

Archaeological Watching Brief  
Glenisla Golf Course  
Alyth  
PERTH & KINROSS  
AG13



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**GLENISLA GOLF COURSE  
ALYTH  
PERTH & KINROSS**

**AG13**

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*Illustration 1: Site location plan*

*Illustration 2: Location of archaeological sites within Phase I development area*

*Illustration 3: NE-facing section and post-ex plan, pit [004]*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Archaeological monitoring was maintained on topsoil stripping of Phase I of a residential and commercial development at the disused Glenisla Golf Course, centred on NO 25867 48874. The work (site code AG13) was undertaken during the period 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019 in fine, dry weather conditions. This phase centred on the Pitcrocknie Standing Stone (SM1575) in the NW of the former course, the monument being protected by ring-fencing to a radius of 11.00m. A pit, of presumed prehistoric origin and containing a concentration of boulders and lenses of charcoal including charred hazelnut shell, was exposed close to the location of a 2014 excavation which recorded a structured deposition of pottery and a hearth feature, both of Neolithic date. No other significant features resulted from the watching brief.*

# **1 Background**

## **1.1 Introduction**

Glenisla Developments Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on Phase 1 of a Residential and Commercial development at Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth. The development area is a 20<sup>th</sup>-century golf course, now disused, on the eastern edge of Alyth, covering about 0.5 km<sup>2</sup>, centred on NGR NO 25867 48874. The work (site code AG13) was undertaken during the period 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019 in fine, dry weather conditions. The requirement was to monitor work on the first phase of the development, in the NW corner of the site. Special attention was to be paid to groundworks in the vicinity of the Pitcrocknie Stone, (a standing stone of presumed Neolithic/Early Bronze Age origin), the creation of a new road system and the site of an excavation carried out by Alder in 2014.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 18/01214/AMM, for matters specified under Condition 1 of planning consent 16/01595/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.

## **1.3 Reporting**

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this phase of the watching brief. Subsequent phases of the same development will be covered by separate reports as they arise. Copies will be sent to the client, The National Record of the Historic Environment at Historic Environment Scotland, and Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record.

## **1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues**

This watching brief is part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. Subsequent phases of the development may or may not require their own watching briefs, as determined by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

## **1.5 Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank Andrew Spence of Project Management Scotland and Graeme Geddes of Geddes Group for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Glenisla Developments funded this watching brief.

# **2 Details of Work**

## **2.1 The Site (Illus 1)**

The development area is a 20<sup>th</sup>-century golf course, partly disused, on the eastern edge of Alyth, covering about 0.5 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 through 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, 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.

The planned development is divided into phases, to be completed over the next few years. Phase I, the subject of this report, comprises work in the NW corner of the former course, with the construction of a care home and housing served by an accompanying new road system connecting with the B 952

## **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) were carried out at an earlier stage of the proposals for the present development by Alder Archaeology Ltd in 2009. The Pitcrocknie Standing Stone (SM 1575) is located in the NW area of the site, within the Phase I area of the development.

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. Subsequent to this, engineering test pits excavated across the former golf course in 2017 to determine soil conditions were monitored by Alder, with negative results (AG11).

## **2.3 Archaeological Method**

The Pitcrocknie Stone was fenced off to prevent accidental damage from construction vehicles during the development work. A post and wire fence was erected in a ring with a radius of 11.00m, surrounding the stone.

Topsoil stripping was monitored on site by an archaeologist. Areas to the S and E of the Pitcrocknie Stone were found during the 2017 monitoring to have been heavily landscaped during the creation of the golf course; this was borne out by observation during the present works. Monitoring was accordingly terminated in these areas, the

remainder of which were stripped by bulldozer. However, all stripping in close proximity to the Stone was accomplished by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under close observation, the same applying to the excavation of the new road layout. Furthermore, a rectangular area 100.00m in length was stripped under the same conditions to the NW of the stone, running W from the main N-S new road to the W site boundary and including the site of the 2014 excavation.

## 2.4 Results of Investigations

Across the NW of the site, topsoil (001) was a dark grey sandy silt, loose to moderately loose and averaging 0.40-0.50m thick; to the S of the 2014 excavation area, where a fairway ran into a landscaped green, this was interrupted by lenses of pea gravel and plastic irrigation pipes as per the 2017 watching brief. Natural subsoil (002) consisted of a moderately compact, yellow-orange sand/gravel mix.

