



Archaeological Watching Brief
on Engineering Test Pits
Glenisla Golf Course
ALYTH
AG11

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON ENGINEERING TEST PITS
GLENISLA GOLF COURSE
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AG11**

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Illustration 02: Known Archaeology

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Illustration 04: TP 6:12 Deep sondage into natural gravel.

Illustration 05: TP 6:05 Tree stump fragments.

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Illustration 08: TP 6:04 Grey sandy clay 119.

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ABSTRACT

In November 2017, Alder Archaeology Ltd conducted a watching brief (AG11) on engineers' test pits prior to the planned conversion by Glenisla Developments Ltd of a 20th-century golf course to mainly residential use. These found mainly natural glacial deposits, and golf-course related features. No new archaeological remains were found to add to those already known, particularly the Pitcrocknie Standing Stone, and Neolithic remains excavated in 2014.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Millard Consulting, Glenisla Developments Ltd and others commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on a programme of engineering test pits in advance of Residential and Commercial development at Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth. The proposed development area is a 20th-century golf course, partly disused, on the eastern edge of Alyth, covering about 0.5 km², centred on NGR NO 25867 48874. The work (site code AG11) was undertaken during the period 06th – 10th November 2017, in fine weather conditions. The requirement was to monitor the digging of engineering test pits and boreholes. Special attention was to be paid to the areas nearest to the Pitcrocknie standing stone (though not within the scheduled area).

The work was designed to partly satisfy the archaeological Condition 8 on development application reference 09/01345/IPM.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area, especially in proximity to known areas of interest previously noted, but also more generally. The results of the watching brief will inform mitigation strategies applied to later phases of the development

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This Watching Brief is part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Sarah Winlow and Sarah Malone of PKHT for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Glenisla Developments Ltd funded this WB.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The proposed development area is a 20th-century golf course, partly disused, on the eastern edge of Alyth, covering about 0.5 km², centred on NGR NO 25867 48874. It is roughly triangular in shape, bounded to the N by the B 952 (Meethill Road), to the E by the B 954, and to the SE by the Alyth Burn, which flows W – E to join the Isla some miles to the E of the site. The Back Burn flows N - S though the site, partly culverted, down to the Alyth Burn. In the middle of the site, towards the S, there is a large pond,

apparently reflecting an earlier marsh or pond 4 (see below), but perhaps artificially adapted to the golf course landscape.

The site is generally rather flat, falling gently S toward the Alyth Burn. To the N, beyond Meethill Road, the ground rises steeply to Hill of Alyth, Hill of Loyal, and Barry Hill, surmounted by a prehistoric fortification.

To the SE, beyond the Alyth Burn, is Alyth Golf Course, not part of the present development.

There is a dense belt of woodland along the N boundary (Meethill Road), and other small woods on the site. Generally, as a former golf course, the site is in grass, with scattered trees of various sizes and ages. Part of the course is still in play, as an annexe to Alyth Golf Course, and is maintained accordingly. Elsewhere, the grass is becoming overgrown.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

No archaeological work was carried out in advance of the formation of the present golf course, but a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (AG04) was carried out at an earlier stage of the present proposals by Alder Archaeology Ltd in 2009. The Pitcrocknie Standing Stone (1) (SM 1575) is located in the NW area of the development, but this and the scheduled area around were not directly impacted upon by the present ground investigations.

An evaluation (AG05) of ten trial trenches was carried out by Alder Archaeology in July 2013 in an area to the NW of the standing stone. Following this, in April and May 2014, a small (20 m square) excavation (AG06) was conducted directly to the north-west of the standing stone. This recovered remains of a Neolithic hearth, pot and worked quartz, probably earlier than the standing stone, together with other smaller features.

Undocumented remains may well survive elsewhere, especially where landscaping for the former golf course has not disturbed them. The known features identified in 2009 are listed below.

No	Name	Comments
1	Pitcrocknie Stone	Prehistoric. Scheduled Ancient Monument. High Significance
2	Burnside	Early Settlement. Appears on Pont (c1583-96), Gordon (c1636-52), Stobie 1783, Johnson (1820), Airlie Estate Plans 1837, 1865, OS 1 st Edition 1867, 2 nd Edition 1901, 1974
3	Metalled Track	Appears on Stobie 1783, Johnson 1820. OS 1 st Edition 1867. To be retained, but could be resurfaced or upgraded.
4	Marsh or Flow. Now a pond.	Appears on OS 1 st Edition 1867. Missing on AP 1968 and OS 1974. Reinstated as pond in golf course. Not affected by roads
5	March Stone	On Airlie Estate Plan 1865. Not found in walkover.
6	Boundary	Modern. First appears on OS 1959. No significance

7	Boundary	Modern. First appears on OS 1959. No significance
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It will be seen that the standing stone (1) is by far the most important, in itself, and because of its tendency to attract other activities such as prehistoric burials around itself. The settlement of Burnside (2) existed by the 16th century, and is now reduced to a single cottage. The metalled track (3) appears by the 18th century, and may be earlier, as the road to Burnside. It still exists, and is to be retained.

The present pond (4) is on the site of an earlier marsh, and could be of some interest. The March Stone (5) is likely to be post-medieval in date, and could not be found in 2009. It is not directly impacted on by the proposed development, and is not likely to have attracted secondary activities in the same way as the standing stone.

