

Alan Turner

1991

**DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION
IN SCOTLAND**

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**EDITED BY
COLLEEN E BATEY
WITH
JENNIFER BALL**

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

- 1 Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.
- 2 Each contribution should be on a separate page, typed or clearly hand-written and double spaced. Surveys should be submitted in summary form.
- 3 Two copies of each contribution are required, one for editing and one for NMRS.
- 4 The Editor reserves the right to shorten published contributions. The unabridged copy will be lodged with NMRS.
- 5 No proofs will be sent to Contributors because of the tight timetable and the cost.
- 6 Illustrations should be forwarded only by agreement with the Editor (and HS, where applicable). Line drawings should be supplied camera ready to suit page layout as in this volume.
- 7 Enquiries relating to published items should normally be directed to the Contributor, not the Editor.
- 8 The final date for receipt of contributions each year is **31 October**, for publication on the last Saturday of February following. Contributions from current or earlier years may be forwarded at any time.
- 9 Contributions should be sent to Hon Editor, *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*, CSA, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD.

Please use the following format:—

REGION

DISTRICT

Site Name (parish) Contributor

Type of Site/Find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

Sponsor: HS, Society, Institution, etc, as appropriate.

Name of Contributor: (where more than one, please indicate which name should appear in the list of contributors)

Address of main contributor.

DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

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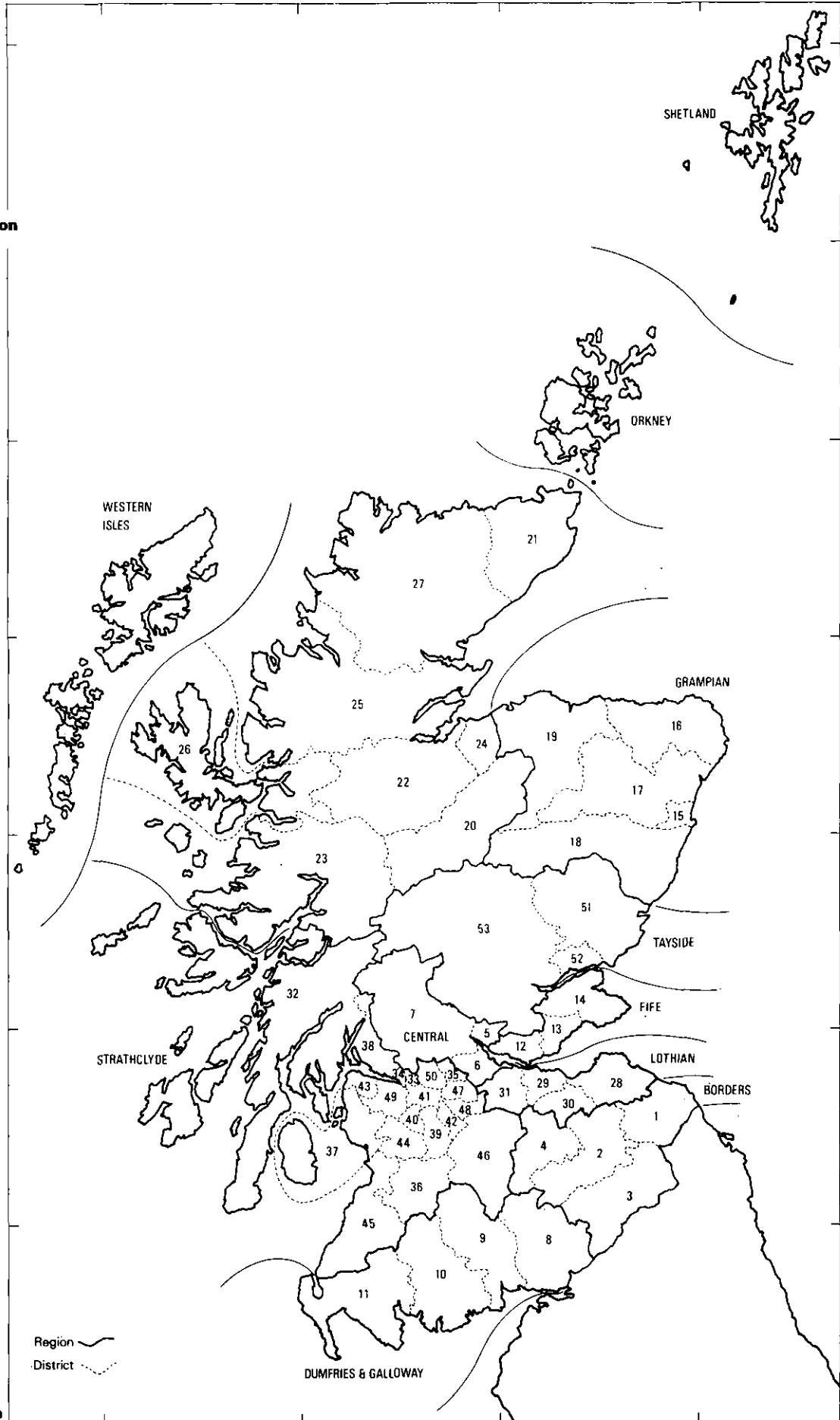
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EDITORIAL

The size of this volume and the range of work reported therein is a measure of the tremendous amount of activity being undertaken in Scottish archaeology. Although this is not a complete record of all ongoing or recently undertaken work, a high proportion is here included, and in future it is hoped that there will be more material forthcoming from Regional archaeologists who have been too busy to contribute this year.

Many entries have had to be standardised, and in some cases abbreviated, so it is essential that anyone reading these summaries consult the fuller original versions held in the NMRS. When an individual object is reported either to a museum or directly by the finder, details are included because the find spot may be of significance.

A major element in the work undertaken has been in the form of large-scale area surveys, either in advance of road building or upgrading, pipeline work or forestry. It is in these areas in particular that the role of Developer funding becomes more prominent. The reporting of this work is a challenge to the system set up for the layout of *D&ES*, and although this year cross-referencing has been used to link the areas of work in adjacent parishes, the overall scale of the work is not readily reflected. It is proposed in future to amend the system of entry for such large-scale survey, possibly by the inclusion of an overall map of the survey area at the very least. The Editor would welcome comment from those whose results will fall within this category. This clearly is a problem to be faced, it will not go away!

Once again there is no Scottish Bibliography supplied in the volume. It is anticipated that in the following volume a consolidated bibliography will appear for those years which have not been covered. This delay will enable us to make full use of computerised bibliographies which will shortly be on-stream.

The production timetable for *D&ES* is tight and becomes increasingly difficult as the volume grows in size. It would be most helpful if contributors could forward information immediately it becomes available so that it can be processed in good time. The final date by which contributions should reach the Editor is **October 31**. This allows editing, checking of grid references, limited correspondence about problems and enquiries to be undertaken before the Printer's deadline of the beginning of December. The text is then set, proofs checked and the printing undertaken in January... This schedule does not allow for any delays, and there are a few simple ways in which contributors can assist the process:

1. Please **Type** or **Print Clearly** all entries.
2. Check you are providing all the information required, as shown on the form supplied.
3. Provide **Two** copies of each entry on separate sheets of paper.
4. Supply good quality, clear illustrative material at the time of submission if at all possible. Illustrations should be on film or bromide rather than photocopies.
5. Ensure that the Sponsors name is clearly indicated.

Thanks are due to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for the Region/District map, provided as a guide to the exact locations of Regions and Districts, and for the detailed and illustrated report, showing the ever-increasing range of the Commission's work. This is an important element and of considerable value for local researchers.

Thanks are also due to Historic Scotland for reports of excavations and surveys funded by the Department and to staff for assistance with editing this material. Additional thanks are offered to HS and to RCAHMS for their continuing substantial financial contributions towards publication.

The vital task of checking the accuracy of the grid references supplied in the entries has been undertaken again by Ian Fleming of the National Monuments Record. This has been carried out with great speed and efficiency in relation to the information supplied, and since a great many had to be slightly amended, it would be helpful if people could amend their original records. Thanks go to Ian for his patience.

The final acknowledgement must go to Edwina Proudfoot who has edited *D&ES* for several years. Her enthusiasm for Scottish archaeology and the need to publicise the range of work being undertaken here, has been crucial in ensuring the continued expansion of the contents of the volumes. It is with some degree of trepidation that I conclude this, my first editorial, in the hope that the inevitable errors born out of inexperience have been kept to a minimum.

C E Batey
Glasgow Museums

BORDERS REGION

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Newstead Roman Fort (Melrose parish)

R F J Jones, S Clarke, K Clark, P N Cheetham

Excavation and Survey

NT 571 344 Excavation in the SW of the fort revealed that in earlier Antonine occupation the 'Dividing Wall' had separated an extensive industrial area from more conventional fort buildings. Fort buildings constructed of rammed earth walls on stone foundations had at least two phases of modification. After demolition of the 'Dividing Wall' a sequence of sill-beam timber buildings was constructed over the industrial area. Following demolition of fort buildings a ditch was cut through the collapsed walls and the back of the rampart. Geophysical survey revealed plan detail of W sector of the fort and survey to the S indicated potential industrial structures aligned on 2 S roads from the fort. Also suggestions of masonry buildings S of the fort.

Possible 'traffic island' of Flavian date examined where westerly of 2 southern roads met to S Annexe ditch.

It is obvious now that the military complex at Newstead was considerably larger and more complex than previously thought.

Sponsors: NMS, University of Bradford, British Academy, Borders Regional Council, Society of Antiquaries of London.

Ashkirkshiel (Ashkirk parish)

S Carter & M Dalland

Enclosure

NT 480 202 This site was surveyed by RCAHMS (Selkirk Inventory No 137) as a univallate enclosure, probably of medieval or later date. Resurveyed in December 1990, a number of additional details were identified: a second bank just outside the enclosure on its NE side, which cuts off the promontory that the enclosure occupies; four possible hut-platforms, located in the highest part of the enclosure; and broad rig (c10m wide), which surrounds the enclosure but does not appear to affect the interior. Finds from a previous excavation of the site include prehistoric material (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 103 (1970-71), 242-3) suggesting an earlier occupation on the site.

Sponsor: HS

Melrose Abbey (Melrose parish)

A Radley

Multi-period road

NT 547 342 Two trial trenches were opened to the W of the abbey, trench 1 in the garden of Abbey House and trench 2 in the adjacent car park.

Trench 1 Below turf and topsoil were several areas of metalling, comprising sub-angular and rounded pebbles, these are thought to represent a road or courtyard, the patches of different metalling being repairs.

Trench 2 Below tarmac and c1m of levelling material, comprising mostly large rubble, were further areas of cobbling, including several small iron blooms and slag.

The levels of these various areas of metalling were almost identical and, although the evidence is not conclusive, they are thought to represent the same courtyard or road surface. None of these surfaces were excavated.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Kilmun Court (aka 'Kilmuir Court') (Jedburgh parish)

Ian Rogers

Observatine Friary (robbed walls, precinct wall, lade, burial and pit)

NT 650 208 Excavation by AOC Scotland Ltd in advance of development revealed the mostly robbed out foundations of the SE

end of a large building identified in the 1983-5 excavation. This was thought to be the Friary church, although the location of a church to the south of the cloister would be unusual. From the traces of foundations the wall was clearly composed of two well constructed faces and a rubble core. The foundations of the east end were strengthened by large, flat basal slabs, probably due to the proximity of the lade (see below). The SW wall robbing appeared to reflect the presence of a large buttress on that face. It became apparent that the site had been levelled with large dumps of redeposited natural clay prior to the construction of the Friary.

Some 19m to the west, preserved wall was discovered running parallel with the Friary buildings. This was thought to possibly be a precinct wall enclosing the Friary grounds. It was disturbed to the south by 19th century culverting of the Skiprunning burn, a watercourse which defines the modern property boundary.

South of the presumed church the continuation of a feature traced in the 1983-5 excavation was observed. It was then thought to be a man-made watercourse, perhaps a lade supplying a mill to the NE of the Friary. The present excavation showed that it did indeed join the burn.

Within the presumed Friary precinct part of a skeleton was found. It had been truncated from the left shoulder to the left wrist by a later pit. The pit cut 1m into natural clay and the rubble fill was very similar to that in the robber trenches. It was thought to be a clay pit, backfilled with rubble during the demolition and robbing of the Friary.

Sponsor: Borders Regional Cooperative Society.

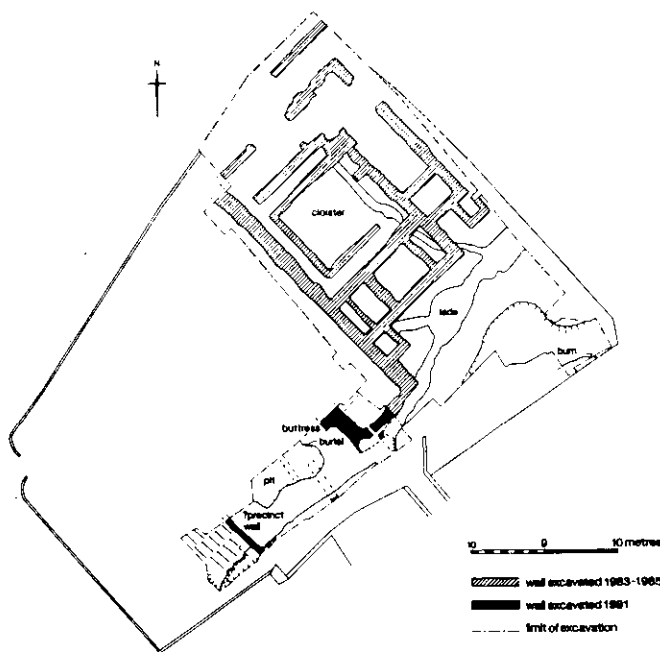


Fig 1. 1991 and 1983-5 excavation areas.

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Stobo Kirk (Stobo parish)

G Ewart

Post-medieval remodelling

NT 182 376 A watching brief and survey were completed over 5 days during the installation of a new central heating system within the nave of the church. Disturbed graves were identified, suggesting that the floor was lowered during the 17th century, along with evidence that the west wall of the nave and tower were remodelled from earlier masonry.

Sponsor: Stobo and Drumelzier Parish Council.

CENTRAL

CENTRAL REGION

Survey:

North-Western Ethylene Pipeline Project CFA

An intensive archaeological field survey was conducted along the Scottish section of the proposed pipeline route during February to April 1990. The principal aim of the survey was to identify all sites affected by the proposed construction swathe in order to assess the significance of the archaeology affected and make recommendations accordingly.