At NO 25480 48936, 99.00m NW of the Pitcrocknie Stone and 18.00m from the NE corner of the 2014 trench, a pit cut [004] was exposed at the interface of (001) and (002), at a depth of 0.32m below the un-stripped ground surface. This feature measured 1.30m NW-SE x 2.30m NE-SW, with an irregular sub-circular plan and sides that were steep near the upper lip and slightly bowed outwards towards the scooped base, reaching a maximum depth of 0.35m. Cut into sandy natural subsoil, the pit included several cobbles embedded in its base and two smaller scoops on its NE and SW sides, both around 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m depth. The main fill (005) consisted of a dark grey sandy silt, moderately loose, forming a matrix containing a deposit of grey cobbles and small boulders up to 0.40m diameter, distributed across the fill throughout the pit with no apparent structure but comprising c.50% of (005) and with the largest stones concentrated around the centre of the feature. The silt component was sampled (sample 02) for the presence of lithics and/or ceramics, although none were detected during excavation. Around the outer edges of (005), discrete lenses of charcoal and silt (006) were present in the sides of cut [004], averaging 0.15m deep from just below the upper lip; these included very visible fragments of carbonized hazelnut shell and were sampled (sampled 01) to obtain a C14 date of the feature. The lower fill (007), approximately 0.10m thick, was present across the whole base but particularly in the sides below (006); it was formed of a mixture of redeposited sand/gravel natural and mid-grey silt. No finds were recovered from pit [004] during excavation, but the presence of processed hazelnut shell is a likely indicator of a prehistoric origin, potentially similar to the hearth and structured deposit excavated in 2014.

At NO 25478 48922, 14.00m W of pit [004], a linear feature [008] with a very loose fill (009) of topsoil containing fragments of white porcelain (not retained) was exposed at 0.30m – 0.40m below the un-stripped surface. With a somewhat sinuous plan, the feature extended for 7.80m on an approximately N-S alignment, meandering E-W and back, petering out at its N end. It measured 0.90m – 1.20m wide, with a gently sloping profile and generally level base, as exposed in three sondages excavated along its length at 1.00m intervals, which measured 0.11m, 0.15m and 0.18m deep (N-S), cut into the natural subsoil (002). The feature appeared to represent part of the base of a former watercourse, possibly a drainage feature pre-dating the golf course.

The E edge of the 2014 trench was noted at NO 25477 48897 (SE end), visible as a straight-sided black silt strip, 0.02m – 0.05m thick over natural subsoil (002) at 0.58m below the un-stripped ground surface, up to 1.40m wide and aligned NW-SE. Just E of

the trench at NO 25474 48904, a nebulous cut (011) with an irregular outline measuring 0.94m E-W x 0.38m (max) N-S, with a fill (012) of hard, compact grey clay silt 0.05m thick was a slight, probably natural feature which resembled some of the smaller features excavated in 2014, most of which were probably burrows or root channels. Within the trench area, a fractured slab of red sandstone, in the approximate location of the Neolithic hearth, may have been part of the excavated stone setting.

An area of hardstanding (022) was exposed at NO 25461 48895, on the NW edge of the 2014 trench and presumed to be a continuation of a modern ramp exposed during the earlier excavation; it lay directly over natural subsoil. It consisted of very compact gravel and small cobbles in a dark grey silt, from 0.60m below the un-stripped ground surface at the S end to 0.20m below at the N, a distance of 15.60m. The spread continued W for c.9.00m before giving way to topsoil and natural subsoil once more, although small lenses (025) of hardstanding continued intermittently for another 10.00m, across a natural hummock. Beyond this, at NO 25443 48888, the base of a 2013 evaluation trench was encountered on a NW-SE alignment, measuring 3.00m wide and 10.00m long. Also close to the NW corner of the 2014 trench, around NO 25460 48900, natural features (023) and (024), both either root channels or burrows, were recorded due to their similarity to features excavated in 2014.