The former boundaries (6) and (7) are modern and of no significance.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The work consisted of an archaeological watching brief on engineering trial pits and boreholes, dug to assess the underlying ground conditions and inform the design of foundations, services and infrastructure.

The site had been divided into seven areas, designated 1 – 7. Within each area, trial pits and boreholes were numbered separately, starting from 1 in each area so, for example, in Area 1, TP1:01, TP1:02, etc, BH1:01, BH1:02, and so on. In all, some 59 Trial Pits and 9 Boreholes were marked out in advance, and generally dug as marked. A small number were slightly re-located or abandoned for practical reasons on site.

There was a concentration of some 30 Trial Pits in a band along the N margin of the site, to the S of the band of trees. As it happens, this was the area of greatest archaeological interest, part of which had been previously excavated.

The Trial Pits were generally about 2 m wide and 4 m long, usually aligned approximately E – W. They were dug under continuous archaeological supervision using a wheeled excavator (similar to a JCB 3CX). The top 0.3 m or so, turf, subsoil and the top of natural gravel, was dug in spits with a smooth-edged ditching bucket. A narrower bucket, about 0.3 m wide, was then used to dig a sondage into natural gravel, typically to a final depth of 2 or 3 m below the surface.

A brief experiment was made with digging the upper turf and subsoil layers with the same 0.3 m toothless bucket, but this proved unsatisfactory both for engineering and archaeological purposes, as it was very difficult to see the upper layers clearly. This experiment was abandoned after one or two trenches.

In the case of the Boreholes, it had originally been expected that the borehole rig would work from the turf layer, and there would therefore be nothing to observe. In practice however, the borehole sites were stripped down to the top of natural gravel, in an area very similar to the Test Pits, and were therefore watched in the same way. Once the top of natural gravel was reached, the borehole rig was driven into the trench and started working, and from this point there was nothing more to observe.

2.4 Results of Investigations

The results of the watching brief are listed in detail in Appendix 01, Context Register, and Appendix 02, Photographic Register. Some adjustment of context numbers was necessary to resolve duplicate use of some numbers.

General

In almost all of the trial pits and boreholes, the sequence of deposits was as follows:- (01), a layer of turf and grey-brown topsoil, about 0.1 – 0.2 m; (02), grey-brown subsoil, 0.05 – 0.1 m; (03) natural sandy gravel, orange, shading to brown in some cases. Below (03), deeper sondages often revealed very coarse orange-brown gravel and stones (04), obviously glacial. Water appeared in the bottom of some trenches, for example Test Pits 2:05 and 3:05, at 2.5 m down, and Test Pit 6:13 at 2 m down.

There were often fragments of 18th and 19th-century china and earthenware in the turf and soil layers (01) and (02). These were probably the result of the traditional practice of spreading domestic refuse and 'night soil' onto arable fields as fertiliser. They were not retained.

There were some variations to this pattern.

Borehole 1:03

There was a layer of brown, stony, sandy silt (110) under subsoil (02), rather than the usual sandy gravel (03). What lay under (110) was not seen.

Borehole 1:05

The sequence was as normal, but there was a N – S depression (106), 0.3 m wide under (02), in the surface of (03). Its significance was unknown.

Test Pit 1:17

There was a layer of gravel (111) under topsoil (01), and over gravel (03), apparently the edge of a mound forming part of the golf course landscaping.

Test Pit 2:03

Under topsoil, there was an imported layer of smooth brown sand (11), then an imported layer of pea gravel (12), with a plastic irrigation pipe, and a layer of made ground (13) 0.35 m deep, over natural gravel 03. This was evidently a golf course feature.

Test Pit 3:03

Under topsoil, there was a thin, loose, light-brown sand layer (10), 0.10 m thick, over natural subsoil orange/brown sand/gravel 03. Electric cable and an irrigation pipe appeared at 0.50m depth. This was found on the edge of a golf course tee, an artificially levelled platform.

Test Pit 3:04

Under topsoil, there was a moderately compact humic silt (08), 0.50m thick, over natural gravel (03). It contained frequent glass, ceramic etc, possible rubbish dump material. The natural gravel (03) here contained clay (09).

Test Pit 3:05

Under topsoil there was a loose, coarse stony sand (07), 0.30 m thick, over natural orange gravel (03). This was found in a landscaped hillock, and presumed build-up for a golf course feature.

Test Pit 4:03

In Test Pit 4:03, there was some evidence of disturbance in subsoil (02) seen in the N edge of the trench, perhaps a trace of the archaeological trial trenches dug in this area in 2013.

Test Pit 4:04

The sequence was; (01), turf and topsoil; (102), a thin pebbly topsoil layer, apparently artificial, probably part of a golf course feature; (103), coarse orange brown sand and gravel, probably natural, equivalent to (03) in other pits; (104), clean sand, 1.15 m down, also natural; (105), what appeared to be solid bedrock, 1.75 – 2.05 m down.

Test Pit 4:05

A layer (107) of large boulders or perhaps the top of solid bedrock appeared under gravel (03), down to about 3 m.

Test Pit 4:07

There was a thin layer of yellow sand (108) under (03). Under (108) was a sloping rocky layer (05), perhaps an ancient shore line.

Test Pit 4:08

There was a shallow lens of clean sand (109), 1.5 m down, under coarse gravel (04).

Test Pit 5:03

There was a relict topsoil (06) under topsoil (01), more compact, 0.20 m thick, over natural orange gravel (03). It contained a single sherd of ceramic field drain.