A rapid survey was undertaken along the entire length of the Scottish section. Additional entries for this work can be found at the start of the Dumfries and Galloway, Lothian and Strathclyde Regions. The presence or absence of archaeology was recorded for each land-unit affected by the route within a 40m corridor. In addition to recording new sites those previously identified through the NMRS were checked, as were potential sites identified through available aerial photographic coverage in tandem with the field walking were also investigated. Subsequently more detailed survey was conducted on certain sites. Ground survey was also undertaken in an attempt to provide additional control points for an adequate framework for rectification of oblique aerial photographs.

Central Region

Encampment: 1; Rig and furrow: 26; Shell middens: 1; Antonine Wall: 1; Roman Fort: 1; Cropmark site: 1; Mill lade: 1; Enclosures: 4; Infilled feature: 1; Canal: 1; Track: 1; Disused railways: 2; Field Wall/bank: 3; Farmstead: 2; Modern: 1; Structure: 1; Quarries: 2; Clearance: 1.

Detailed descriptions of individual sites may be found in the main report (The North-Western Ethylene Pipeline Grangemouth-Scottish English Border. Archaeological Studies (Scotland) Phase 1). A copy of this report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

Alloa Tower (Alloa parish)

A Bailey

Medieval well

NS 889 924 Continuing restoration work at Alloa Tower uncovered a well head within a mural chamber at first floor level. The well and chamber had been blocked up when the tower was remodelled by the sixth Earl of Mar. Excavation of the rubble fill showed that the shaft is in excellent condition, more than 7m deep, cut about 1.0m into bed rock at the bottom. It is hoped to incorporate this feature in the restoration.

Sponsors: SUAT, Clackmannan District Council.

Alloa House (Alloa parish)

17th and 18th century mansion

NS 888 925 Excavation work is continuing on the north-east area of this site, which was not investigated during the main part of the work (see *D&ES* 1990). A small cottage stood on this area until 1985, when it was demolished and the remains bulldozed. It was believed that this was a 19th century structure, but research has revealed that the original portion was part of the 18th century house which survived the fire which destroyed the rest of the structure. Several small extensions were added to the north side during the 19th century.

Excavation has revealed the foundations of the building. Inside the original part of the structure, against the east wall, is a semi-circular stone structure with the remains of brick work on top. This appears to be an oven. It is not original to the building but no other dating evidence is available.

Sponsors: SUAT, Alloa Tower Building Preservation Trust.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

Inveravon (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

CFA

Antonine Wall and Roman fort

NS 952 797 Aerial photography and excavation have been undertaken in advance of the emplacement of a pipeline through the Scheduled area. Ten oblique shots of the field immediately north of the River Avon, where traces of the Antonine Wall and attendant structures had previously been discovered by excavation (Robertson, 1969), were taken on 19 July 1989 in fine conditions by Dr Ian Ralston. These indicate clearly the course of the ditch associated with the Antonine Wall, and the course of an infilled mill lade once associated with the demolished Jinkabout Mill nearby. Linear soil marks of unknown origin are also visible to the south of the ditch towards the eastern edge of the field.

Following a programme of geophysical survey, a single trench 2m wide and 84.5m long, located on the line of the pipe trench, was excavated through the Scheduled area from March to June 1991. A complex structural sequence was recorded. The standard components of rampart, road, berm, ditch and upcast mound were present. These features appear to have been attended at an early stage by a buttress-type feature attached to the southern face of the rampart. This resembles most in form an 'expansion'. A small fort or fortlet, with an internal north-south dimension of approximately 35m between ramparts, subsequently replaced this feature. Two distinct occupation horizons are contained within the ramparts.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.


Falkirk Pleasance (Falkirk parish)

G B Bailey

Roman Fort

NS 8873 7972 The first phase in the excavation of a development site in the Pleasance of Falkirk was completed in August. The north-east corner of a Roman Fort was located. The Fort pre-dated the Antonine Wall, but was associated with Antonine pottery. The ditch was 2.9m deep from the Roman ground level and c5m wide. A second ditch, only 1.9m deep, led off this corner for a distance of 13m before itself turning to the south. These ditches had been deliberately backfilled and a stone foundation for a timber building laid over them. At the same time new timber buildings of post-hole construction were erected beyond the eastern ditches of the original enclosure. These buildings belong to the annexe of a new Roman Fort, presumably reconstructed with the arrival of the Antonine Wall. Hearths and kilns attest the nature of this second phase. On the Roman abandonment of the site a layer of dark brown cultivation soil accumulated over the buildings.

Further work is scheduled for the end of 1991.

Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, KDL Homes, HS  GAS.

Arnothill (Falkirk parish)

Antonine Wall, Enclosure

NS 8830 7992 A ditch butting on to the south side of the rampart was located by excavation. It was 0.6m deep from the surrounding natural, but owing to the severe restrictions of the site it was not possible to determine its width.

Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, HS .


STIRLING DISTRICT

Erskine Marykirk, St John Street, Stirling (Stirling parish)

Watching brief, urban medieval

R Cachart

NS 792 935 After demolition and some ground reduction a watching brief revealed a dark brown garden soil beneath the 19th century church floor. This deposit contained no finds and no evidence of earlier occupation of the site was encountered.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS .

Tirai (Killin parish)

A Johnstone & J S Wood

Pre-enclosure settlements

NN c5236 Further to the report in *D&ES* 1990; the land immediately up slope from the settlements to the north have now been thoroughly walked. Apart from a large turf and stone head bank, some small fragmentary structures and two small enclosures nothing of consequence was discovered.

Groups of shielings shown on the OS maps were examined. These comprise rectangular stone structures, often over 1.0m high and usually open ended on the northern or up hill gable.

Sponsor: ACFA.

Balquhidder Kirkyard (Balquhidder parish)

N M Robertson

Early Christian Cross-slabs

NN 536 209 1) A very smooth slab, wedge-shaped at the top, but with a pointed lower end, measuring 159cm in length. At the top is a long-shafted cross, with expanded terminals and a tenon extending downwards from the shaft. The cross measures 55cm by 33cm and is 'sunken', (pecked out to a uniform depth). It is very well preserved, and the original tool marks can still be seen.

2) A tapered slab with a faint cross in relief towards the broader end. The cross arms are slightly expanded at the ends, the shaft tapers, and the side arms are longer than the upper one. Length of slab 183cm. Length of cross c54cm, breadth 35cm.

3) In line with 2), near the ruined church. A rough slab, now split in two, with a simple, well-preserved pecked cross set diagonally at one end. Cross 10.5cm by 10.5cm. Original length of slab c140cm.

All these stones lie east-west.

Drumquhassle (Drymen parish)

T M Allan

Highland Front Roman Road Survey

Suggested course of Roman road from Drumquhassle Roman fort to Balloch (7½ miles), where the Leven leaves Loch Lomond for the Inner Firth of Clyde.

From the fort-site at NS 484 874 to the more southerly ruin at NS 481 873, then W by the S side of a hedge along a terrace to NS 480 873, and then WSW to a slight break and/or cutting at NS 479 873 in the E scarp of Endrick Water.

See also Strathclyde Region, Dumbarton District, Kilmarnock Parish.

Ardchullarie (Callander parish)

L Main & W Anderson

Buildings and Enclosure

NN 591 118 (centred) The footings of five rectangular dry stone buildings, four of which lie to the south side of a small burn. They are oriented north-south along the slope. The remains lie in dense woodland and vary in size from 4.8m by 3m to 7.8m by 4.3m.

NN 591 115 (centred) The footings of four rectangular dry stone buildings, oriented north-south along the slope. Two may have an entrance on the west side. The buildings range in size from 5m by 3m to 10m by 4.4m. Nearby is a substantial circular enclosure, comprising from a single course of large boulders, 6.1m in diameter, with an entrance 0.5m wide in the north-east. All these structures lie in woodland.

NN 590 113 (centred) The remains of four rectangular dry stone buildings, oriented north-south along the slope. All lie in woodland. One stands up to seven courses high. They range in size from 6.5m by 3.4m to 12.7m by 4m.

NN 5897 1166 Footings of a rectangular building, oriented east-west across the slope, with an entrance on the north side. It measures 6m by 3.2m.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council and
Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Auchenlaich (Callander parish)

L Main

Chambered Long Cairn

NN 6498 0715 – 6493 0747 This very unusual Neolithic monument at Auchenlaich Farm was recognised following an approach by the landowner. The chambered cairn is incorporated at the south-east end of a long, low stony mound situated in flat pasture land on the west bank of the Keltie Water. The long mound measures 322m in length, aligned NNW-SSE, and tapers from 15m wide at the SSE end to 11m at the NNW end. The northernmost 20m or so comprises field clearance material. The mound stands generally to a height of 0.5m and has been much disturbed by the addition of field-cleared stone and stone robbing, probably for re-use in the surrounding field dykes. At the SSE end the remains of the chambered cairn stand to a height of 1.6m, with a possible length of 48m. A number of earth-fast slabs at the SSE end suggest the presence of a concave forecourt giving access to a chamber. At about 118m from the SSE end, there are the disturbed remains of a lateral chamber, opening from the west side of the mound. Three modern trackways cut across the monument.

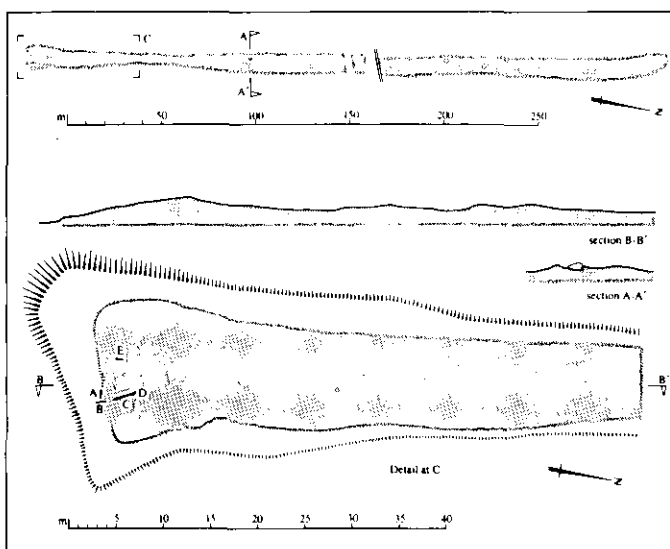


Fig 2. Auchenlaich. Chambered cairn.

Ashentool (Logie parish)

Deserted Farmstead

NS 8300 9932 The remains of this deserted farmstead are marked as ruins on the First Edition Ordnance Survey. The farmstead has associated cultivation remains, field banks, enclosures and a well preserved corn-drying kiln.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Cambusmore and Braes of Greenock (Callander parish) CFA

CAimfields, rig and furrow, enclosures and quarry
NN 6140 0510 & NN 6180 0490 Two or possibly three clusters of cairns were recorded on the southern side of Cock Hill within an area of forestry ploughing. The most northern distribution is a fairly well defined single cluster of cairns while the distribution at the bottom of the slope is less dense but more extensive and could possibly be seen as two distributions. A number of stray cairns were also recorded in the vicinity.


NN 6200 0585 Two areas of rig and furrow located in the fields to the east of Cock Hill are associated with a series of field banks, some ruined and some following modern field boundaries.

NN 6215 0650 & NN 6198 0652 Three shieling-like enclosures and a fourth larger shieling-like enclosure were recorded on the

CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

edge of a stream at Cambusmore and appeared as small penannular earthen banks. The larger enclosure, within an area of forestry ploughing, is composed of a small rectangular bank.

NN 6298 0522 A small quarry on the edge of the Greenock burn consists of a series of earthwork mounds, hollows, banks and heaps and probably relates to the remains of a nearby rectangular stone built structure.

Sponsor: HS 

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

North-Western Ethylene Pipeline Project Dumfries & Galloway Region

CFA

Cropmark sites: 4; Roman camps: 2; Roman roads: 6; Chapel site: 1; Find spot: 1; Bridges: 1; Tracks/roads: 1; Field wall/bank: 12; Enclosures: 12; Enclosure and mound: 1; Hut circle: 1; Motte (and bailey?): 1; Mound: 1; Quarries: 2; Rig and furrow: 33; Clearance cairns: 2; Cairnfields: 1; Well: 1; Standing stone: 1; Mill lade: 1; Structures: 1; Farmsteads: 4; Settlements: 1.
Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Anglo-Scottish Interconnection Reinforcement Archaeological Study of Proposed Route

Additional sites recorded in Strathclyde on this project. A detailed archaeological assessment of the proposed Scottish Power interconnector route from Strathaven, Strathclyde, to Harker, Cumbria, was conducted by the Centre for Field Archaeology, Edinburgh University during September and October 1990.

The initial stages of the project were confined to a deskbound search of information housed in the NMRS coupled with a systematic search through the available Aerial Photographic coverage along the 30m corridor affected by the route. At this stage fieldwork was restricted to checking the position of angle towers in advance of the main survey operation. This survey was conducted to provide maximum warning of potential problems at critical locations along the route to the client. Subsequently a rapid survey was conducted along the entire length of the route. As well as identifying and recording new sites, known archaeology and putative cropmarks were inspected. Sites of real or potential archaeological importance were later surveyed in greater detail.

A summary of the results of the survey by monument classification is presented below.

Dumfries & Galloway Region

Field banks: 34; Field wall: 0; UPS: 0; Modern: 1; Industrial: 1; Quarry: 10; Cropmarks: 27; Vegetational: 1; Drainage: 0; Enclosure: 35; Enclosed settlement: 1; Banked feature: 0; Hut circle: 5; Ring-ditch: 2; Mounds: 1; Burnt Mound: 1; Deserted farm: 0; Settlement: 1; Tracks/roads: 7; Rig and furrow: 35 (1 including cairns/banks); Artefact: 0; Artefact scatter: 0; Bridge: 0; Standing stones: 0; Stone circle: 0; Church: 0; Terrace: 0; Cultivation Terr: 0; Stone structure: 2; Roman road: 2; Natural: 7; Cairnfield: 3; Cairn: 2; Medieval defensive: 1; Tower: 1; Roman camp: 1; Hillfort: 1.