Stripping to the S, W and E of the Stone, outside the fenced area, revealed subsoil that included occasional deposits of manganese, but which was otherwise the same as elsewhere- ie, a hard, orange gravel/sand mix. No features were exposed in these locations, which had been found during 2017 monitoring to have been landscaped. The topsoil to the W and E of the Stone was particularly thin (0.20-0.30m maximum), with occasional tree boles noted to the E (where trees and bushes were removed prior to stripping). The new road corridor excavated from 21.00m N of the Stone to the gate accessing the Alyth road revealed occasional porcelain (not retained) within the topsoil, suggesting ploughing or landscaping. The topsoil itself declined in thickness from 0.40m at the start point to 0.20m 33.00m N of the stone; 60.00m N of the stone, occasional boulders were noted in the subsoil, which was otherwise the same as elsewhere. At NO 25514 48912, a rectangular cut [013] was exposed measuring 1.60m x 1.30m, filled with a loose, dark stony silt, essentially topsoil, no more than 0.08m thick; this feature represented the base of a 2017 engineering test pit.

Further N, bush and boulder boles (014), (016), were noted, along with an amorphous patch of burnt subsoil (018) and lens of charcoal (19). The charcoal was sampled (sample 03) for dating purposes, but all of these features probably represented the removal of vegetation and stones during landscaping or farming operations.

No other features of archaeological interest were detected during the watching brief on Phase I of development.

### **3 Interpretation**

Pit [004] lay 18.00m from the NE corner of the 2014 trench and approximately 33.00m from the structured deposit and 35.00m from the hearth feature excavated within it. Both these features were found to be of Neolithic date, around 3600calBC, while the presence of carbonised hazelnut shell within lenses (006) in the fill of [004] is a good indication of prehistoric for this feature also. No artefacts were recovered from the pit,

but this is far from unusual in a prehistoric setting, although it does contrast with the small number of quartz lithics and the ceramic vessel recovered in 2014. Moreover, charred hazelnut was a key component of the 2014 deposits and was indeed used in radiocarbon dating the excavated features. Pit [004] may be considered to be part of a small cluster of prehistoric remains in a limited area to the NW of the Pitcrocknie Stone.

The absence of significant features across the remainder of the site might be considered a disappointment, given the presence of both the standing stone and the concentration of prehistoric features already noted. However, considering the nature of the site- a landscaped golf course incorporating an area of modern dumping- it must be assumed that such landscaping will have greatly reduced the possibility of survival for any subterranean archaeological remains that might once have been present. The generally shallow topsoil exposed during the present development would have afforded little protection to such deposits, which should otherwise have been highly visible against the contrasting orange sand/gravel subsoil. It is therefore of note that the extreme NW of the site appeared to have lain largely outside the landscaped course, with a belt of trees against the N boundary being fringed by an area of rough grass and undergrowth, perhaps allowing remains in this area to lie undisturbed.

## **4 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **4.1 Dating evidence**

It is recommended that soil sample (01)- including carbonised hazelnut shell- be conveyed to the SUERC radiocarbon dating facility at East Kilbride in order to obtain a date for pit [004]. This will confirm or disprove its presumed prehistoric origin.

### **4.2 Artefact evidence**

It is further recommended that bulk sample (02) be sieved by Alder Archaeology in case small fragments such as lithic debitage or pottery are present in the fill of pit [004], which could help inform an assessment of its nature and function.

### **4.3 Recommendations for Further Work**

Alder Archaeology consider that monitoring was carried out correctly on this phase of the development. Future phases will also require monitoring, particularly in the vicinity of known archaeological sites. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

## **5 Bibliography**

Bowler, D.P. & Fyles, C. (2017) *Archaeological Watching Brief on Engineering Test Pits at Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth, Perth & Kinross, AG11*, Alder Archaeology Ltd, Perth

Brown, G. (2013) *Archaeological Evaluation at Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth, Perth & Kinross, AG05*, Alder Archaeology Ltd, Perth

Fyles, C. (2014) *Archaeological Excavation at Glenisla Golf Course, Alyth, Perth & Kinross, AG06*, Alder Archaeology Ltd, Perth



## Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	Topsoil, dark grey sandy silt, loose to moderately loose, average 0.40-0.50m thick, declining to 0.20m thick to E and W of Pitcrocknie Stone
002	Natural subsoil, moderately compact yellow-orange sand/gravel, occasional boulders and lenses of smooth sand.
003	Spread on surface of subsoil (02) with irregular sub-rectangular outline, max. 2.20m E-W x max. 5.30m N-S, clear root channels emerging from several points around the edges. Uneven, undulating base, gently sloping/broken sides, depth increasing from 0.02m (E) to 0.33m (W). Fill essentially topsoil. Tree bole.
004	Pit at NO 25480 48936, irregular sub-circular plan 1.30m NW-SE x 2.30m NE-SW, max. depth 0.35m, steep and broken sides, slightly bowed on NE edge, scooped base, cut into sandy natural subsoil with cobbles in base, x2 smaller scoops at NE and SW ends
005	Main fill of [004], dark grey sandy silt, moderately loose, forming matrix for concentration of large cobbles/small boulders up to 0.40m diameter, distributed across fill throughout pit with no apparent structure but comprising c.50% of (005). Sampled for lithics and ceramics (sample 02)
006	Discrete lenses of charcoal in sides of [004], abutting (005), including hazelnut shell (sample 01), intermittent deposits up to 0.15m across
007	Lower fill of [004], band of mixed redeposited natural subsoil and silt in base of pit, c.0.10m thick, across whole pit but particularly present at the sides, below (006)
008	Linear feature, sinuous outline, 7.80m N-S, meandering E-W, 0.90m- 1.20m wide, generally level base and sloping sides, 0.11m- 0.18m deep, watercourse
009	Fill of [008], loose topsoil including x4 porcelain fragments (not retained)
010	Spread of loose cobbles along W of stripped NW rectangle, c.0.15m thick over natural, possibly edge of modern dump
011	Burrow or root channel to E of 2014 trench at NO 25474 48904, cut with irregular outline measuring 0.94m E-W x 0.38m (max) N-S, 0.05m deep (max)
012	Fill of [011], compact grey clay-silt, 0.05m thick (max)
013	2017 engineering test pit re-exposed at NO 25514 48912, rectangular cut measuring 1.60m x 1.30m, no more than 0.08m deep, filled with re-deposited topsoil
014	Small sub-circular feature at N end of new road at NO 25486 48934, 0.18m diameter, 0.07m depth, irregular V-profile, bush bole
015	Fill of [014], mid-brown humic silt, moderately loose, 0.07m thick
016	Sub-circular pit at NO 25521 48894, in new road track, 0.37m diameter, 0.09m depth, dished profile, boulder bole
017	Fill of [016], dark-grey compact clay-silt, no charcoal

018	Amorphous patch of burnt subsoil at NO 25507 48919, in new road track, 0.74m N-S x 0.22m E-W, lens of pink-discoloured sandy subsoil, filling cut [021], probably from clearance of vegetation
019	Shallow cut 0.34m N of (018), sub-circular, 0.10m diameter, 0.04m deep
020	Fill of [019], lens of charcoal powder and brown-purple sand, probably from vegetation clearance
021	Barely discernible cut containing and overlaid by (018), 0.32m diameter, 0.12m depth, flattened V-profile, probably small bush bole
022	Area of hardstanding at NO 25461 48895, on NW edge of 2014 trench, formed by deposit of very compact gravel and small cobble fragments in dark grey clay silt, covering area 15.60m N-S x 9.00m E-W, over natural subsoil. Probably part of modern dump or golf course landscaping
023	Root channel or burrow at NO 25460 48900, close to NW corner of 2014 trench
024	Root channel or burrow at NO 25460 48900, close to NW corner of 2014 trench
025	Intermittent lenses of hardstanding extending for 10.00m to W of (022) across natural hummock

## Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001-2	Commencing strip, S of Pitcrocknie Stone	NW
003	Location shot, water feature to S of Stone	SE
004-5	Detail, pea gravel below turf to S of Pitcrocknie Stone	NW
006	Stripping SE of Stone	NW
007	Detail, ash in base of strip to S of Stone, modern dump detected in 2017	W
008	Location, NW corner of site	NW
009-12	Working shots, clearing tree roots E of Stone	E
013-14	Working shots, stripping E of Stone	E
015-16	Location E of Phase I	E, NE
017-18	Location, NW corner of site	NW, NNW
019	Location, W edge of site	W
020-21	Location, Pitcrocknie Stone from N edge of site	S
022-27	Working shots, stripping N end of new road, clearing roots	S
028	N end of new road	W
029-34	Working shots, stripping W side of N end of new road, natural subsoil exposed	S, SE