Test Pit 6:05

Topsoil (14) was a dense dark grey clay-silt, with occasional glass and porcelain, moderately compact, 0.30 m thick, over very stony deposit (15), a possible metallated surface of 50% stone fragments, 50% silt, porcelain fragments, a farm track 0.20 m thick, over a ceramic field drain 16), and fragments of two other possible field drains. These were over blue clay 0.10m thick (17), over peat (18) containing a tree stump (19) 1.30 m below present ground surface. The stump was 0.45m diameter at the roots, with

an 0.11 m diameter trunk. The roots appeared sawn off, probably fairly recent clearance.

Test Pit 6:06

There were E – W parallel plough marks 0.2 m down, under the topsoil (01). This was probably the result of 20th-century subsoiling. There was a layer of wet clay (112) 2.1 m down, under gravel (03), and over a layer of wet clay and gravel (113), continuing in a sondage to 3.5 m down. All these layers appeared to be natural geology.

Test Pit 6:07

The turf and topsoil layer (115) contained fragments of white sanitary ware, car reflector, tile drain, copper pipe, and milk bottle glass. Under this was a layer (116) of stones and rubbish, including roof slate, and a thin layer of grey sandy clay (117) 0.65 m down, perhaps natural or perhaps bonfire wood ash. The usual stony gravel (118), similar to (03), was reached 1.5 m down. The upper layers were presumably evidence of the informal rubbish dumping which is known to have occurred in the 20th century before the creation of the golf course.

Test Pit 6:09

The topsoil (21) was a smooth clay/sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and porcelain, compact, 0.35m thick. This was over mottled brown/grey boulder clay (22), 0.40m thick, over peat (23), 0.20m thick, over blue clay (24), 0.30m thick, over dark peat (25) c.1.00m thick, over lighter brown peat (26), 2.00m + thick, containing preserved rushes etc.

Test Pit 6:10

The topsoil (27) was a mid-brown sandy silt, moderately compact, 0.25m thick. This was over orange sand/gravel hillwash (28) 0.50m thick, over leached sand (29), over peat (30) 0.50m thick, over blue clay 31).

Test Pit 6:13

There were bands of natural iron deposits in the gravel (03), about 1 m down. Under (03), there was a layer of wet clay (114) 2 m down, again presumed to be natural.

Test Pit 7:03

There was an E – W depression (119) in the surface of gravel (03), at the N end of the Test Pit. This proved to be a pipe trench containing a blue plastic irrigation pipe (120), part of the 20th-century golf course.

3 Interpretation

All the deposits seen in the test pits and boreholes seemed to be natural or related to the golf course and other modern activities. There was no evidence of significant archaeological remains.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

No new archaeological remains have come to light in the present watching brief to add to what is already known from the previous desktop and walkover survey (2009), evaluation (2013) and excavation (2014).

4.2 Previous Recommendations

Amongst other things, the 2009 report recommended targeted evaluation and excavation, which was partly carried out in 2013 and 2014, with evaluation in an area to the N of Pitcrocknie Stone, designated for an early phase of development, and excavation of remains found in the evaluation. The report on the 2014 excavation recommended a watching brief on any future groundbreaking works close to the Pitcrocknie Stone and the excavated area. The report also reiterated a recommendation of the 2013 Terms of Reference for the main road framework, that “archaeological monitoring of the topsoil strip for the main road framework will be conducted in areas considered to have archaeological potential” and that “monitoring will be reactive to results.”

4.3 Recommendations

The results of the present watching brief suggest that this strategy is broadly correct and should continue. Ground breaking works around the Pitcrocknie Stone and close to the 2014 excavation should be archaeologically monitored. The topsoil strip for the main road framework should also be monitored if and when it is close to areas of archaeological potential, ie the stone, the 2014 excavation, the former settlement of Burnside, and the track which appears on Stobie’s plan of 1783.

As recommended in 2013, ‘monitoring will be reactive to results’, ie may be stepped up where results are significant, and curtailed where unproductive.

These recommendations are subject to approval by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Previous recommendations to preserve and enhance the setting of the stone and other monuments are not affected by the results of the present watching brief.

5 Bibliography

Brown, G. (2013) *Archaeological Evaluation, Glenisla Golf Course, Pitcrocknie, Alyth, AG05*, Perth, Alder Archaeology Ltd (unpublished)