Detailed descriptions of individual sites may be found in the main report (Archaeological Study of Proposed Route, Anglo-Scottish Interconnection Reinforcement), a copy of which has been lodged in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Hallguards Quarry, Hoddom (Hoddom parish) C E Lowe
Putative Northumbrian monastery: enclosure; timber 'halls'; sunken-featured buildings; corn-drying kilns; early sculpture; Roman inscription

NY 167 728 The excavated site, threatened by quarrying, is located on a gravel terrace, some 250m distant from the ruined church and graveyard which lies on a lower terrace next to the River Annan. Past discoveries from the graveyard include the largest assemblage of Northumbrian sculpture in Scotland and two medieval crozier drops. The ruined church, partially excavated in the 1950s, is broadly dated by Radford (1953) to the 8th century. The considerable archaeological potential of the site, prefigured in the artefactual and architectural assemblage from the graveyard, was realised through a combination of field assessment, sediment accumulation, magnetometer and aerial surveys, large scale open-area excavation and a post-ploughing survey of the lower field around the graveyard.

The site is bounded by the river to the south, and to the north, east and west by a ditch, the whole forming a curvilinear enclosure with the church located south of centre. The ground enclosed extends to roughly 8ha (20 acres). The ditch was roughly 2.6m to 3m wide and 1m deep in its eroded state. It was exposed over a distance of 250m and was traced elsewhere as a cropmark and geophysical anomaly. It appears to rise near the river in the east, extends across the upper terrace and skirts the lower margins of a low, now denuded, knoll to the west before seemingly dropping down to the river, to the west of the graveyard. The ditch was associated with a palisade slot or fence-line and in those areas to the west, below the knoll, where the site was buried by a deep topsoil, the remains of a bank were also preserved. In these areas the elements of the enclosure comprised, internally to externally, a bank, palisade, berm and ditch. Minor realignments in the course of the ditch, manifested as recuts, were also noted.

A large number of buildings, with little sign of activity in between, were located at more or less regular intervals around the perimeter of the enclosure. These were investigated through open-area excavation (Areas 5 to 8). Prospective excavation, to investigate those areas within the enclosure which were seemingly devoid of cropmark or geophysical anomalies, was also undertaken (Areas 9, 10, 12 and 13). A complex of additional structures and features in the northern part of the field, seemingly unrelated to the monastic phase of occupation on the site, was also recorded during the watching brief. Some of these were excavated as part of Area 11. Others were salvaged in advance of quarrying.

Areas 1-4: These were keyhole excavations of the ditch and other cropmark features, undertaken during the early assessment stage. Charcoal from secondary ditch fill material on Area 1 was radiocarbon-dated to 920±50 ad (GU-2984).

Area 5: A large, post-built, timber structure lay adjacent to the palisade trench and enclosure ditch, no trace of a bank surviving in this part of the site. At least two phases of occupation were noted. The building was trapezoidal and measured roughly 16.5m long, 6.9m wide at the north and 4.8m wide at its south end. The side walls were slightly bowed and the remains of an internal partition wall survived towards the south end of the building. A possible entrance was traced near the north end of the east wall-line. A primary hearth was sited in the centre, near the north end of the building. Part of the primary clay floor also survived. A subcircular stone-line, sunken structure was subsequently inserted into the northern end of the building. It was associated with a series of post-holes, much daub and burnt clay. This feature is interpreted as a possible timber and clay-domed bread-oven. Few finds were recovered. A series of radiocarbon dates suggest that the building can be assigned to the 7th or 8th century AD. Similar radiocarbon dates were also recovered from primary ditch fill material and the adjacent palisade trench.

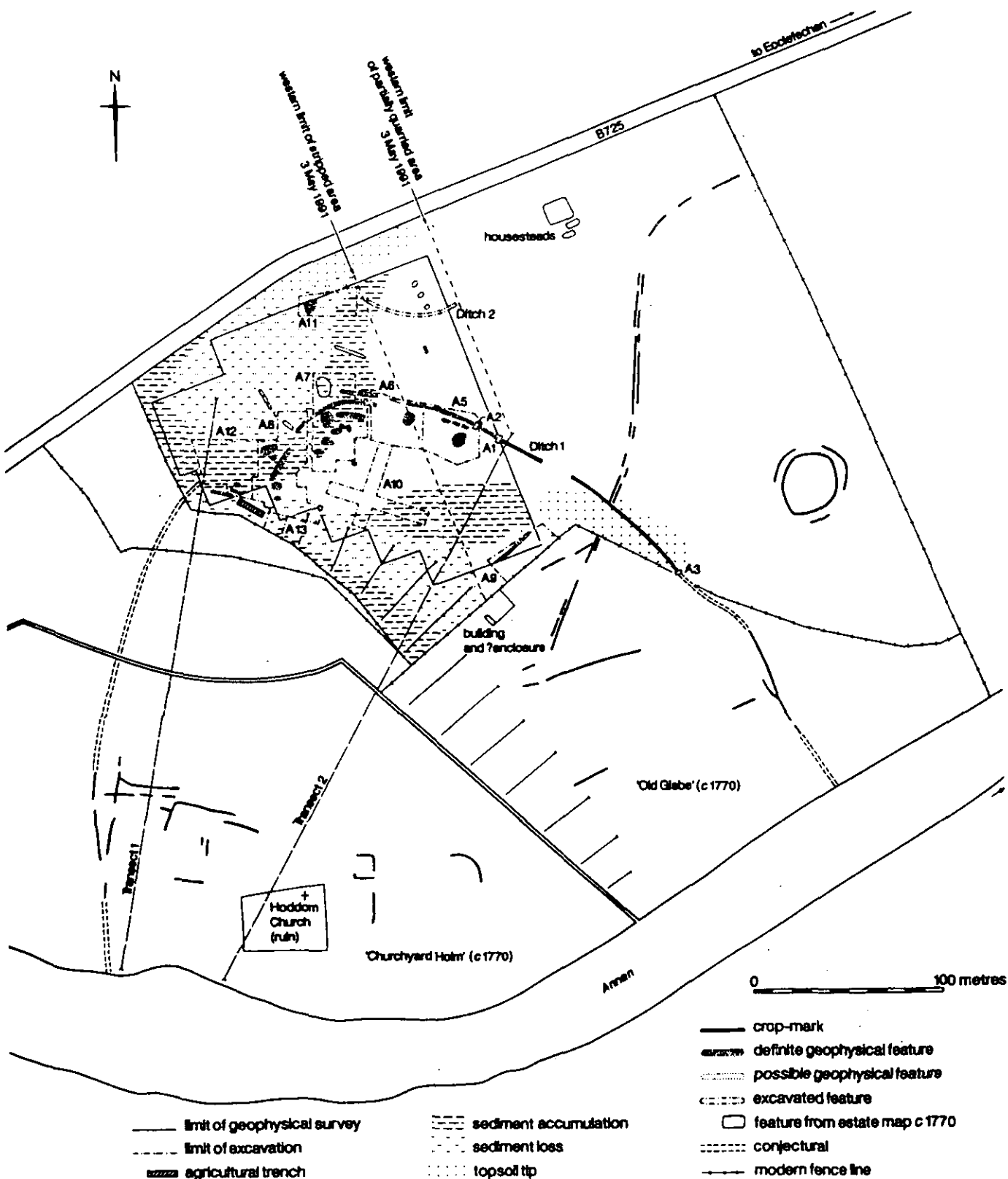


Fig 3. Hoddom: Excavation areas and remote sensing survey.

Area 6: A large sunken-featured building, of at least two phases of construction, lay adjacent to the enclosure ditch and was partially built over the course of the palisade trench. The building was sub-rectangular, roughly 7.8m by 5.8m and up to 75cm deep at its south end. The north end of the building, however, had been left higher, to accommodate the base and sides of an oval stone feature, up to 3m across. The primary, post-built, timber construction, with large post-pits to the south of the centre of the building, was subsequently partially refurbished in stone after an early conflagration. A sunken,

protruding, entrance, 1.2m wide and long, was located at the south-east corner of the building. The structure was filled with charcoal-rich deposits, containing animal bone. It is interpreted as a possible 'smoke-house' for curing meat. The building is similar in form to Middle Saxon examples from Dorchester and Sutton Courtenay.

Area 7: The major features comprised a palimpsest of at least three post-built timber structures and the well-preserved remains of a multi-phase, stone-built, corn-drying kiln.

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The kiln-house was sunken below the contemporary ground surface, cutting through the enclosure bank and partially intruding upon the backfilled ditch to the north. At least one of the adjacent timber buildings was also truncated at this time. The kiln-house was square, roughly 5.9m across within walls up to 1m wide and high. The walls, constructed of crudely coursed large sandstone blocks, were faced internally and bonded with clay. Traces of a clay render were also present. Single post-holes were located at each corner of the building and the remains of the kiln-bowl, 4.3m in diameter, lay in the centre. The north wall of the building was subsequently revetted internally and a second kiln, of 'keyhole'-type, was erected over the remains of the earlier feature. The flue extended through the entrance to the building, terminating at an external hearth. Traces of a second flue, possibly fired from the same hearth, may have serviced a second kiln to the south of the building. At a relatively late date in its history, the building and a crude annexe or yard to the east were filled with slag and other debris.

The clear ground-plans of at least two large post-built timber structures were recognised in the area to the south of the kiln-house. Both lay parallel with the ditch and appear to predate the construction of the kiln-house. One, 13.5m by 6.75m, was subrectangular with slightly bowed walls. A second building, immediately to the southwest, was slightly longer (15m) and its wall-lines more bowed. The possible remains of a third building, on a different alignment to the others and truncated by the kiln-house, have also been recognised.

Area 8: Excavation on this area is still on-going. The principal features comprise the enclosure ditch and bank, a series of sunken-featured buildings, an early pre-bank stone building and a large post-built timber structure.

Three of the sunken-featured buildings are relatively late. One, an extremely large sunken-featured building, has been cut through the backfill of the ditch and appears to be associated with metal-working activity. The function of the other two structures is less clear.

The enclosure bank was well-preserved in this area and from it was recovered a crude cross-incised pebble. These deposits sealed the remains of a sunken stone structure. The building, oriented east-west, measured 4.5m by 2.6m within walls 70cm to 80cm wide and 1m high. It was constructed of square dressed sandstone blocks, possibly material robbed from the Roman fort at Birrens. The masonry was clay-bonded and also contained a fragment of a Roman inscription (I)VMIN () (I)ENET . ?RI() (I)DIC(), possibly of the late 2nd century AD. No trace of an entrance into the building was located. It may have been sited in an overlying timber superstructure. A long, steep passage or soak-away was located at the south-west corner of the building.

Area 9: This area was located at some distance from the line of the enclosure. The truncated remains of a large number of pits and post-holes and a possible fence-line were investigated. A sub-rectangular post-built timber structure may be indicated. No floor surfaces, however, survived and no diagnostic finds were recovered.

Area 10: Extremely few archaeological features were located in this area. The post-holes and pits excavated form no coherent ground-plan.

Area 11: The well-preserved remains of a small corn-drying kiln, part of a ditched enclosure and several miscellaneous, relatively modern, cut features were excavated in this area.

The ditch, first encountered during machine stripping of the topsoil in the field to the east of Area 11, was roughly 1.25m deep and up to 3m wide. The ditch forms an arc to the north and has presumably been cut by the modern road (B725). The corn-drying kiln was located outside the ditch. It was pear-shaped on plan and had been cut into the hillside, its flue aligned to the northeast. The pit, cut into the sand and gravel subsoil, had been lined with clay and stones and revetted with a wicker hurdle structure, formed of oak stakes and hazel withes. The structure had burned down at least

twice and on both occasions was relined with clay and refurbished in timber. A large assemblage of carbonised cereal grain was recovered from the kiln floor. A second corn-drier, of identical type, was located 50m to the east, inside the enclosure.

Area 12: A small subrectangular post-built timber structure was located just inside the enclosure ditch. A large number of truncated features, comprising post-holes, pits, fence-lines and a hearth, the latter possibly prehistoric in date, were also located.


Area 13: The remains of a crudely coursed drystone wall were traced at the south edge of the field, coincident with the edge of the terrace. This appears to have been constructed as a revetting wall, to prevent soil creep and inundation of a small stone-lined spring or well which was traced immediately adjacent, on the downslope side of the wall. Waterlogged organic material was recovered from the spring.

Post-ploughing survey of Churchyard Holm field

Plough damage was recorded in the scheduled area of the Churchyard Holm field. Two coins and fragments of two gravecovers, all of Northumbrian type, were recovered from the ploughsoil. Over 350 items of lead, including pierced fragments of lead sheet and possible fragments of window came, were also recovered. Structural remains, to the east of the graveyard, were also identified. Cross-slabs and architectural fragments, of medieval type, were also found in the rubble from the collapsed graveyard wall.

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Sponsor: HS 

Kirkpatrick Fleming (Kirkpatrick Fleming parish) A F Leslie Roman Marching Camp

NY 2806 7020 (centre) In advance of proposed upgrading of the A74(T) to motorway standard, APG were requested by HS to undertake geophysical survey and excavation of part of a large marching camp situated on the outskirts of the village of Kirkpatrick Fleming. Discovered during aerial reconnaissance by CUCAP some forty years ago, the site falls into J K S St Joseph's putatively Severan '63 acre series', though its location in the far south-west of Scotland distances it considerably from other known examples of this 'type'. Work took place over three weeks in August 1990 and concentrated upon the eastern quarter of the camp, lying in fields set between the A74(T) and the railway line.

The geophysical survey element was undertaken along a transect 40-60 metres wide, overlying and immediately within the NE ditch of the camp, covering a total area of some 12,000 square metres. This was carried out prior to excavation and succeeded in locating the camp ditches as well as revealing a number of anomalies from within the camp perimeter. Selected areas were then stripped of topsoil by machine, a total of 1,350 square metres in all, revealing stretches of both NE (70m) and SE (40m) ditches as well as uncovering areas over the four principal geophysical anomalies.

A gap in the line of the NE ditch was encountered within the stretch stripped by machine; a little over 15 metres wide it presumably denotes the location of a gateway. Despite a systematic search there was no trace of a *clavicula* or oblique traverse; a *titulum* is the most likely form of gate protection, though any such device will have been destroyed by the 19th century railway cutting. The camp ditch had dimensions of c2.9m wide and c0.55m deep to east of the entrance gap, c1.95m wide and c0.7m deep to the west. No gate was located on the SE side; it must lie to south of the area investigated, probably beneath the current A74. The ditch dimensions here measured c2.15m wide and 0.65m deep. At no point on either of the two sides was rampart material found to survive *in situ*.