035-36	E side of N end of new road, stripped to natural	N, NW
037-41	Working shots, stripping W side of N end of new road	S
042-46	Pitcrocknie Stone, prior to erection of fence	N, NW, S
047-48	Working shots, erecting posts	S
049	Stone with fence posts erected	N
050-53	Stone, posts and wire in place	N, NE, NW
054-58	Working shots, stripping from new road to NW corner of site	W
059-60	NE corner of NW rectangle, stripped to natural subsoil	E
061	Working shot, stripping into NW corner of site	W
062-63	Working shots, commencing next track to S, stripping from new road into NW corner	W
064	Working shot, stripping from new road into NW corner	W
065-67	Tree bole (003)	E, S
068	N-facing profile, tree bole (003)	S
069-70	Stripped to natural subsoil in NW corner	W, E
071-72	Working shot, commencing next track to S, stripping from new road into NW corner	W
073	Location, spoil on previously stripped rectangle, W of new road	N
074	Pit [004], pre-ex	W
075	Location, pit [004]	W
076-77	NE-facing section, pit [004]/fill (005)	SW
078	Location, NE-facing section, pit [004]/fill (005)	SW
079-80	Pit [004], post-ex	SW
081	Working shot, commencing next track to S, stripping from new road into NW corner	W
082-83	Watercourse (008), three sondages in line	S
084-85	Stone deposit (010), W end of stripped area	W
086-88	Working shots, W edge of stripped area	W, SW
089	Fractured sandstone slab, part of hearth excavated in 2014	W
090	Location, sandstone slab	SW

091	Tree bole, S edge of stripped rectangle, NW area of Phase I	S
092-93	Working shots, approaching 2014 trench location	W
094-95	Edge of 2014 trench, on subsoil	NW
096-97	E-facing section through topsoil over 2014 trench	W
098-100	Location shots, NW stripped area from SE corner	NW, N
101	Amorphous feature (011)- probably natural- E of 2014 trench	N
102	Location of feature (011)	NW
103	E-facing section, (011)	W
104-108	Working shot, stripping S of Stone	W
109-110	Stripped to subsoil S of Stone	W
111	Sample S-facing section of topsoil, S of Stone	N
112-117	Working shots, stripping W of stone	W, NW, N
118	Working shot, bulldozer bunding spoil S of Stone	SE
119-132	Working shots/stripped to natural W of stone	N
133-134	Sample W-facing section of topsoil, W of Stone	E
135-136	Stripped to natural W of Stone	N
137-138	Working shot, stripping E of Stone	E
139-140	Stripped to natural, E of Stone	E
141	Sample E-facing section through topsoil, E of Stone	W
142-143	Working shots, stripping E of Stone	E
144	Overview, stripped area E of Stone (majority bulldozer-stripped)	E
145	Stripped to natural, E of Stone	E
146	Working shot, stripping E of Stone	E
147-150	Working shots, commencing strip of S-end of new road, N of Stone	N, NE
151	Stripped to natural, S-end of new road	NW
152	Sample N-facing section through topsoil, N of Stone	S
153-159	Working shots, stripping from S-end of new road	N
160	Location, stripped to N/NE of Stone	SW

161-166	Working shots, stripping mid-section of new road	N, NE
167-169	Working shots, stripping mid-section of new road	N
170	Location, new road to NW rectangle	W
171-174	Base of 2017 engineering TP in new road track (false context)	N, W
175	Location, stripped new road back to Stone	S
176-177	Bush bole (014), pre-ex	N
178	Bush bole (014), half-sectioned	N
179-181	Working shots, stripping new road	N
182	N end of road, stripped	S
183-184	Boulder bole (016), pre-ex	S
185	Boulder bole (016), half-section	S
186	Working shot, stripping new road	N
187	Mid-section of road, stripped	S
188-189	Burnt patch (018), pre-ex	S
190	Burnt patch (018), half-sectioned	S
191	Charcoal lens (019), post-ex	S
192	Working shot, stripping new road	N
193	New road, stripped	S
194	Working shot, bulldozer to E of new road	E
195-197	Working shot, stripping through from new road to NW rectangle	SW
198-199	Stripped subsoil, new road/NW rectangle	SW
200	Working shot, bulldozer E of New Road	E
201	Working shot, stripping W edge of 2014 trench	N
202	Hardstanding (022)	N
203-204	Working shots, removing hardstanding (022)	N
205	Natural feature (023), pre-ex	N
206	Natural feature (023), half-sectioned	N
207-208	Natural feature (024), post-ex	NW