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Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Old No</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	-	General	Turf and grey-brown topsoil, stripped together, typically 0.15 - 0.2 m total. TP 4:03, teacup fragments. TP 1:02, 1:05, 1:07, China fragments. TP 1:09, teapot fragments. TP 2:04, 05, TP 5:01, 02, 03, porecelain fragments. TP 6:06, Possible E – W plough lines about 0.2 m down, Modern subsoiling.
02	-	General	Grey-brown subsoil under 01. Sometimes smooth yellow-brown subsoil. Typically 0.05 - 0.1 m. BH 4:01, One fragment white china, 18 th – 19 th Cent. BH 4:02, China teacup fragment. TP 4:03, disturbed area in N edge of trench. Old trial trench?
03	-	General	Orange sand with frequent irregular pebbles. Natural gravel. In some places more brown in colour. TP 6:13, natural iron deposits about 1 m down.
04	-	TP 4:02, 4:03, 4:08, etc.	Orange-brown coarse glacial gravel, 04 - 0.5 m down, under 03.
05	-	TP 4:07	Sloping rocky layer under 108. Old shore line?
06	-	TP 5:03	Relict topsoil under topsoil 01, more compact, 0.20 m thick. Over natural orange gravel 03. Single sherd of ceramic field drain.
07	-	TP 3:05	Under topsoil, loose, coarse stony sand 0.30m thick, over natural orange gravel 03. Found in landscaped hillock, presumed build-up for golf course feature.
08	-	TP 3:04	Under topsoil, moderately compact humic silt, 0.50m thick, over natural gravel 03. Frequent glass, ceramic etc, possible rubbish dump material.
09	-	TP 3:04	Clay in natural gravel 03.
10	-	TP 3:03	Under topsoil, thin, loose, light-brown sand 0.10m thick, over natural subsoil orange/brown sand/gravel 03. Electric cable and irrigation pipe at 0.50m depth. Found on edge of golf course tee, artificially levelled platform.
11	-	TP 2:03	Under topsoil, smooth brown sand (imported) over pea gravel 12. On green close to bunker. Golf course feature.
12	-	TP 2:03	Pea gravel (imported), with plastic irrigation pipe. Under 11, over 13. Golf course feature.
13	-	TP 2:03	Made ground, 0.35m thick, under 13, over natural subsoil 03. Golf course feature.
14	-	TP 6:05	Topsoil, dense dark grey clay-silt, with occasional glass, porcelain, moderately compact, 0.30m thick. Over 15.
15	-	TP 6:05	Under 16. Very stony deposit, possible metallised surface of 50% stone fragments, 50% silt, with porcelain fragments, farm track 0.20m thick. Over 17.

17	-	TP 6:05	Under 15. Ceramic field drain, and fragments of two other possible field drains. Over 18.
18	-	TP 6:05	Blue clay 0.10m thick. Over peat 19.
19	-	TP 6:05	Under 18. Peat, containing tree stump (20), 1.30m below present ground surface.
20	-	TP 6:05	Tree stump in peat 19, 1.30m below present ground surface. Stump is 0.45m diameter at the roots, 0.11m diameter trunk. Roots appear sawn off, probably fairly recent clearance.
21	-	TP6:09	Topsoil smooth clay/sand, occasional charcoal flecks and porcelain, compact, 0.35m thick. Over 22.
22	-	TP6:09	Under 21. Mottled brown/grey boulder clay, 0.40m thick. Over 23.
23	-	TP6:09	Under 22. Peat, 0.20m thick. Over 24.
24	-	TP6:09	Under 23. Blue clay, 0.30m thick. Over 25.
25	-	TP6:09	Under 24. Dark peat c.1.00m thick. Over 26
26	-	TP6:09	Under 25. Lighter brown peat 2.00m + thick containing preserved rushes etc.
27	-	TP6:10	Topsoil mid-brown sandy silt, moderately compact, 0.25m thick. Over 28.
28	-	TP6:10	Under 27. Orange sand/gravel hillwash 0.50m thick. Over 29.
29	-	TP6:10	Under 28. Leached sand. Over 30.
30	-	TP6:10	Under 29. Peat 0.50m thick, over 31.
31	-	TP6:10	Under 30. Blue clay.
102	02	TP 4:04	Pebbly topsoil, Mixed with coarse gravel. Under 01, over 103. Made up layer, part of golf course feature?
103	03	TP 4:04	Coarse orange brown sand and gravel. Under 102. Perhaps natural.
104	04	TP 4:04	Clean and sandy natural deposit at 1.15 m down. Under 103.
105	05	TP 4:04	Solid bedrock, 1.75 m – 2.05 m down. Under 104.
106	04	BH 1:05	N – S depression, 0.3 m wide. Under 02, in surface of 03.
107	03	TP 4:05	Deep solid natural, large boulders, down to 3 m. Under 03.
108	03	TP 4:07	Layer of yellow sand, natural, under 03, over 05.
109	04	TP 4:08	Clean sand, 1.5 m down, shallow lens. Under 04
110	03	BH 1:03	Brown stony sandy silt. Under 02.

111	02	TP 1:17	Gravel. Edge of mound. Under 01, over 03.
112	03	TP 6:06	Wet clay, 2.1 m down. Under 03
113	04	TP 6:06	Wet clay and gravel. 3.5 m down. Detail in sondage. Under 112.
114	03	TP 6:13	Wet clay, 2 m down. Under 03. Compare 112.
115	01	TP 6:04	Turf and topsoil. Fragments of sanitary ware, car reflector, tile drain, copper pipe, milk bottle.
116	02	TP 6:04	Stone and gravel and rubbish. Roof slate. Under 115.
117	03	TP 6:04	Grey sandy clay, 0.65 m down.. Under 116
118	04	TP 6:04	Usual stony gravel, 1.5 m down. Under 117. Compare 03.
119	03	TP 7:03	E – W depression in surface of 03, at N end of trench. Pipe trench.
120	04	TP 7:03	Plastic irrigation pipe in trench 119.

Some contexts re-numbered in post-excavation to eliminate re-use of numbers.