On investigation none of the selected geophysical anomalies transpired to represent features of any great antiquity. Two related to old field boundaries, the third to a modern pipeline and the fourth perhaps to a piece of buried metal.

There were no finds of any antiquity from any of the excavated areas.

Sponsor: SDD (Roads).

Kirkpatrick Fleming (Kirkpatrick Fleming parish)

Roman Road & Roman Marching Camp Annexe (possible)

NY 2806 7020 (centre) In advance of the extraction of natural materials for use in the construction of the M74 motorway, and after consultation with the Regional Archaeologist, APG were requested by Shanks & McEwan (Contractors) Ltd to undertake excavation at the site of the large marching camp on the outskirts of the village of Kirkpatrick Fleming. Work concentrated on the field immediately west of the west side of the 63 acre marching camp, first discovered during aerial reconnaissance by CUCAP some forty years ago. Although no archaeological sites were known to be present in this field, strong circumstantial evidence existed to indicate that the remains of a Roman road and of an annexe attached to the large marching camp might exist there. A total area of c1,640 square metres were machine stripped, cleaned and examined. Work took place over three weeks in January and February 1991.

No trace of a Roman road was found in the anticipated position, running through the north-east corner of the field, as recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map (cNY 2772 7039). Evidence was recovered, however, to suggest that the true course of this road may lie some 85 metres further to the south. A much disturbed feature, perhaps some 9 metres wide, comprising a surviving make-up of c0.20 metres of large cobbles, was found in this position (cNY 2771 7032). In the adjacent field to the east, a line was seen in melting snow, continuing the alignment of this feature, which if projected would link up with the line of the A74, believed to follow the course of the Roman road. From the information recovered alone, it is not possible to identify this with certainty as the true course of the Roman road. However, given its absence in the expected location, it would seem to constitute a reasonable alternative.

Although no positive evidence existed for the presence of an annexe to the 63 acre marching camp, comparable features have been detected at eight other members of this 'series'; the possibility of a similar feature existing at Kirkpatrick Fleming therefore seemed quite high. A ditch, commensurate with that of an annexe to the large marching camp, was found in the field, some 110 metres north of the 63 acre works' SW angle. This was traced for c55 metres, at first following an east-west alignment, then curving round to the north. The impression created is that parts of the west and south sides, together with the south-west angle, of an annexe are represented.

Three sections were placed across the ditch, one of them producing five sherds of a Roman grey coarse ware jar, securely stratified in the lowest fill. Ditch dimensions varied in the three portions investigated, but the best mean estimate would be c1.50 metres wide and c0.70 metres deep. Silting patterns recovered from all three sections suggest that the ditch had been allowed to fill up naturally. No trace of a surviving accompanying rampart was recovered, nor was there any trace of turf in the make-up of the fill.

The presence of a newly constructed road, running east-west through the middle of the field, prohibited following the annexe ditch further. From the space available, the west side cannot have exceeded 50 metres in total length. The north and south sides must be of the order of 50-60 metres long. A trench employed to locate the junction point between the putative south side of the annexe and the west side of the large marching camp failed to locate either the junction point or the annexe ditch. This may represent some form of entrance gap.

The evidence recovered at Kirkpatrick Fleming is in no way absolute. The ditch recovered, while clearly Roman, does not unequivocally belong to a marching camp annexe, though this would appear to be the most likely explanation of its function. It is possible that it represents part of an unfinished annexe, or part of a third, necessarily small, camp, or simply a length of ditch of unknown purpose.

Sponsor: Shanks & McEwan (Contractors) Ltd.

The Gall, Boreland (Hutton & Corrie parish)

CFA

Field banks, quaries, small quarry scoops, stone dyke, earthen bank
 NY 1667 8928 – NY 1669 8931, NY 1672 8931 – NY 1680 8930,
 NY 1706 8941 – NY 1744 8968, NY 1743 1973 – NY 1755 8976,
 NY 1743 8963 – NY 1766 8951 Remains of a system of field banks were found in the northern part of the survey area adjacent to the current field system. Two of these appear as large, partly tree-lined earthen banks with a flanking ditch, and run parallel to existing fence-lines for most of their length. Similar arrangements of earthen banks have been surveyed by CFA on land adjacent to Hewke Hill, a kilometre to the west of the survey area. In this case, however, the field system had been abandoned, and is not followed by existing fence lines.

A stretch of linear bank adjacent to a curving arc of bank in the west of the survey area was interpreted as a possible enclosure site.

The remains of another possible bank were surveyed but appear on none of the OS maps studied. It is possible that this represents some recent feature – other than a field bank – associated with the enclosure of the land, known to have occurred since 1957.

NY 1772 8949, NY 1784 8945, NY 1788 8954, NY 1788 8954
 Four substantial quarries were found on the summit and north-east slope of Corse Hill. One of these appears to be of very recent origin. A fifth quarry is situated beside the Boreland-Corrie road.


The four quarries seem to have separate origins. All except the one that appears to be of very recent origin predate the enclosure of the land in which they lie.

NY 1760 8969 A small stone quarry has been excavated into a rocky knoll within the ploughed field to the north-west of Corse Hill, and this may be associated with a stone dyke enclosing the field to the north.

NY 1764 8864, NY 1761 8869, NY 1764 8870, NY 1758 8875
 The remains of four small quarry scoops were found on the north-east slopes of the hillock above Blood Moss. Their size indicates a small-scale, casual, extraction, with an immediate and local purpose. Similar monuments were recorded on the lower slopes of White Hill, appearing as amorphous grassy scoops cut into the hillside. These features may be associated with the acquisition of stone required for the construction of the nearby sheep-fold.

NY 1743 8903 This spread of stones, measuring 20m by 4m, abuts the south-east wall of an extant sheep-fold, and appears to have been a stone dyke outwork to the sheep-fold itself. Some of the stones are earthfast, though the monument is completely ruined.

NY 1743 8963 – NY 1766 8951 Traces of a linear ridge could be seen as a soil mark running north-west to south-east across the ploughed field. The feature ran for c250m, and was spread to a width of 1.5m, with a relief of only 0.05m. No trace of structure to the monument was visible in the ploughsoil, and the feature did not adjoin any extant field boundaries. The monument is of dubious antiquity.

Sponsor: HS 

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Chapel Farm, Moffat (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) Settlement

CFA

NT 0705 A settlement site found during field survey in 1990 lay partially in the path of a proposed pipeline. This site is visible on the ground as a series of rectilinear platforms and enclosure banks, situated around a rocky outcrop which has been heavily quarried. These features represent a farmstead of three main houses, with two principal enclosures and a series of field banks. Despite their relatively recent origin such sites as this have only rarely been identified and recognised on the ground.

Three excavation trenches were set out where the proposed centreline crossed points of possible archaeological significance and, in addition, an existing drainage ditch section was examined where it cut the southern enclosure bank. The principal focus of excavation was the southern enclosure which was the sole clearly anthropogenic element of the site to be disturbed during construction. This enclosure was investigated by means of a bank section (Trench 2), and by recording the existing drainage ditch section (Trench 1). The enclosure was found in both trenches to be formed of a build-up of features representing progressive periods of rebuilding. The earliest feature was a small earthen bank, surmounted by a larger stone bank.

Two other trenches, 3 and 4, were opened during the course of the excavation, to investigate possible features. Both proved to be without archaeological significance.

Upon the removal of topsoil from the periphery of the site during pipeline construction an area of cobbling and the remains of a probable wall were discovered. These were excavated before the excavation of the pipe trench.

The probable wall or stone alignment seems to be set at the back of a small terrace cut into the bedrock. Although the evidence is not unequivocal, this seems to be the product of human activity. If this was a domestic structure it would appear to relate to an earlier stage of occupation than the upstanding remains on the site, given its residual state. It is perhaps more likely that it represents the remains of a slighter structure associated with agricultural activity in the vicinity of the settlement.

The area of cobbling to the south is clearly anthropogenic in origin. Again the function of the feature is unclear but its location between an upstanding field bank and the small, rocky outcrop to the south-east suggests that it may be part of a road or a yard.

The finds assemblage from the excavations comprised two sherds of glazed pottery, ten pieces of bottle glass, a ferrous object and a fragment of slate. All are consistent with a post-medieval date for some part of the site's occupation. The association between finds and features is not sufficiently secure or definitive to be of much help in dating the use of the site although we can now assign this site, in its final phase of occupation, to the post-medieval period. The date of its initial occupation is still entirely unknown although the minimal excavation which has been carried out has demonstrated that the site is multi-phase.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Newfield, nr Lockerbie (Dryfesdale parish) Enclosure

NY 1485 Excavations were carried out over an area where a proposed pipeline was to cross a possible enclosure located on vertical aerial photographic coverage. A series of trenches totalling an area of just over 150m² was opened.

The only evidence of human activity recovered in the excavated area was one isolated pit containing a distinctive, charcoal-rich fill. Although human activity appears to be demonstrated by the occurrence of this pit, there is no evidence in the excavated area to suggest the survival of features of the type recorded from aerial photography.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Yoke Knowes/Muckle Hill (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) Roman roadside

NT 062 082 An excavation was carried out in advance of pipeline construction above the B719 – A701 road junction along the western edge of a section of the scheduled Roman road running between the Roman marching camp at Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway Region and the Roman camp at Little Clyde.

The pipeline runs within 10m of the Scheduled Roman road and although the pipeline does not actually affect the road, the possibility of features related to and beside the road – such as 'borrow' pits or drains – required investigation.

An initial trench was dug within 3m of the Roman road and with the removal of the overlying peat and subsequent hoeing of the underlying soil it became clear that there was no evidence of any antiquities.

During construction a number of quarry pits were located and recorded in the pipeline swathe. One of these contained an anthropogenically derived deposit of birch branches.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Dyke Farm, nr Moffat (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) Cropmark site

NT 084 035 An archaeological excavation 1.5km south of Moffat was carried out on a series of cropmarks identified from vertical aerial photographs and lying in the path of a proposed pipeline. The collection of cropmarks covers an area of approximately 3ha and consists of eight annular features – thought to be the remains of prehistoric houses – in addition to three linear features. A Roman road running from the Roman marching camp at Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway Region to the Roman camp at Little Clyde, Borders Region passes through this field although no clear evidence of the road is apparent on the aerial photograph.

Trenches were restricted to the area within the pipeline swathe and an area of about 400m² along the swathe was machine stripped. Nothing relating to the annular cropmarks was found but a single linear feature was uncovered which corresponded with one of a pair of parallel features on the AP. This appeared to be the flanking ditch of a road or track. Its state of denudation and the absence of the corresponding parallel feature confirmed that the deposits have been heavily eroded since the AP was taken and all but deep features are likely to have been lost.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Coats Hill (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

Cairn, settlement and field bank excavations

NT 071 044 (centre) A total of seven upstanding archaeological features were excavated on the western side of Coats Hill approximately 1km west of Moffat. All the sites lay within the route of a proposed pipeline and cover a general area of about 0.5km², within an extensive area of archaeological features. A total surface area of 167m² was excavated.

The suite of monuments along Coats Hill have been shown to comprise both prehistoric and medieval settlement and agrarian monuments. Post-medieval settlement traces may also be present. The limited excavations will be of more significance when future work can be undertaken on other monument classes on the Hill.

Trench 1.03 This site was first recorded by field survey as a clearance cairn. An absence of stones from the centre of the feature and exposed boulder faces were attributed to stone robbing.

After excavation the mound appeared as a P-shaped rubble structure best explained as a linear bank incorporating a small sub-circular enclosure with an internal diameter of c2.5m. Beside this structure, and not visible at ground level, was evidence of two very denuded structural elements which may possibly have been robbed to construct the mound. The results of the excavation did not allow confident identification of the features uncovered and a lack of artefacts make dating of this site difficult.

Trench 1.15 This site was initially interpreted from field survey as a clearance cairn, 5m by 3m in size. After excavation it was clear that the absence of any deliberate constructional element confirmed the initial interpretation.

Trench 1.19 This site was recorded during field survey as a robbed out clearance cairn. Excavation revealed the site to be an annular sloping scoop into the hillside of about 5m in diameter containing secondary and unrelated field clearance material.

The feature was sub-circular in shape with a possible entrance to the west and a deposit running round the base of the cut may have been a collapsed earthen bank once surrounding the scoop. The absence of occupation debris from the interior of the feature may indicate a non-domestic, agricultural function and the lack of any significant collapse, or evidence for post holes, suggests that this was never a substantial structure. Due to an absence of artefacts and material suitable for dating, the age of this feature cannot be determined with any certainty.

Trench 1.20 This site was recorded during field survey as a clearance cairn from which the central material had been removed. Excavation revealed traces of a sub-circular sloping scoop into the hillside of about 3.5m in internal diameter, lined with stones and containing secondary and unrelated field clearance material.

The structure appears to have been created by the removal of turf and soil with the resulting depression revetted and secured by a lining of boulders. This may have then been surmounted by low turf structure, the absence of substantial collapse arguing against the presence of any significant wall. No evidence of a formal entrance into the structure was found.

Residual traces of an occupation layer were noted within the structure although these were highly fragmentary. This either indicates a transitory use of the structure, effective cleaning or simply degradation through natural soil formation processes.

Trench 1.24 This monument was recorded during field survey as a clearance cairn 5m in diameter. After excavation it was clear that the absence of any deliberate constructional element confirmed the initial interpretation. Nearby traces of rig and furrow cultivation are most likely related to this monument.

Trench 1.25 This cairn was recorded during field survey as a component of field clearance on the west-facing slopes of Coats Hill. On excavation this site was shown to be a simple clearance cairn belonging to the same broad category as monuments 1.15 and 1.24 and measuring about 6.5m by 6.5m.

Trench 1.46 This monument was recorded during field survey as the residual remains of a clearance cairn from which the core material had been removed. Excavation revealed a simple, small 5m by 5m rubble-built enclosure. The interior area was sub-rectangular and only 3m by 2.5m without any trace of an entrance or occupation deposits. The structure is very similar to that of 1.20 differing only in that it was free-standing and constructed on level ground rather than scooped into the hillside.

Trench 1.49 This monument was recorded during field survey as a stretch of discontinuous, low linear field bank 23m long, 2m wide and 0.2m high. Excavation showed a simple rubble bank, possibly a discontinuous field bank representing linear field clearance.