209	Edge of 2014 trench	NW
210	Natural subsoil below (022)	NW
211-212	Working shots, stripping into NW corner of site	NW, N
213-215	Location shots, stripped area	E, NE
216	Pea gravel to SE of Stone	W
217	Irrigator valve to SE of Stone	W
218	Pea gravel to SE of Stone	W
219-220	Working shots, stripping into NW corner of site	N
221-222	Lens (025), pre-ex	N
223	Lens (025), half-sectioned	N
224-227	General overview, stripped areas to E of Stone, completed by bulldozer	E, SE
228	Working shot, stripping into NW corner of site	N
229-230	General overview, stripped NW rectangle and new road	E
231	Working shot, stripping into NW corner of site	N
232-235	2013 evaluation trench in NW corner of site	NW
236-237	General overview, stripped area of Phase I	W

### Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Site notes and contexts (001)-(007)	-
2	NE-facing section and plan, pit [004], site notes and contexts (008)-(011)	1:10, 1:20
3	Site notes and contexts (012)-(025)	-

## Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Perth & Kinross
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Glenisla Golf Course
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AG13
<b>PARISH:</b>	Alyth
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	C Fyles
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Alder Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	WB
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO24NE 20, 134
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Standing Stone (Prehistoric), Settlement, Lithic Implements, Pottery (Neolithic)
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Pit (Prehistoric)
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 25867 48874
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	14/05/2019
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	16/05/2019
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Evaluation (DES vol 14, 2013, p.147), Excavation (DES vol 15, 2014, p.155), WB (2017)
<b>MAIN DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring was maintained on topsoil stripping of Phase I of a residential and commercial development at the disused Glenisla Golf Course. This phase centred on the Pitcrocknie Standing Stone (SM1575) in the NW of the former course, the monument being protected by ring-fencing to a radius of 11.00m. A pit, of presumed prehistoric origin and containing a concentration of boulders and lenses of charcoal including charred hazelnut shell, was exposed close to the location of a 2014 excavation which recorded a structured deposition of pottery and a hearth feature, both of Neolithic date. No other significant features resulted from the watching brief.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	WB on subsequent development phases
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Glenisla Developments Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:director@alderarchaeology.co.uk">director@alderarchaeology.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

## Appendix 5 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

### 5.1 Recording Methodology

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

### 5.2 Human Remains

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

### 5.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

### 5.4 Artefacts

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

### 5.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

### 5.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

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

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

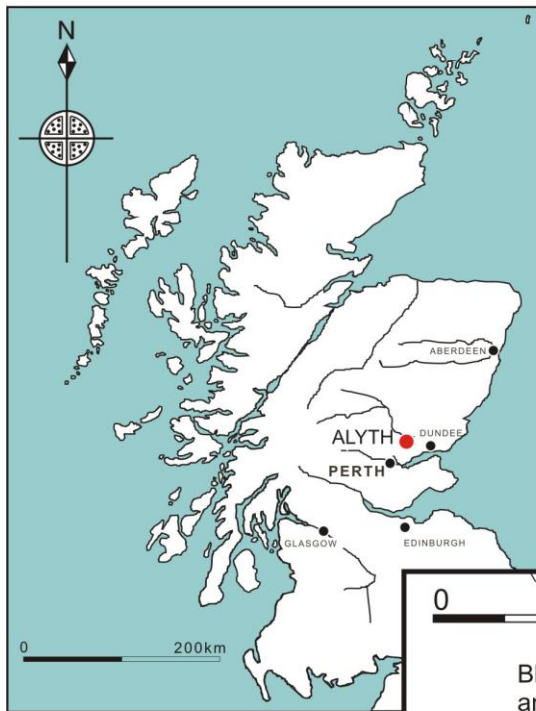
We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