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
		06th November 2017	
001-3	TP 5:01	Location shots, pre-ex	NW, N
004	TP 5:01	Working shot, stripping	NW
005	TP 5:01	Topsoil	SW
006-8	TP 5:01	Working shots, stripping	SW, SE
009	TP 5:01	Post-ex to subsoil	SE
010-11	TP 5:02	Location shots	E
012	TP 5:02	Working shot, stripping	SE
013-14	TP 5:02	Buried irrigation pipe in TP	S
015	TP 5:02	Extension avoiding pipe	NW
016	TP 5:02	Subsoil	N

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
017-19	TP 5:03	Location shots	N, S
020-21	TP 5:03	Working shots, stripping	N
022-24	TP 5:03	Subsoil	N
025-26	TP 3:05	Location shots	N, S
027	TP 3:05	Subsoil	S
028-29	Additional TP	Location shots, unscheduled TP	E, SE
030	Additional TP	Subsoil	S
031-33	TP 3:04	Location shots, with Pitcrocknie Stone	N, NW
034	TP 3:04	Working shot, stripping	SW
035	TP 3:04	Topsoil 08	S
036	TP 3:04	Detail, porcelain fragment from topsoil	S
037	TP 3:04	Subsoil	S
038-40	TP 3:03	Location shots	E, W
041-3	TP 3:03	Working shots, stripping	E
044	TP 3:03	Fully excavated (sides collapsing)	E
045-46	TP 3:02	Location shots	N, S
047-8	TP 3:02	Working shots, stripping	E
049-50	TP 3:02	Subsoil	N
051-52	TP 3:01	Location shots	E
053-54	TP 3:01	Working shots, stripping	E
055	TP 3:01	Subsoil	E
056-58	TP 2:01	Location shots	N
059	TP 2:01	Working shot, stripping	N
060	TP 2:01	Subsoil	N
061	TP 2:01	Post-ex	N

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
062 - 4	TP2:03	Preparation and CAT scanning.	NNW
065 - 6	TP2:03	Stripping turf and topsoil, exposing imported smooth sand and pea gravel.	NNW
067	TP2:03	Sondage into made ground and natural gravel.	NNW
068	TP2:04	Preparation.	W
069 - 70	TP2:04	Preparation.	NW
071	TP2:04	Stripping turf.	NW
072 - 3	TP2:04	Subsoil exposed.	NW
074	TP2:04	Sondage in natural gravel.	NW
075 - 7	TP2:05	Preparation.	NW
078	TP2:05	Stripping turf.	W
079	TP2:05	Plough furrows in natural gravel.	W
080	TP2:05	Sondage in natural gravel.	W
081	TP2:05	Sondage in natural gravel. Daylight fading.	W
		07th November 2017	
082	TP6:01	Preparation.	W
083	TP6:01	Preparation.	NW
084	TP6:01	Stripping turf.	W
085 - 6	TP6:01	Plough furrows in natural gravel.	W
087	TP6:01	Sondage in natural gravel.	W
088 - 90	TP6:03	Preparation.	E
091	TP6:03	Stripping turf.	E
092	TP6:03	Natural gravel exposed.	E
093	TP6:03	Natural gravel exposed.	N
094	TP6:03	Sondage in natural gravel.	N
095 - 7	TP6:06	Preparation.	N
098 - 9	TP6:06	Stripping turf.	N

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
100	TP6:06	Gravel subsoil exposed.	ENE
102	TP6:06	Sondage in natural gravel.	ENE
103	TP6:07	Preparation.	NNW
105	TP6:07	Stripping turf.	N
106	TP6:07	Gravel subsoil exposed.	N
107	TP6:07	Sondage in natural gravel.	N
108	TP6:12	Preparation.	N
109	TP6:12	Preparation.	NW
110	TP6:12	Preparation.	NNW
111	TP6:12	Stripping turf.	NNW
112 - 3	TP6:12	Gravel subsoil exposed.	N
114	TP6:12	Sondage in natural gravel.	N
115	TP6:02	Preparation.	NW
116	TP6:02	Preparation.	NE
117	TP6:02	Preparation.	W
118	TP6:02	Stripping turf.	W
119	TP6:02	Stripping turf.	WSW
120	TP6:02	Gravel subsoil exposed.	WSW
121 - 2	TP6:02	Sondage in natural gravel.	WSW
123 - 4	TP6:09	Preparation.	NW
125	TP6:09	Preparation.	W
126	TP6:09	Stripping turf.	W
127	TP6:09	Smooth clay/sand topsoil exposed.	W
128 - 9	TP6:09	Mottled brown/grey boulder clay.	W
130 - 1	TP6:09	Sondage in clay and peat.	W
132	TP6:09	Clay and peat in section.	NW
133 - 4	TP6:09	Clay and peat in section.	N

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
135	TP6:09	Sondage in clay and peat.	W
136	TP6:09	Upcast clay and peat from sondage.	W
137	TP6:09	Sondage in clay and peat.	W
138 - 9	TP6:05	Preparation.	E
140	TP6:05	Stripping turf.	E
141	TP6:05	Dark clay silt topsoil exposed.	E
142 - 4	TP6:05	Stony deposit exposed, possible metallated surface.	E
145	TP6:05	Blue clay exposed.	E
146 - 54	TP6:05	Peat with tree stump.	E
155 - 6	TP6:05	Upcast tree stump fragments.	
157 - 8	TP6:10	Preparation.	NW
159 - 60	TP6:10	Stripping turf.	NNE
161	TP6:10	Gravel subsoil exposed.	NNE
1623	TP6:10	Sondage in natural gravel.	NNE
163	TP6:10	Sondage into peat and blue clay.	NNE
164 - 5	TP6:14	Preparation.	NE
166	TP6:14	Preparation.	E
167	TP6:14	Stripping turf.	E
168	TP6:14	Gravel subsoil exposed.	E
169 - 70	TP6:14	Sondage in natural gravel.	E
171 - 3	TP6:11	Preparation.	W
174 - 5	TP6:11	Stripping turf.	W
176 - 7	TP6:11	Gravel subsoil exposed.	W
178	TP6:11	Sondage in natural gravel.	W
179	TP6:15	Preparation.	N
180 - 1	TP6:15	Preparation.	NW