Trench 387/6 This site, discovered through field survey, was visible as an arc of small angular boulders projecting through the turf and was initially interpreted as a hut circle. On excavation the features were shown to represent residual traces of man-made structure or structures.

Three discrete stretches of walling were recorded although the unresolved relationship between each of these walls means that there is no certain guarantee of contemporaneity. The features appear as very ephemeral and an absence of finds and of anthropogenic deposits within the area contained by the wall features serves to reinforce this impression. However, soil denudation or other

natural process combined with robbing may account for this poverty of evidence. The absence of a buried soil, except where it is preserved beneath the traces of walling, adds weight to this argument.

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NITHSDALE DISTRICT


Craigveney, Loch Urr (Dunscore parish)

CFA

Caimfields, White Isle earthwork

NX 765 835 (centred) Extensive cairnfields, separated by poorer ground, were observed over much of the slopes to the SE of Loch Urr. There were three main concentrations; on the level top of Craigveney Moor, on the slopes below this site to the NW and to the W: A hut circle is associated with the latter site. [See *D&ES* 1990, p 10, J Page.]


NX 759 842 A survey of the White Isle earthwork incorporated two rectangular structures and other features lying on the tip of the promontory.

Sponsor: HS 

Townfoot (Closeburn parish)

Caimfield, rig and furrow, banks, structures and burnt mounds

NX 935 960 (centred) A number of disparate archaeological features were recorded over the survey area. These ranged from traces of agricultural activity (cairnfields, banks and rig and furrow), to a group of three rectangular structures. In addition two burnt mounds were recorded beside watercourses. [See *D&ES* 1990, p 10, J Page.]

Sponsor: HS 

Kirkconnel (Kirkconnel parish)

F Newall & W Lonie

Roman Road and Ring Ditch Site

From the fords N of Vennel a hard track reaches the spur SW of Little Kirkland Hill, passing to the west of the settlement recorded at NS 732 159 (*D&ES* 1986, 8), and developing as a cambered mound initially reduced by up to five hollow ways, one being the line of the 'old drove road' to Crawford John which keeps to the south, nearer the Glenaylmer Burn. As it passes NE flanking Little Kirkland Hill the road develops a cambered mound 6.2m wide on a terrace 9.3m to 10.7m across. Centred on NS 731 156 a primitive turf-walled settlement has accepted the firm ground over the road as hardstand – see below.

At stream crossings, NS 738 160 and NS 739 161 the vestiges of bridge piers are earlier than mapped fords. West of the Glengap Burn NS 747 168 the road is overlaid by the track to Fingland, but passes again to the NW side of this, to reach the ford NS 751 174. Beneath the sheep enclosures of Fingland the road swings to NW mounting the flank of Hog Hill, passing through Fingland midfield. The terrace is traceable to the south bank of the Glengaber Burn, NS 748 182, but is lost in deepening peat with cuttings beyond. On the hill spur N of the burn, NS 748 185 is a ring ditch site, 16.4m over the outer bank. Within the 1.3m ditch a 3m wide low turf bank encloses 7.9m to 8.1m. In view of the configuration the 1m wide S-facing entrance suggests that the road approaching from that direction has swung to pass below and to the east of the site. It is possibly continued by a terrace reaching for a ford, NS 745 191 just upstream of the former footbridge on the track to Friarminnan, now a ruin. From the ring ditch site is vistaed the Roman road passing E-W across the face of Pepper Hill – Stoney Hill (*D&ES* 1972, 14).

Turf Walled Settlement

NS 731 156 On the spur of Little Kirkland Hill is a settlement of four main enclosures, of which one lies beside the Roman road and

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two lie over it. The most northerly, a two roomed round ended house is 10m by 3m, within 4m thick turf walls, with 1m wide entrance to the west. The second, central structure, is L-shaped with a 7m by 2m north-south room, and south of the west entrance a room extended west to 9m by 2m. This is annexed on the south by a room 13m by 3m. The third house, to the south is 11.5m by 4.5m – all within 3m to 4m thick walls. To the east a long mound is divided into compartments 10m and 7m by 5m.

Turf Walled Enclosure

NS 740 161 Just beside the Roman road and east of the most easterly headwater of the Glenaylmer Burn a round ended enclosure 40.3m E-W by 14.8m to 17.7m N-S, is enclosed by a turf wall 3m to 5m thick. Largely open to the north this contains a rectangular structure, round ended to N, and butted against the south wall of the enclosure.

Turf Hut

NS 739 199 Just to the east of the hilltop cairn on Nipes, is a turf hut 9m by 5.7m overall, with turf walls 1.4m to 2.6m thick, and entered near the SW 'corner'. The west end is sharply rounded.

Caitloch, Moniaive (Glencairn parish) E B Rennie
Recessed Platforms (or Unenclosed Platforms),
Enclosure and possible Burnt Mound

NX 765 916 (centre) A group of 9 recessed platforms are cut into a gently sloping, NE facing, hillside above the Dalwhat Water. They range in size from 6m to 9m; 8 of them are set between the 150m and the 200m contour; the 9m platform is set apart from the others at about 250m OD; all are in pasture land.

This group of platforms is strongly reminiscent of groups in Cowal and S Argyll as the same range of size and of type is found – viz – some are deeply recessed with high front and back scarps; others show little recession and have low front lips. As in the West one is almost flat, the front lip being marked by a stone kerb; some appear to be turf-banked, others to be stone-built. However geographically this group could be accepted as an outlier of the Clydesdale and Upper Tweedsdale groups of unenclosed platform sites.

Above the platforms on the 200m contour and 200m East of the large 9m platform there is a turf-banked enclosure 35m in diameter. Although set into the hill it differs from the platforms as its interior is not level and the front and back scarps are formed by banks 2m high. Opposing entrances – 1.5m wide – open on to a terrace which crosses the centre of the enclosure.

To the NW of the platforms there is a possible burnt mound. It is a U-shaped feature facing on to a burn formed on three sides by spreading banks about 3m wide with a hollow in the centre. The removal of a few turves exposed reddish-brown angularly broken stone which could have been cracked by heat.

It is said that there is another group of platforms 10km to the West.

Abbot's Tower, New Abbey (New Abbey parish) A Bailey
16th century tower house and environs

NX 972 666 A trial excavation was carried out in and around Abbot's Tower prior to development as a dwelling, to identify various features noted by the RCAHMS.

To the south of the tower is a small drystone building, possibly a byre or stable. One wall was rebuilt to block an entrance, and a green glass bottle base in the rebuild should date it.


Between the byre and the tower is a hedgebank or other boundary, containing 19th century pottery fragments.

Two sections of the supposed barmkin wall were uncovered, one immediately west of the tower, and a corner at the north-east end of the site. No dating evidence was found, but the west section of wall used a shell laden mortar very similar to that used in the tower.

An ancillary length of dry stone wall was revealed on the west side of the tower, parallel to that mentioned above.

A trench was dug immediately north of the tower, revealing the west wall of a building. This had been widened to the west and an oven or chimney inserted. The building was also expanded to the south, using (or re-using) a dressed sandstone block of 16th century type. The area between this building and the tower was paved with granite slabs.

A small trench dug inside the tower revealed a compact layer of clay, presumably a floor or basis for a floor, with building debris below.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

Pipeline Survey: Castle Douglas to Creetown A Pollard

Prior to the construction of the Castle Douglas to Creetown pipeline British Gas (Scotland) asked APG to survey the proposed route. The survey involved walking the entire course of the projected pipeline, approximately 40km, and resulted in the discovery of four previously unknown sites: (see also Wigtown District)

Agricultural/domestic site (Tongland parish)

NX 7170 5871 The site consisted of the remains of two earthen banks situated on a terrace in a field utilised for grazing. The most substantial bank lies along the crest of a gully, curving eastwards for some 11m from the base of a natural mound. The bank terminates at the edge of a trackway which can be seen to extend into the next field and continues in a northerly direction. The position of the earthen banks in relation to the track would suggest that the banks delineate an area of past settlement.

Hut Circle (Anwoth parish)

NX 5848 5820 The partial remains of a hut circle, some 9m in diameter, were detected on a natural mound in the north eastern corner of the field adjacent to Killern Cottage. The mound had also been used as a dumping ground for stones cleared from the surrounding fields.

Deserted Settlement

NX 5741 5860 The remains of a rectangular structure, measuring 5m by 5m, were discovered on a natural terrace on the undulating hill slope to the south of Oronockenoch Cottage. The structure is integrated within the remnant wall of a sub-rectangular enclosure. The site most probably represents a 19th century agricultural domestic site with related yard.
Sponsor: British Gas (Scotland).

Carlingwark Loch (Kelton parish) A Penman
Flint knife/scrapper

NX 7722 6125 Damaged arrowhead 4.9cm by 2.9cm converted to knife/scrapper. English flint of river type, Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age with reworked edges.

Found on old site of Carlingwark Loch prior to draining of 1765.

Moorbrook (Carsphairn parish) CFA
Deserted farmstead and rig and furrow

NX 636 983 A deserted farmstead was recorded at Glenhead along with discrete area of rig and furrow on the opposite side of the glen. A further isolated two-roomed structure lay at the head of the glen.

Blackmark (Dalry parish) CFA & J Page

NX 645 912 Several small groups of clearance cairns were observed over the spur between the Carroch Lane and the Stroanfeegan

burn. A small rectangular earthwork lies at the SW extent of the cairnfield.

NX 652 918 The remains of a large curving earthwork lie immediately outside the fields around Blackmark farm. No traces survive within the improved land at the farm.

Carroch (Dalry parish) CFA

NX 683 921 A number of isolated stone-built rectangular structures were observed to the NW side of the Carroch Lane. Much of the valley to the SW has vestigial traces of rig and furrow.

Manquhill (Dalry parish)
Deserted farmstead and associated cultivation, cairnfields and burnt mounds

NX 675 956 The poorly preserved remains of Benbrack farm and associated enclosures lie on the E side of the Benbrack burn. Extensive pockets of rig and furrow cultivation were observed on islands in the poorly drained valley bottom between Benbrack and Manquhill farms. Amongst a number of other structural features, two small isolated rectangular structures were observed to the SE of Benbrack. These are of unusual character within the area.

NX 662 941 Climbing above the cultivation on the valley sides a number of upland features were observed. About sixty cairns associated with a polygonal stone structure were observed on the SW flank of Manquhill. To the NE was a further small group of nine cairns associated with a shieling.

NX 668 956 A third cairnfield lies to the E of Craigenearse on Benbrack. About thirty cairns were observed in two groups.

NX 682 959 A fourth cairnfield of about twelve cairns lies below Dibbin Craig.

NX 669 956, NX 679 958 Burnt mounds were observed on the sides of burns draining off the hillside. That beside the Craigenearse burn is well defined whilst the two by a burn draining into the Dibbin Lane are less obvious.

Sponsor: HS 24

High Barend (Rerrick parish) J Page
Grave slab

NX 742 487 A grave slab, engraved with a full length knight's sword, forms the fireplace lintel in High Barend Cottage. Reputed to be from Dundrennan Abbey.

Rerrick Church (Rerrick parish)
Cross

NX 760 467 In July 1991 a cross fragment was removed from Rerrick churchyard (NX 760 467) to the Stewartry Museum, St Mary Street, Kirkcudbright. The fragment comprises three flared arms broken from a shaft. On one side a central boss is defined by two concentric circles. Two of the arms are patterned but it is not possible to determine the character of the decoration. The rear face is very weathered. Possibly Northumbrian.

In 1987 a perforated bronze plaque decorated with zoomorphic interlace was found in the vicinity. Probably 8th to 9th century. Now in Dumfries Museum.

Knowe of Carroch (Dalry parish)
Farmstead

NX 665 927 Remains of rectangular buildings and cultivation. Shown on 1st Edition OS, 1853.

These and other features around Carroch Hill are mapped and described in a pre-afforestation survey. See: *Short Notice Forestry*

Survey in North Stewartry District (... Carroch ...) 1990/6. Centre for Field Archaeology. University of Edinburgh. Copy in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 24

Tolbooth, High Street, Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright parish)
R Cachart

16th century tolbooth

NX 680 508 A limited excavation within the tolbooth revealed a thick layer of floor make-up composed of river cobbles and silt. At least four phases of floor surfacing made of cobbles, wood and brick were recorded. The foundations of the building were seen to rest on the natural and no indication of earlier structures were found. No dating evidence earlier than the 19th century was recovered.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 24, Stewartry District Council.

Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright parish)
Land to rear of Castle Street/St Cuthbert Street properties
Medieval town defences

NX 683 509 Two trial trenches were excavated by machine and revealed black garden soil c0.40m thick containing 19th century pottery sherds, over an orange silty clay. A trench close to the supposed town defences revealed a backfilled cut for a modern service trench and possibly an earlier, sloping cut. Re-deposited clay contained two medieval pottery sherds. The town defences were not positively identified but are possibly represented by the sloping cut.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 24, Stewartry District Council.

Buchanan Street, Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright parish)
Medieval backlands, town defences

NX 681 507 Three trial trenches were excavated by machine and revealed that this backland site had a black, silty loam, garden soil c0.80m thick, over a waterlogged subsoil of silty clay. No dating evidence earlier than 19th century was found.

A trench close to the southern site boundary, believed to be the course of the town defences revealed a wall foundation but underlying make up deposits contained 19th century pottery sherds.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 24, Stewartry District Council.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT DISTRICT

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish) G Ewart

NX 749 475 The work took place over 20 working days in July in order to:-

- assess the archaeological potential of a conspicuous mound immediately S of the S abbey/manse boundary wall, which was causing the wall to bulge.
- Then remove completely that part of the 'heap' immediately affecting the boundary wall.

The results of this exploratory excavation can be described in terms of the following periods of occupation/rebuilding.

