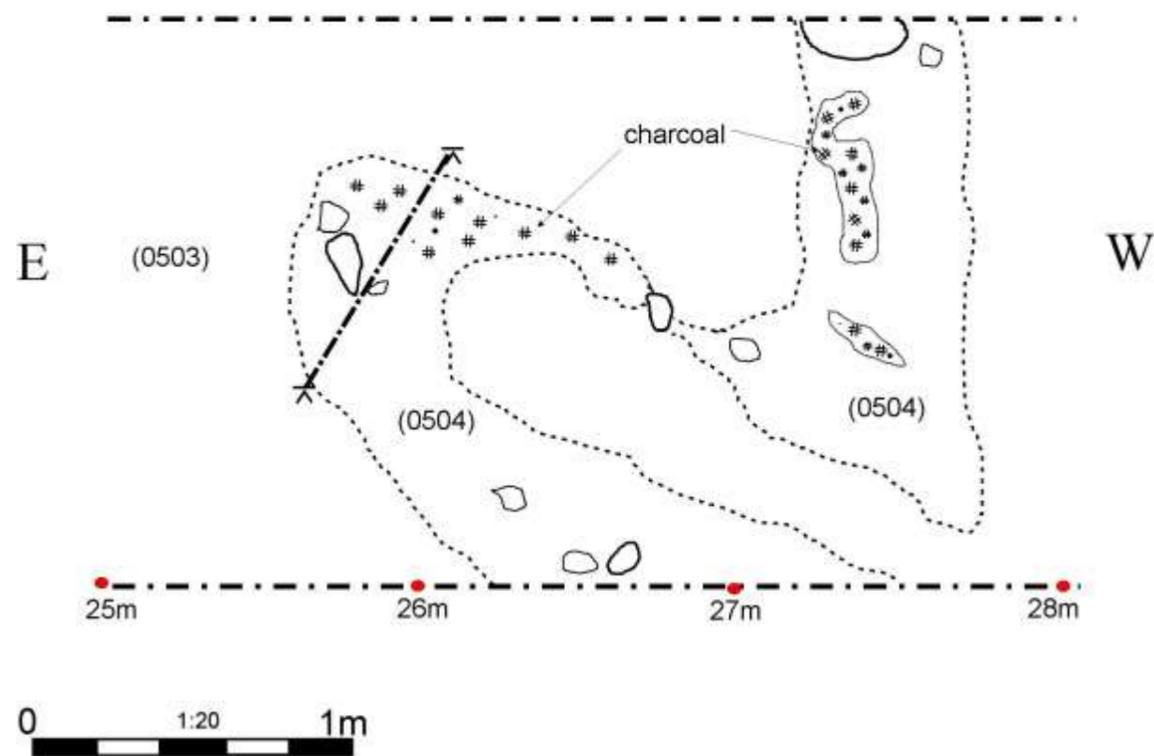
Illus 7: Trench 03 N facing section through 0305/ 0307



Illus 8: Plan of Trench 05



Illus 9: Trench 05, detailed plan of (0504)



Illus 10: SE facing section of (0504)