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
182	TP6:15	Topsoil exposed.	NW
		08th Nov 2017	
001	BH 4:01	Start of excavation. Turf and topsoil 01	N
002	BH 4:01	Natural gravel 03	N
003	BH 4:02	Starting BH 4:02	N
004-5	BH 4:02	Natural Gravel 03	W
006	BH 4:03	Turf 01	W
007	BH 4:03	Natural Gravel 03	N
008	BH 4:01	Borehole rig at work	NW
009	TP 4:01	Turf and topsoil 01	E
010-11	TP 4:01	Natural Gravel 03	E
012	TP 4:01	Sondage in Gravel 03, 2 m deep.	E
013	TP 4:02	Turf and topsoil 01	E
014	TP 4:02	Orange brown sand with boulders 02	E
015	TP 4:02	Natural Gravel 03	E
016	TP 4:03	View to Pitcrocknie Stone.	SSE
017	TP 4:03	Turf and Topsoil 01	E
018	TP 4:03	Disturbed area in N edge of trench. Old trial trench?	N
019	TP 4:03	Yellow Sand and boulders 03	E
020	TP 4:03	Coarse Natural Gravel 03	E
021	BH 1:01	Orange Sand and Gravel 03	E
022-3	BH 1:04	View to Pitcrocknie Stone.	SW
024	BH 1:05	Turf and topsoil 01	W
025	BH 1:05	Pebbly subsoil 02	W
026	BH 1:05	Yellow sand and stones 03 N – S depression 106.	W

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
027	BH 1:02	Coarse Glacial Gravel 03	W
028-9	TP 4:04	Coarse orange brown sand and gravel 103	E
030	TP 4:04	Sondage down to solid rock 105.	E
031	TP 4:05	Grey Brown orange coarse gravel 03	E
032	TP 4:05	Deep sondage in natural gravel 107	E
033	TP 4:05	Deep sondage in natural gravel 107	E
034	TP 4:06	View to Pitcrocknie Stone	SSE
035	TP 4:06	Coarse yellow sand and gravel 03	E
036	TP 4:06	Deep sondage into natural sand and gravel. Change about 0.7 m down.	E
037	TP 4:07	Deep sondage into natural yellow sand 108	SE
038	TP 4:07	Deep sondage into sloping rocky layer 05. Old shore line?	SW
039	TP 4:07	Deep sondage into sloping rocky layer 05. Old shore line?	NW
040	TP 4:08	Brown stony subsoil 03	ENE
041	TP 4:08	Sondage in Natural gravel 04, slopes down E – W.	NE
042	TP 4:08	Deep Sondage in gravel 04 shows clean sand 109, 1.5 m down.	ESE
043	BH 1:06	Brown gravel and stones 03	W
044	BH 1:03	Brown stony sandy silt 110	W
		09th Nov 2017	
045	TP 1:01	Yellow Stony Gravel 03	E
046	TP 1:01	Sondage into yellow Stony Gravel 03	E
047	TP 1:02	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
048	TP 1:02	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
049	TP 1:03	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
050	TP 1:03	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
051	TP 1:04	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E

<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
052	TP 1:04	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
053	TP 1:05	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
054	TP 1:05	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
055	TP 1:06	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
056	TP 1:06	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03.	E
057	TP 1:07	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
058	TP 1:07	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
059	TP 1:08	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
060	TP 1:08	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
061	TP 1:09	Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
062	TP 1:09	Sondage into Orange Stony Gravel 03	E
063	TP 1:10	Turf and topsoil 01.	E
064	TP 1:10	Stony gravel 03	E
065	TP 1:12	Turf and topsoil 01.	W
066	TP 1:12	Gravel and sand 03	W
067	TP 1:15	Pitcrocknie Stone.	SW
068	TP 1:15	Gravel and sand 03	W
069	TP 1:17	Deep sand, gravel and stones 03	N
070	TP 1:19	Gravel and sand 03	W
071	TP 1:19	Gravel and sand 03	W
072	TP 1:20	Gravel and sand 03	E
073	TP 1:20	Gravel and sand 03. Sondage.	E
		10th Nov 2017	
074	TP 2:02	Turf and topsoil 01 stripped to expose light brown stony gravel 02. Possible E – W plough lines, modern subsoiling.	E
075	TP 2:02	Sondage dug in gravel 03.	E
076	TP 6:06	Turf and topsoil 01 stripped to expose light brown stony gravel 03	SE