Period 1

The Use and Construction of the S Range: c1150-c1300 AD

Fragmentary structural evidence was found within the earliest deposits revealed, of at least 2 buildings, elements of which were later totally removed, or absorbed into the Period 2 layout. The evidence mainly comprised 2 external buttresses (F.025, F.058) lying immediately S of an E/W aligned wall (F050, F024), apparently reflecting the earliest S limits so far revealed of the S claustral range, and a separate building of unknown function, lying to the S. The latter may well be associated with a great drain or series of drains known to exist in this general area of the site.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

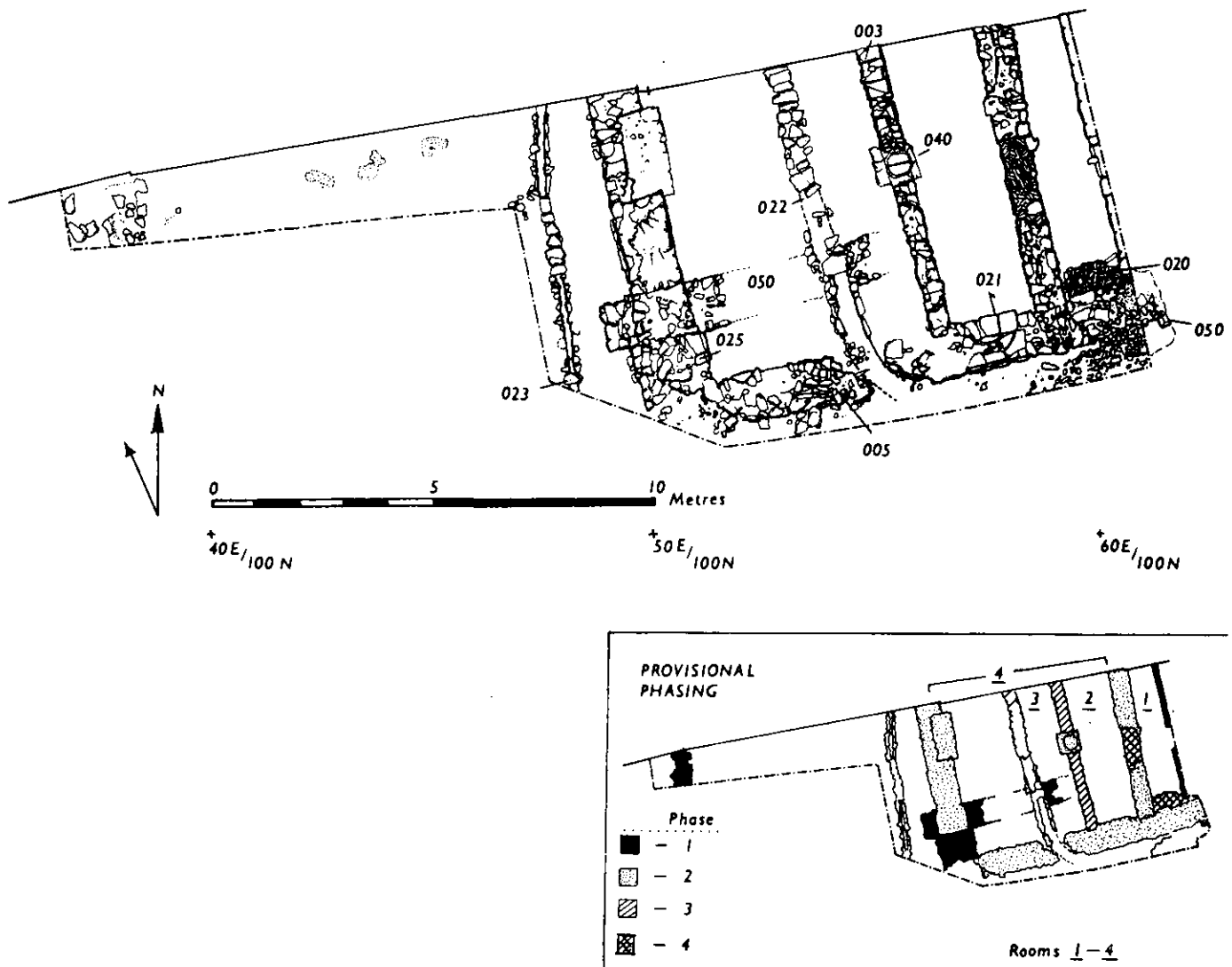


Fig 4. Dundrennan Abbey Excavation.

Period 2

Major Reconstruction of Elements of the S Range:
c1320–c1450 AD

The apparently extensive remodelling of the South Range is characterised in the main, by the establishment of a new S wall (F.005), generally further to the S of the Period 1 structures revealed. This resulted in a plan comprising of 2 chambers (1 and 4 on Fig 4) forming respectively an access passage to the Dormitory (Chamber 1) and the Warming Room (Chamber 2), with the assumed Dining Hall and Kitchen further to the W. Both chambers were accessible from the cloister, and Chamber 4 featured a large fireplace in the W wall, and an octagonal pillar/roof support (F.040). There was a large embrasure, probably a window, in the S wall of the Warming Room (F.021), and a stone lined drain (F.022) running down to the S, about halfway across Chamber 4. A further, less substantial drain (F.023) lay to the W of the Warming Room, within what is assumed to be the Dining Hall.

Period 3

Conversion of Parts of the S Range: c1450–c1520 AD

Chamber 4 was subdivided by the construction of an internal, crudely built wall (F.003), linking pillar F.040 with Cloister Wall to the N and S wall F.005. It is also likely that a doorway was inserted in Wall F.011 to allow easy access between the newly created Chambers 1 and 2. The Warming Room (the new Chamber 3) was thus reduced in size though still accessible from the cloister. Also

during this period, much if not all of the internal faces of the walls forming Chambers 1, 2 and 3 were plastered over.

Period 4

Further Conversion of the S Range for Similar Use:
c1520–c1590 AD

The doorway between Chambers 1 and 2 was blocked with distinctive clay-bonded masonry, and the threshold within the Period 1 doorway in Wall F.002, was raised considerably. A bank of clay and mortar bonded masonry (F.020) was then built against the inner face of the S wall in Chamber 1. To the N, Chamber 1 appears to have been blocked off from the cloister by a lime mortared wall (F.063). These measures effectively cut off Chamber 1, and major structures to the SE of the South Range, from Chambers 2 and 3 and the Kitchen/Dining Room complex. Two earth and rubble banks (F.026, F.027) were then built against the W and S walls of Chamber 3 although there is some indication that Chambers 2 and 3 were unroofed or at least in some disrepair when Chamber 1 was effectively screened off.

Period 5

Robbing of the Major Stone Buildings within Abbey:
c1630–c1850 AD

The progressive and piecemeal dismantling of the abbey ranges while the church or parts of it at least, saw continued use up to the end of the 17th century, seems to have left the buildings towards the

SE corner of the claustral circuit, as fairly extensive ruins. It is probable that the vaulting found in Chamber 1 did not fall until the 17th century, when the most useful parts of the structure were robbed. The remaining parts of the buildings were simply ignored.

Period 6

The Manse Garden: c1850–c1910 AD

Once the new Manse and its various outbuildings, driveway and elaborate garden, including large orchard, were planned, the final division between abbey and manse was fixed in terms of a boundary wall (F.007). The residual rubble and ruined walls from Chambers 1, 2 and 3 were then buried, landscaped and planted out as an elaborate decorative bank, further screening the Manse property (specifically the stables) from the abbey grounds.

At this interim stage, the reason for the sequence of rebuilding and conversion can only be generally identified, however the radical rebuilding during Period 2, may well be a result of damage incurred during the Wars of Independence. Similarly, the conversion of Chamber 1 to a cellar and the reinforcement of key walls during what was post-monastic occupation of the site, may well have been a response both to the household needs of the community and Catholic allegiances during the second half of the 16th century.

The subdivision of the Warming Room in Period 3 is probably a result of either the diminishing numbers within the community, or the typical reoccupation of parts of the abbey complex, as individual private rooms or cells, towards the end of the 15th century.

Sponsor: HS

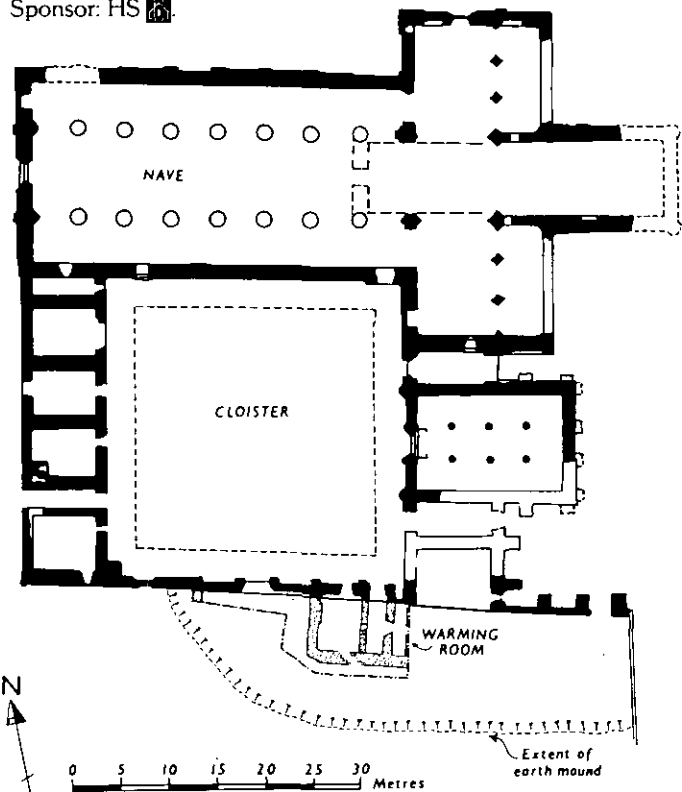


Fig 5. Dundrennan Abbey.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Ardwell Mains (Stoneykirk parish)
Mound

J Page

NX 1008 4572 Beside the church there is an artificial mound 40m by 15m by 2m high, aligned NNE/SSW. It has a high stone content. Confirmation as an archaeological feature requires further investigation.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council.

Barhobble (Mochrum parish)

W F Cornack

12th century church on earlier ecclesiastical site

NX 310 494 Further work outside south side of church revealed over 20 graves, some in cists, and on different alignments. It is hoped to complete investigation of graves around the church in 1992. A paved floor has been reinstated in the phase IV chapel (see D&ES 1990, p 11).

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish)

P Hill

Northumbrian church, boundary wall; Early Christian shrines, graves, rectangular buildings, roads and roundhouse

NX 444 402 The sixth season of excavation by the Whithorn Trust completed the examination of the Northumbrian timber church exposed in 1990. The underlying Early Christian deposits included a roundhouse, two rectangular timber buildings, two shrines and an extensive graveyard. Scattered Roman finds indicate activity in the 1st–4th centuries.

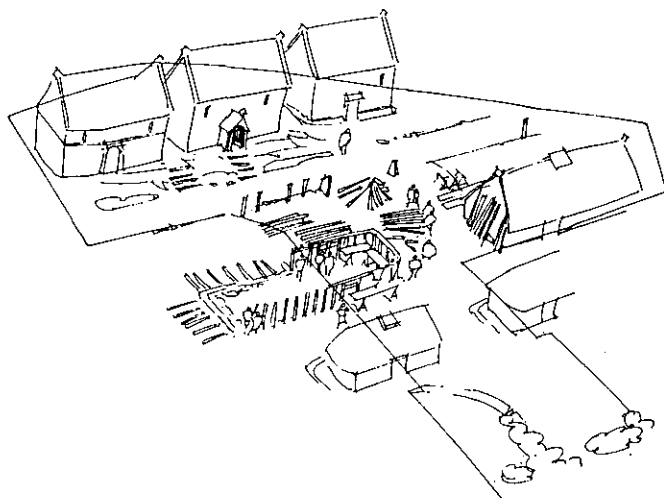


Fig 6. Whithorn. Northumbrian buildings (early 8th century).

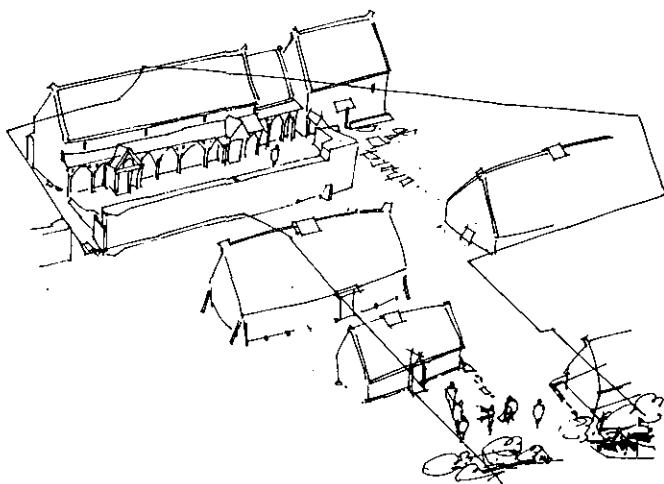


Fig 7. Whithorn. Northumbrian buildings (late 8th century).

Early structures included a timber roundhouse (c10m in diameter) and another building occupying a platform quarried into steeply shelving rock associated with a curvilinear apron revetted with stone. The latter building overlay an insubstantial rubble bank or ledge revetted with stakes, possibly demarcating an enclosure around the crown of the hill. The bank was abutted by spreads of burnt limestone, plaster and cement, apparently representing displaced builders' debris rather than demolition material.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

This discovery gives tantalizing support to the theory long propounded by senior scholars that there had been a mortared and/or plastered building at Whithorn in the Late Roman or immediately post-Roman period. The memory or, indeed, survival of such a building would account for the Latin and Old English names of Whithorn – *Candida Casa* and *hwit aeme* – first recorded by the Venerable Bede in 731 AD. The writer has disputed this hypothesis for the past eight years and is now delighted to recognize its potential validity. The bank and burnt limestone are earlier than spreads of imported amphora sherds (B ware) of the later 5th earlier 6th centuries, but cannot otherwise be dated securely. The nearest source for the limestone would have been outcrops of Carboniferous rock in the Dalbeattie area some 22 miles to West by sea.

The decay of the roundhouse and platform building was followed by a severe fire beyond the excavated area. Charcoal was strewn over much of the site but there was no sign of *in situ* burning. Numerous sherds of 'B' amphora were found resting on the charcoal.

The site was comprehensively redeveloped shortly afterwards (**Phase 2**). A rectangular timber building erected on level ground towards the centre of the site was associated with a paved roadway which linked it with two shrines lying to the north and east. The northern shrine comprised a platform cut into the slope and approached by stone stairs. A regular setting of four timber or stone pillars at the centre of the platform subsequently became the focus of the Northumbrian church. The eastern shrine was a circular space variously defined by a ditch, a kerb, paving and graves. It overlay the remains of the earlier roundhouse and was perhaps intended to commemorate the building or more probably a revered inhabitant.