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

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

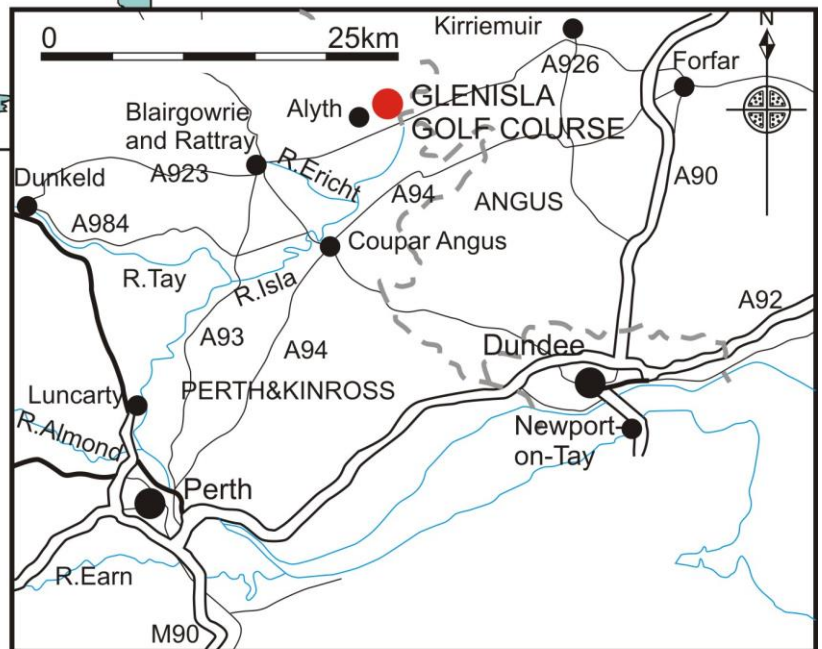


Illus 1



Glenisla Golf Course  
Alyth  
Perth & Kinross

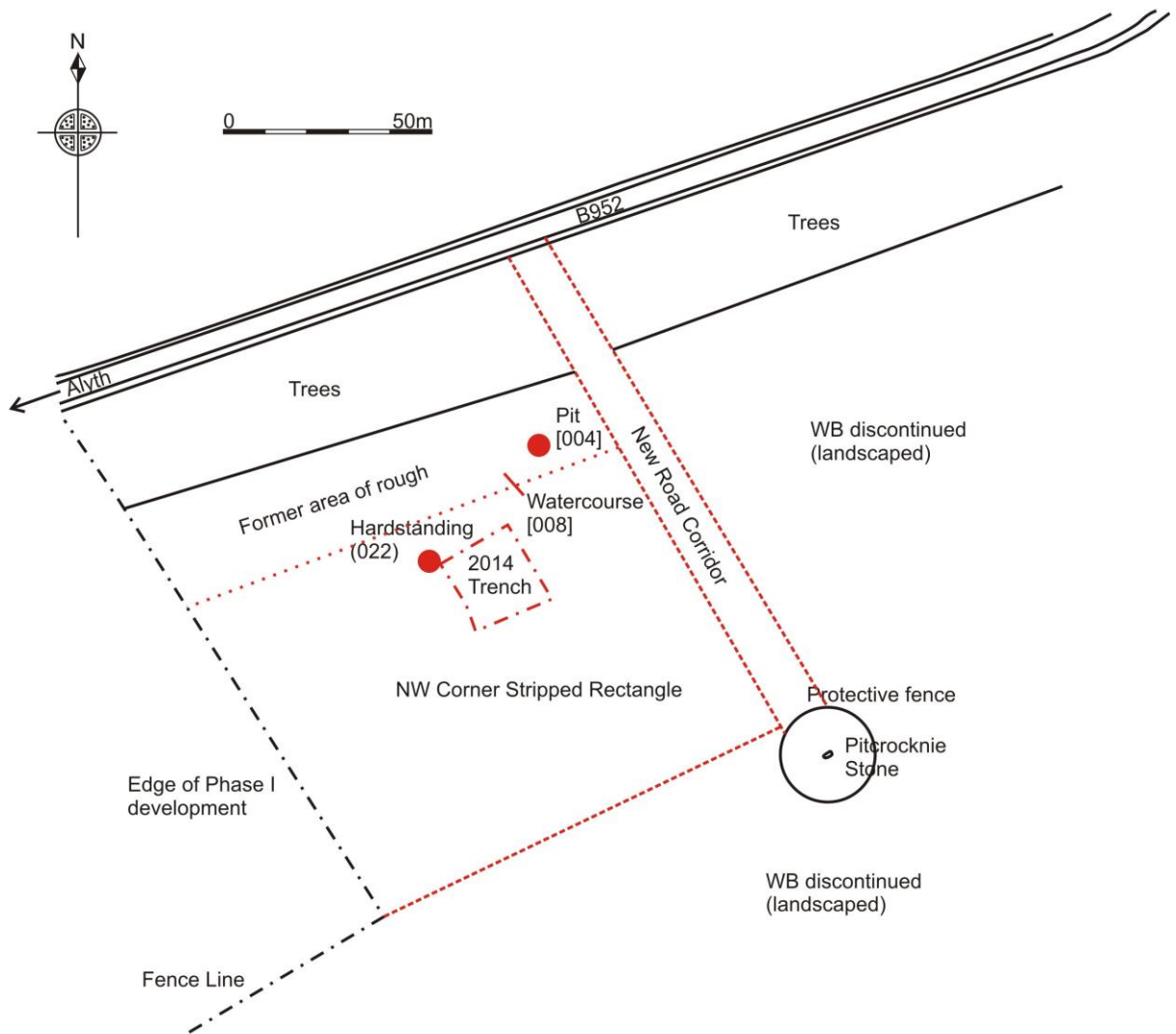
Site Location



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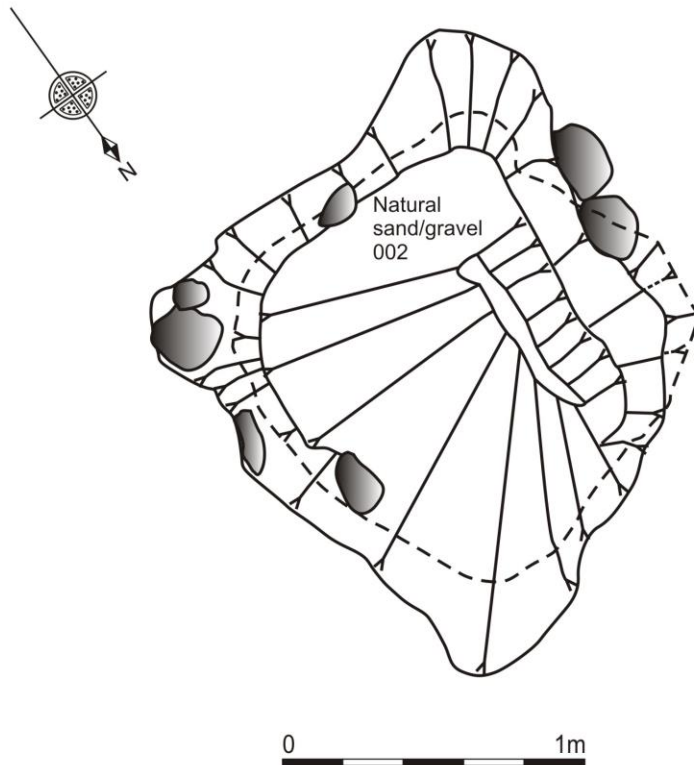
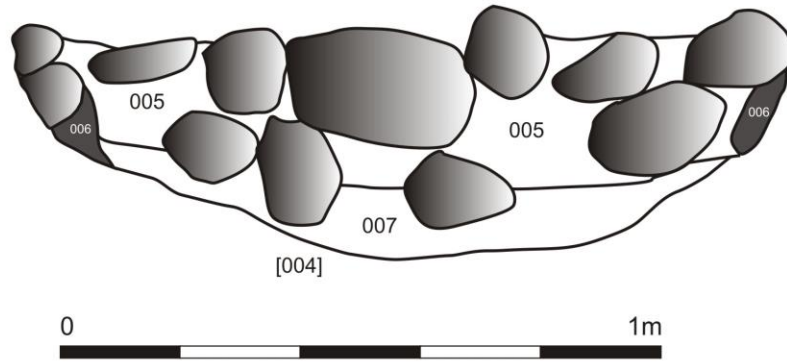
Illus 2 Location of archaeological sites within Phase I development area



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Illus 3 NE-facing section and post-ex plan, pit [004]



AG13

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