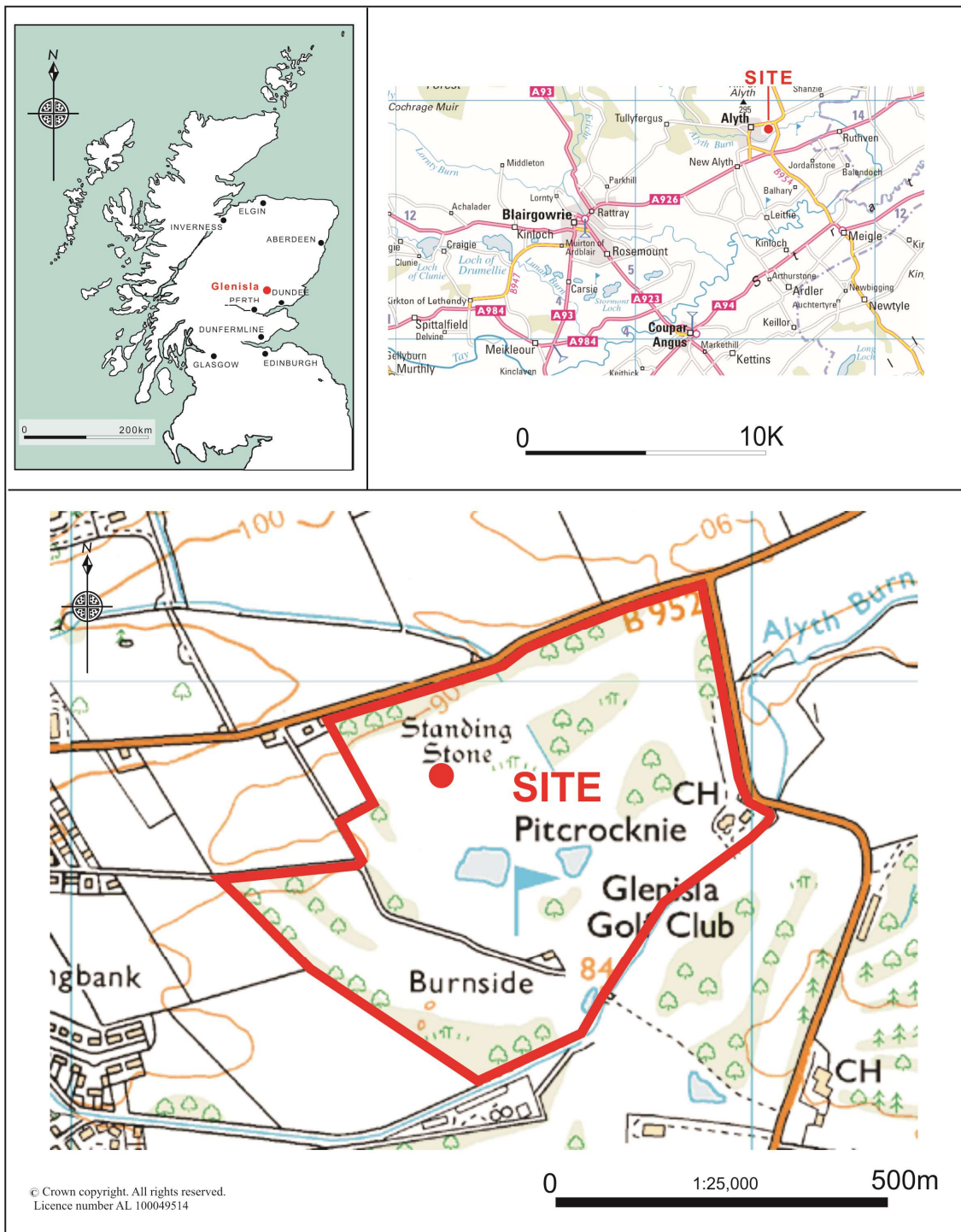
<i>Image</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
077	TP 6:06	Sondage dug in gravel 03. Wet Clay 112, 2.1 m down.	SE
078	TP 6:06	Detail of sondage. Wet clay and gravel 113, 3.5 m down.	SE
079	TP 6:13	Turf and topsoil 01 stripped to expose stony gravel 03.	W
080	TP 6:13	Turf and topsoil 01 stripped to expose stony gravel 03.	W
081	TP 6:13	Sondage dug in gravel 03. Natural iron deposits ~ 1 m down. Clay 114 and water ~ 2 m down.	W
082	TP 6:16	Turf and topsoil 01 stripped to expose stony gravel 03.	W
083	TP 6:16	Sondage dug in gravel 03.	W
084	TP 6:16	Sondage dug in gravel 03.	W
085	-	Barry Hill Fort	NE
086	TP 6:04	Starting to excavate beside Pond. View N to Hill of Loyal and Barry Hill Fort.	N
087	TP 6:04	Turf and topsoil 01 and stony gravel 02 excavated down to grey sandy clay 119, 0.65 m down.	E
088	TP 6:04	Detail of grey sandy clay 119, 0.65 m down.	E
089	TP 6:04	Deep Sondage dug in gravel 03 and grey sandy clay 119. Reveals usual stony gravel natural 120 at 1.5 m down.	E
090	TP 6:04	Detail of stony gravel natural 120 at 1.5 m down. Orange staining.	E
091	TP 7:03	Digging down through topsoil 01 and gravel 03.	N
092	TP 7:03	Sondage dug in gravel 03. Blue plastic irrigation pipe 120 in foreground.	N
093	TP 7:02	Digging down through topsoil 01 and gravel 03.	N
094	TP 7:02	Sondage dug in gravel 03.	N
095	-	Hill of Loyal	N
096	-	Barry Hill Fort	N
097	TP 7:01	Digging down through topsoil 01 and subsoil 02, darker and dirtier than usual subsoil, to 0.45 m down, sand and gravel 03.	N
098	TP 7:01	Sondage dug in sand and gravel 03, sandier than usual.	N