A massive cist close to the centre of the eastern shrine contained vestigial remains of two bodies apparently representing a 'special' burial. This grave subsequently served as the focus for a small cemetery of timber and/or stone lintel graves. In two subsequent phases (**3** and **4**) the graveyard gradually expanded westwards. Lintel graves were replaced by burials in log coffins during Phase 3.

During **Phase 4** circular platforms were built on the slope at either end of the Phase 2 shrine. An arc of vertical timbers on the western platform remained standing when the first Northumbrian church was built. The eastern platform was later to be the site of the Northumbrian burial chapel.

The condition of the Phase 2 causeway deteriorated during Phase 3 and it was eventually replaced by a gravel road in Phase 4. During this period deep deposits of rubbish, water-borne debris and mud accumulated at the foot of the slope. These produced a massive quantity of animal bones, more than a hundred sherds of vessel glass and numerous other artefacts including bronze pins, clay and stone-moulds, a large bronze fish-hook, nails and a double-sided antler comb. Pottery was sparse but a few sherds of E ware were found in relatively late layers.

A range of Northumbrian ecclesiastical buildings (a church, burial chapel and children's graveyard) on high ground in the north part of the site was described in the 1990 edition of *Discovery and Excavation*. The 1991 excavation revealed the earlier phases of the church and examined a series of walls, terraces, paths and roads linking these structures together. The identification of more than 60 Northumbrian coins from these deposits has provided a reliable chronological framework for the period from the mid-8th to mid-9th centuries.


The Northumbrian **church** has revealed a long structural history spanning roughly two hundred years. The original church was a simple rectangular building overlying the Phase 2 shrine and apparently enclosing the two pillars which remained standing. A similar building was subsequently erected over the western platform and was possibly intended to enshrine its enigmatic central feature. Shortly afterwards the adjacent gable walls were demolished and the two buildings were joined together. The resulting church was

some 18.0m long and 4.5m wide. Some time later regularly spaced posts were erected beyond the north and south walls. These rose vertically and so cannot be equated with the angled buttress posts supporting other large timber buildings of this period. They may be interpreted as colonades probably supporting a veranda roof.

After a prolonged history of extension, renovation and redesign it was destroyed by fire in the mid-9th century. The internal fittings of the church had been dismantled shortly before the fire and the building was used *inter alia* as a winnowing barn. The demolished features included a transverse screen, incorporating the surviving pillar from the Phase 2 shrine, and a table altar lying immediately to the west in the nave. A sherd of pseudo-Samian and a coin of Constans (minted 343–346 AD) from the adjacent surface may have been part of a collection of relics contained by the altar and lost when it was dismantled. Four other stone pillars set against the walls of the nave had been removed at the same time. The writer's initial caution in identifying the building as a church has evaporated entirely in light of the evidence of continuity from the earlier shrine(s) and the fuller understanding of the internal features and associated finds.

An extended interim report will be available early in 1992 from the Whithorn Trust, 45–7 George Street, Whithorn, Wigtownshire, DG8 8NS.

The Friends of the Whithorn Trust have invested a valuable legacy (the D R MacDonald bequest) to endow an annual lecture series to explore the history of Whithorn and its national and international relationships. The inaugural lecture – 'Whithorn's Christian beginnings: When? Where? Whence and by Whom?' – will be given by Professor Charles Thomas, on September 1992. Enquiries should be addressed to: The Lecture Secretary, 3 George Street, Whithorn, Wigtownshire, DG8 8NS.

Sponsors: The Whithorn Trust, The Whithorn Board of Management Ltd, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, Wigtown District Council, HS , Wigtown District Skill Development Centre, The Friends of the Whithorn Trust, The Friends of the Whithorn Trust (Stirling), The Society of Antiquaries of London, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, The Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society, The Jennie S Gordon Memorial Foundation, The Hunter Archaeological Trust, The Orcome Trust, The Russell Trust, The Mouswald Trust, The Tristran Trading Co Ltd.

Wigtown District (Kirkmabreck parish)

A Pollard

Castle Douglas to Creetown Pipeline Survey

Area of possible Prehistoric Settlement

NX 5135 6010 The site is an area of flat land bounded by natural rock outcrops on the 150m contour. In places the rock outcrop appears to have been enhanced to provide a defensive/boundary bank enclosing an area of settlement. This enhancement is most obvious at the south-eastern extremity of the outcrop, where the remains of a wall, some 1.1m long, appeared to extend into a gap in the outcrop, possibly creating an entrance. Several amorphous mounds are situated in the northern portion of the site. These are possibly of human-made origin and so relate to the past settlement of the site.

Sponsor: British Gas (Scotland).

Corse of Slakes (Kirkmabreck parish)

A Wilson

Probable Roman Road

NX 544 585 Work to W of Gatehouse of Fleet suggests use of line of the Old Military Road of 1763/4 from Anwoth to Newton Stewart. Traces of ditches and metalling/cobbling and possible kerbs. Further details A Wilson 'Roman Penetration in Dumfries and Galloway' TDGNHAS, 3rd Ser. LXIV, 1989, p 9ff.

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

Harran Hill (Ballingry parish) P Yeoman
Rig and Furrow; Mine Workings

NT 166 963 Well preserved rig observed in two fields on south-facing slope of Harran Hill, running down to Chapel Farm Cottage. There are remains of mineworkings including possible bell-pits cut into the rig.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Chapel Hill (Tulliallan parish) B Wolsey
Chapel

NS 929 882 Excavations by the Kincardine Local History Group continued, exposing the complete outline of this lost medieval chapel. The single cell building measures approximately 10m by 7m, with walls surviving no higher than 0.6m. Opposed entrances at west end, each with large single threshold stone, well worn. Altar base exposed at east end. The floor was sealed in places by possible collapsed wall plaster. There was evidence of the structure having been destroyed by fire.

Sponsor: Kincardine Local History Group.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

Harperleas (Leslie parish) P Yeoman
Earthwork Bank and House Platform

NO 203 044 Low linear bank, 0.5m in height running uphill over a distance of 90m. A 5m wide circular house platform, with a recessed interior, was found immediately to the east of the uphill end of the bank.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Sinclairtown Pottery, Sinclairtown (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)
Victorian pottery H James

NT 294 937 Excavation of the southern half of Sinclairtown Pottery (dated 1869–1900) took place in 1990–1991 in advance of development. Pottery wall foundations, a kiln base, a possible slip-drying kiln and drainage features were discovered. Large quantities of pottery wasters, in both biscuit and glazed form were found, the majority from a single square pit, interpreted as a sump.

Sponsors: Royal Bank of Scotland, Fife Regional Council, Kirkcaldy District Council.

W of Jonathan's Cave (Wemyss parish) E Proudfoot
Skeleton, C14 date

NT 345 972 The skeleton found and reported by D Provan (*D&ES* 1988, 12) was studied by Dr S Whiten. It proved to be male, c30–40 years, robust with no observed pathology, height 170cm (5ft 8 inches). The skeleton was submitted to HS to send for C14 dating in Glasgow. This date is $GU\ 3038\ 980 \pm 80\ \delta^{13}C = -19.9\%$ conventional years BP (ie before 1950 AD). The calibrated dates are AD 970 – AD 1120 (69.72 probability) and AD 890 – AD 1220 (probability 95.76).


Sponsors: HS , Fife Archaeological Index.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Heatherhall and Edens Muir Wood (Collessie parish) CFA
Post medieval landscape


NO 290 099 (centred) An intricate series of banks and other features was recorded within Forestry Commission woods. The

earliest aspects of this complex landscape are probably the vestigial traces of rig and furrow lying outside the bank system. The earliest dated feature is the Rossie Drain cut in 1740 whilst the Muir was still unenclosed. The modern field pattern was set out during the late 18th century; enclosing all but the highest parts of the muir. As part of this process the existing meandering road system was rationalised and re-aligned within the enclosed fields. The new road was bounded by ditches with external banks on either side. This improvement was to be short-lived as a new Turnpike road (the modern B937) was laid out to the W after 1804. The later development of the landscape saw the gradual development of the woods on the fringes of the cultivated land.

Sponsor: HS .

Balfarg, Glenrothes (Markinch parish) J Downes & C Richards

NO 2803 A programme of fieldwalking was undertaken to the north of the Balfarg henge complex. Of the 16 fields examined, 14 produced Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flints and 11 produced medieval pottery. Parts of two shale bracelets were discovered in close proximity in the field directly north east of Balfarg Riding School. Apart from a small scatter of Neolithic flints approximately 300 metres north of Balfarg henge, no other concentrations of material were located. However, an overall distribution of isolated worked flints suggest this area to have been consistently occupied during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, HS .

Cowbakie Hill and Craigie Hill (Leuchars parish) S T Driscoll
Cropmark sites of domestic and funerary character

Preliminary to a planning application for the development of a golf course, hotel and housing estate Archaeology Projects Glasgow conducted a detailed assessment of the archaeological potential of the area. The investigation included the analysis of aerial photographs, geophysical survey and extensive trial trenching. Within the area proposed for development, which is to be called Drumoig, four main archaeological sites were identified. In total an area of 37,600 sq m were investigated geophysically using a fluxgate gradiometer and a resistivity meter. In general the results of this extensive geophysical work were poor due to unfavourable soil conditions. The one exception to this was the Pickletillum site (see below) where good results were obtained, which is fortunate since it is the one area lacking aerial photographic coverage. Each of the four main areas is described individually below, the area letters refer to the detailed assessment report copies of which have been deposited with Fife Regional Council and the National Monuments Record of Scotland. These reports include interpretive transcriptions of the aerial photographs, the geophysical plots and plans of all the areas examined by trial trenches.

Areas A & E Cowbakie Hill

NO 440 254 Trial trenching within and outside the area of cropmarks confirmed the presence of several linear and one circular features recorded on RCAHMS APs with few additional features. The features were simply cleaned and planned.

Area B Cowbakie Hill

NO 443 252 Here a trial trench was laid out through a ditched enclosure sited at the foot of the hill. The ditch probably held a palisade and had been recut at least once. Within the interior several features of varying size containing burnt material were cleaned and planned. One small feature (c0.25m diameter) contained burnt bone which has subsequently been identified as human. Tentative interpretation is of an enclosed cremation cemetery.

Area D Craigie Hill

NO 449 247 Here extensive trial trenching was conducted to characterise the density and preservation of complex cropmark

FIFE

features which include domestic buildings, enclosures and field boundaries. The density of the encountered features was extreme; they were simply planned and cleaned.

Area F Pickletillum

NO 438 241 Speculative trial trenching and geophysical survey was undertaken on the ridge opposite the Pickletillum Inn. Here the geophysical survey indicated a variety of linear and circular features. These were confirmed in two trial trenches which produced dense features presumed to be domestic. The features were simply planned and cleaned, but from one of the features a fragment of an undecorated jet or shale bangle was recovered.

Sponsor: Faskally Investments Ltd.

Ballinbreich Castle (Flisk parish)

P Yeoman

Fieldwalking finds

NO 272 204 Parts of the cropmarked field immediately south of the castle were fieldwalked as part of a CSA training seminar. The cropmarks, some of which represent medieval enclosures and out-buildings of the castle, were located on the ground and gridded with the aid of a plot prepared by RCAHMS. Finds included prehistoric flints, and medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, HS

Council for Scottish Archaeology.

Ballinbreich Castle (Flisk parish)

Unstratified artefact group

NO 273 202 In fields adjacent to Ballinbreich Castle, discoveries made and reported to Dundee Museum. The finds include a bronze flanged axe probably c1400–1200 BC; a Roman Iron Age 'button and loop fastener'; part of a Limoge crucifix ornament c13th century; and sherds of medieval green-glazed pottery.

Muircambus (Newburn parish)

Farmtoun site

NO 466 025 Identified from the air. Sunken trackways and house platforms. Now in permanent pasture.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council,

Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee.

Gathercauld (Ceres parish)

Rig, cultivation remains

NO 426 103 Identified from the air. Large areas of rig, approximately 300m², aligned north–south.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Shiells Avenue (Collessie parish)

Circular cropmarks

NO 282 095 Group of 5 circular dark blobs – possible ring ditch houses.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council,

Scottish Archaeological Air Photography Committee.

Bruntshiels (Kilconquhar parish)

Agricultural settlement cropmark

NO 435 102 Reported to Fife Sites and Monuments Record by Dr Colin Martin of St Andrews University, who has collected stoneware c1600 AD from the site.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

8–10 Provost Wynd, Cupar (Cupar parish)

R Cachart

Watching brief, urban medieval

NO 373 144 Two visits to this site on the edge of the early burgh were made in order to ascertain the presence of deposits relating to the initial medieval occupation of the area. The contractor's trenches revealed a thick, natural, deposit of brown silt over the site area and

the remains of 19th century building foundations and occupation. No evidence of earlier occupation was encountered.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS

25 North Street, St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Urban medieval backlands

D Hall

NO 5125 1677 Monitoring of foundation trenches located garden soil to a depth of 0.75m. No further information to confirm or deny Brooks and Whittington's hypothesis of an early burgh market place at the western end of North Street was recovered.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS

Alexandra Place, St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Urban medieval backlands

NO 5061 1661 Monitoring of contractor's foundation trenches located garden soil c0.8m deep across the site. This soil sealed several cut features in the natural sand. One of these features was a kiln/oven with a stone floor which produced no dating evidence. Another of the cut features may have been a property division running back from South Street. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the garden soil. This deposit of garden soil is very similar to those recovered at Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust excavations at 120 and 134 Market Street, Cinema House, North Street and the Auction Hall, Market Street.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS

Logies Lane, St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval cemetery

C Moloney

NO 509 166 Excavation was carried out between September and October 1991 for Fife Regional Council, who were carrying out environmental improvements within what had been the medieval burgh ground of Holy Trinity Church.

The earliest evidence on the site consisted of the stone foundations of a building fronting on to South Street, which had been demolished by 1410 to make way for Holy Trinity Church. The area excavated within the former cemetery revealed 101 articulated skeletons and a large quantity of disarticulated human bone.

Five earlier street surfaces were also revealed under the present road surface in South Street.

Sponsors: SUAT, Fife Regional Council, Boots the Chemist.