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

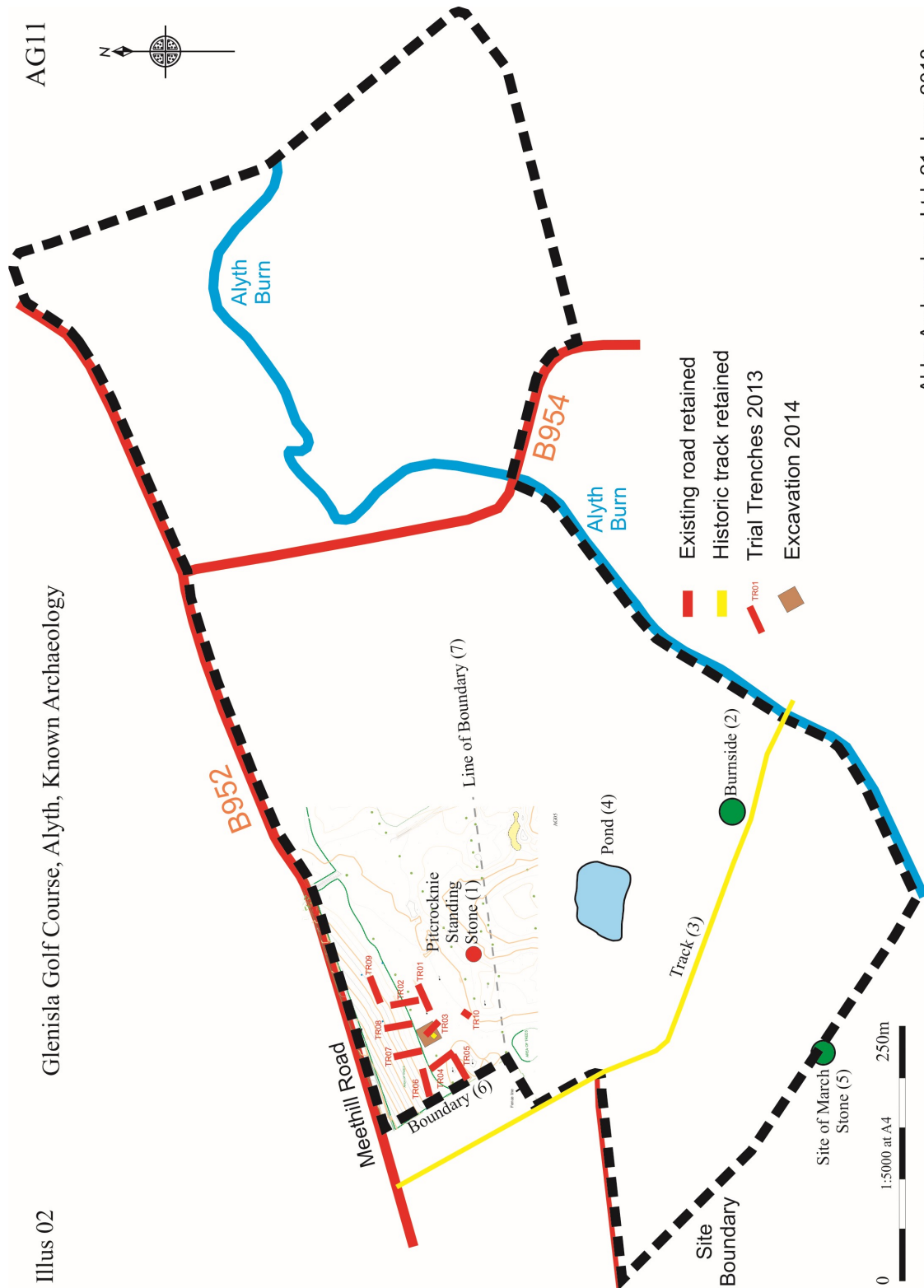
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glenisla Golf Course, WB on Test Pits
PROJECT CODE:	AG11
PARISH:	Alyth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Bowler
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief on Test Pits
NMRS NO(S):	NO24NE 20
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Standing Stone.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 25867 48874
START DATE (this season)	06 November 2017
END DATE (this season)	10 November 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	DBA and Walkover 2009, Evaluation 2013 (<i>DES 2013</i>), Excavation 2014 (<i>DES 2014</i>).
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	In November 2017, Alder Archaeology Ltd conducted a watching brief (AG11) on engineers' test pits prior to the planned conversion by Glenisla Developments Ltd of a 20th-century golf course to mainly residential use. These found mainly natural glacial deposits, and golf-course related features. No new archaeological remains were found to add to those already known, particularly the Pitcrocknie Standing Stone, and Neolithic remains excavated in 2014.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching Brief
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Glenisla Developments Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES National Record of the Historic Environment (intended)

Illus 1

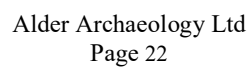
Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth, Location



AG11
2018 Alder Archaeology Ltd



Alder Archaeology Ltd, 21 June 2018



Illus 04-6

Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth

AG11



Illus 04: TP 6:12
Deep sondage into natural gravel



Illus 05: TP 6:05 Tree stump fragments



Illus 06: BH 4:01 Borehole rig at work

Alder Archaeology Ltd, 26 June 2018

Illus 07-9

Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth

AG11



Illus 07: TP 6:04 Excavating beside pond.
View N to Hill of Loyal and Barry Hill Fort



Illus 08: TP 6:04 Grey sandy clay 19



Illus 09: Barry Hill Fort

Alder Archaeology Ltd, 26 June 2018