St Andrews (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

E Proudfoot

Drain

NO 5098 1700 As a result of minor rock fall a stone drain (reported as possible cist) was noted high in the cliff above 'Witches Lake'. Dimensions could not be measured. Appeared to include re-used architectural fragments. Such drains have been reported on a number of occasions along the cliff below the 19th century housing on the Scores, but there are few detailed accounts of them and whether they relate to the building of these houses, or whether they are part of an earlier drainage system.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

Pusk Farm (Leuchars parish)

Stone, button or pin mould

NO 435 205 (area) A fragment of Dalriadan 'greenstone' was found in a field at Pusk Farm, about eight years ago. On one face two small discs have been incised and scratched with a rough cross-type decoration. On appears to be a button mould, the other a pin mould. On the reverse a circular 'clock' or 'sundial', with Roman numerals has been roughly scratched.

Stone 8.5cm by 6.5cm. Button mould 1.5cm, pin mould 2.25cm with pin 1cm to 4cm. 'Clockface', 5.3cm.

At present with Fife Archaeological Index for further identification and recording.

Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

25 North Castle Street, St Andrews

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Foundations

NO 5122 1677 A watching brief, and restricted excavation and survey were carried out on behalf of Fife Regional Council during partial demolition and redevelopment. Blocked doors and chimneys were noted. The remains of the foundations of the south wall of the previous house were located. Below the present floor several earlier floors, including one cobbled, one of coal were recorded. At a depth of 80cm below the present floor level the underlying sand showed numerous archaeological features, post holes, stake holes, a pit. Finds were mainly of 18th and 19th century date, but too little of the lower layers was exposed to date these.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Fife Archaeological Index.

Lawpark (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Well

NO 493 158 (South part of garden below Lawpark House) No archaeological deposits were recorded during house building at this site, a little west of the 19th century cremation cemetery location. However, a well was discovered and partially emptied by the developers, who reported that they did 'not note anything of interest'.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, Fife Archaeological Index.

GRAMPIAN REGION

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey

N Bogdan & I B D Bryce

This 'basic check list' of the castles, fortalices and manor-houses, erected between c1052 and c1707 in Grampian Region, has been prepared by the Scottish Castles Survey (SCS) as part of a pilot survey, which has been carried out to demonstrate the feasibility of compiling an inventory of all such sites and monuments in Scotland. Following the example set in *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* . . . (MacGibbon, D & Ross, T 1887-92, Edinburgh), which was first published more than a hundred years ago, the compilers of this 'basic check list' have also included an additional list of stone town houses dating from before c1707, but not the more transitory wooden structures that archaeologists are beginning to detect within Scotland's more ancient burghs. Apart from stone town houses, the items listed range in type from earthworks (*mottes, ringworks and homestead moats*), dating in the main from the 12th and 13th centuries, to the lightly fortified farmhouses and laird's houses of the later 17th and early 18th centuries. While some of the buildings are still occupied, many are no longer visible above ground level. Still others are now incorporated in later structures.

If you have any comments, and in particular if you know of any other sites which you think should be included, the authors would be most grateful if you could contact them.

Additional entries in this survey are listed under Banff & Buchan district, Gordon district, Kincardine & Deeside district, Moray district.

Aberdeen (Aberdeenshire & Kincardineshire):

- Aberdeen - Block House + NJ 957 057
- Aberdeen - Castle (Hill) + NJ 946 064
- Aberdeen - Cromwell's Bastion/ . . . Fort NJ 946 064
- Aberdeen - St Katherine's Hill + NJ 943 062

- Aberdeen - Wallace Tower/Benholm's Lodging+ NJ 941 062
- Gilcomston - Dub Castle+ NJ 935 065
- Gilcomston - Motehill+ c NJ 929 071
- Hilton/'Hiltoun'/'Caprastoun' (House)+ NJ 922 083
- Old Aberdeen - Bishop's Place+ NJ 939 087
- Pitmuckston/'Pitmuxton'/'Pitstruan' House+ NJ 927 048
- Rubislaw House/50 Queen's Road NJ 919 056
- Ruthrieston - Motte+ NJ 928 041
- Seaton/'Middleton' House + NJ 939 091
- Tillydrone - Mote Hill NJ 936 088

Dyce (Aberdeenshire):

- Caskieben/'Craig (of Dyce)' + c NJ 833 127
- Dyce - Mains of . . . + c NJ 888 138
- Pitmedden+ c NJ 863 149

Newhills (Aberdeenshire):

- Craibstone/'Crabston(e)''/'Auchteronny'/'Ochteronny' House+ c NJ 875 108
- Kingswells House NJ 862 064
- (Old) Whitemyres/'Newpark(s)' NJ 889 066
- Scattie/'Sclaty'/'Sclaty' + c NJ 892 099
- Shed(d)ocksley/'Shethocksley'/'Scethokisley'/'Schedockisley' + c NJ 893 075
- Stoneywood/'Craigharr'/'Craighaar' - 'The (Great) House of . . . ' c NJ 897 111

Nigg (Kincardineshire):

- Abbot's Walls/'Abbot's Hall' + c NJ 938 039
- Balnagask (Motte) NJ 957 051
- Covenanter's Faulds+ NJ 931 034
- Watch Tower+ c NJ 95- 05-

Old Machar (Aberdeenshire):

- Balgownie/'Polgouenie'/'Cairnfield'/'Fraserfield' (House)+ NJ 934 099
- Danestone - Mound NJ 926 097
- Grandhome/'Grandholm' House NJ 898 117
- Mundurmo - Castle Hill+ NJ 945 132
- Whitestripes/'W(h)yghtstipes' + c NJ 92- 11-

Peterculter (Aberdeenshire):


- Bielside/'Pealsyde'/'Peilsyd(e)+ NJ 885 024
- Countesswells/'Le Gardin'/'Gardyne'/'Gairn' (House) NJ 870 042
- Culter - Camphill+ NJ 854 008
- Culter House NJ 844 013
- Cults (House)+ NJ 890 029
- Cults - 'Motte' + NJ 8- 0-
- Kennerty+ c NJ 83- 00-
- Murtle/'Murthill'/'Old House of Binghill' + NJ 857 022
- Norwood (Hall Hotel)/'Pitfodels' NJ 909 029
- Pitfodels Castle NJ 910 029

Early Town Houses

Aberdeen (Aberdeenshire & Kincardineshire):

- Aberdeen - Andrew Aedie's Lodging/74 & 76 The Green+ NJ 940 061
- Aberdeen - Broad Street/Huxter Row+ NJ 943 063
- Aberdeen - Byron's House/68 Broad Street+ NJ 942 064
- Aberdeen - Earl Marischal's Hall/ . . . Lodging/ . . . House+ NJ 944 063
- Aberdeen - Earl of Buchan's Lodging/'Castlesyde' + NJ 945 063
- Aberdeen - Exchequer Place+ NJ 944 062
- Aberdeen - Galen's Court/21 Guestrow/1 Shepherd's Court/ Sheriff Depute Thomson's House+ NJ 941 063
- Aberdeen - Jamesone's House/16-26 Schoolhill+ NJ 940 063

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- Aberdeen – Knight Templars' Hospice/ . . . House+ NJ 945 064
 Aberdeen – Marischal College+ NJ 942 065
 Aberdeen – Mar's Castle/'Old Castle'/'Bishop's Palace' +
 NJ 941 067
 Aberdeen – Mauchlin's Tower+ NJ 945 064
 Aberdeen – Menzies Lodging/Pittfodells House/ . . . Lodging+
 NJ 944 063
 Aberdeen – Old Tolbooth+ c NJ 944 061
 Aberdeen – Patrick Christie's House+ NJ 942 064
 Aberdeen – Provost Robertson's House/6–8 Upperkirkgate
 NJ 941 064
 Aberdeen – Provost Ross's House/48 Shiprow NJ 943 062
 Aberdeen – Provost Skene's House/Cumberland House/Victoria
 Lodging House NJ 941 063
 Aberdeen – Rolland's Lodging/38 Castle Street+ NJ 945 063
 Aberdeen – Royal Mint/5 Exchequer Row+ NJ 944 062
 Aberdeen – 'Royal Palace'/'Grammar School'/Dominican
 Monastery c NJ 938 064
 Aberdeen – Royal Palace/Old Trinity Hall/4–6 Trinity Street
 NJ 941 060
 Aberdeen – 40 Shiprow/Alexander Burnett's Lodging+
 NJ 943 062
 Aberdeen – 60–64 Shiprow NJ 943 061
 Aberdeen – Shore Brae+ NJ 943 061
 Aberdeen – The Bursar's Hotel/60–61 Castle Street+ NJ 944 062
 Aberdeen – The Weigh-House+ NJ 944 061
 Aberdeen – Tolbooth/Town House NJ 944 063
 Aberdeen – 24–26 Upperkirkgate NJ 941 064
 Aberdeen – 42 Upperkirkgate NJ 941 064
 Old Aberdeen – Bishop's Gate/78 Don Street NJ 941 086
 Old Aberdeen – Bishop's Hospital+ NJ 938 087
 Old Aberdeen – Bishop's Lodging/96 High Street+ NJ 939 084
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Invernochtie . . . /Strathdon Manse+
 NJ 938 084
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Botany Dept/Turriff Manse+
 NJ 938 084
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Methlick Manse+ NJ 938 084
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Kincardine (O'Neil) Manse+
 NJ 938 084
 Old Aberdeen – 2 Chanonry/(Chaplain of) St Katherine's Manse+
 NJ 939 085
 Old Aberdeen – 3 Chanonry/?Lonmay/?Aberdour Manse+
 NJ 938 085
 Old Aberdeen – 5 & 6 Chanonry/Philorth Manse+ NJ 939 085
 Old Aberdeen – 7 Chanonry/Deer Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 8 Chanonry/Cruden Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 8 Chanonry/Ellon Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – (9) Chanonry/Mitchell's Hospital/Banchory
 Devenick Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 10 Chanonry/Oyne Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 11 Chanonry/Archdeacon's . . . /Rayne Manse+
 NJ 938 087
 Old Aberdeen – 12 Chanonry/'Tom Framper's House'/Clatt
 Manse+ NJ 938 087
 Old Aberdeen – 12 Chanonry/Kinkell Manse+ NJ 938 087
 Old Aberdeen – 12 Chanonry/Tillydrone House/Mortlach Manse+
 NJ 937 087
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Monymusk Manse+ NJ 937 088
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/Tullynessle Manse+ NJ 937 088
 Old Aberdeen – Chanonry/(Chaplain of) Westhall's Manse+
 NJ 937 088
 Old Aberdeen – 13 Chanonry/Chanonry Lodge/Marquis of
 Huntly's House/Belhelvie Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 13 Chanonry/Chanonry Lodge/Treasurer's . . . /
 Daviot Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 13 Chanonry/Forbes Manse+ NJ 938 086
 Old Aberdeen – 14 Chanonry/Dean's Manse/ . . . House+
 NJ 939 087
 Old Aberdeen – 15 Chanonry/Castleton House/Chantor's . . . /
 Auchterless Manse+ NJ 939 087
 Old Aberdeen – 16 Chanonry/Chancellor's . . . /Birse Manse
 NJ 939 087
 Old Aberdeen – 20 Chanonry/Chaplain's Court/Chaplain's
 Chambers NJ 940 086
 Old Aberdeen – Chapter House/Dean of Guild Cruickshank's
 House NJ 940 096
 Old Aberdeen – 20–22 Don Street/Bede House (Court)/Baillie
 Logan's Lodging NJ 939 085
 Old Aberdeen – King's College NJ 939 081
 Old Aberdeen – Old Town House+ NJ 939 085
 Old Aberdeen – Powis Lodge/51 College Bounds NJ 939 081
- Milltimber** (Peterculter parish) M Greig
 Flint arrowhead
 NJ 853 012 In a house garden, an orange/red flint arrowhead,
 extreme point broken off and stem and barbs missing. With finder.
- Provost Skene's House Kitchen** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron
 Inscribed stone
 NJ 941 063 During repair work to central heating pipes, part of
 the stone floor of the old kitchen was uplifted within the 17th-
 century part of this house. No archaeological deposits were found,
 but a stone incised with the letters 'THHR' was discovered. It had
 been part of the floor and after being recorded, was replaced.
 Sponsor: City of Aberdeen District Council.
- Kingswells** (Aberdeen parish)
 'Consumption' dyke
 NJ 861 069 Following Scheduled Monument Consent, work
 was carried out to clear the dyke of weeds and rubbish by pupils
 from Hazlehead School under supervision from the City of Aber-
 deen Archaeology Section. The work is continuing.
 Sponsor: City of Aberdeen District Council.
- Brig o' Balgownie** (Aberdeen parish)
 Wells
 NJ 940 096 During work to consolidate a garden wall fronting
 the former Rose Cottage (demolished in 1968), 2 wells were dis-
 covered behind the wall. The construction date of the cottage and
 wall is uncertain, but they are first clearly visible on the 1867
 Ordnance Survey map. On the wall of one blocked well chamber,
 'W1 1856' was roughly incised. There is some evidence that the wells
 served the so-called 'Chapter House' on the opposite side of Don
 Street, which may once have incorporated a laundry serving the
 Seaton Estate. Both wells were left intact.
 Sponsor: City of Aberdeen District Council.
- Loch Street, Former City Taxis Site** (Aberdeen parish)
 Medieval backland site
 NJ 940 067 Five trenches were excavated by machine to assess
 the archaeological potential of the site once occupied by the Ogston
 and Tennant Soap and Candle factory. The site is adjacent to areas
 where substantial medieval remains extending back from Gallow-
 gate were recorded during previous excavations (*D&ES* 1986, 12–
 13; 1990, 17). On this present site, disturbance had removed any
 medieval backland traces however. Examination of natural levels
 adjacent to modern Loch Street indicated that the eastern edge of
 the medieval loch did not impinge upon the area of the site.
 Sponsor: HS 

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey

N Bogdan & I B D Bryce

Aberdour (Aberdeenshire):

Aberdour – Old House of . . . +	c NJ 909 639
Auchmedden Castle+	NJ 851 647
Coburty/'Cowburdie' +	c NJ 921 643
Dundarg(ue) Castle	NJ 895 648
Fauld Castle/Castle Fauld/'Glendowachie 1' +	NJ 832 606
Glenquithle/'Glencuthill'/'Glendowachie 2' +	c NJ 844 645
Nether Glasslaw/'Nether Glasly'/'North Lesly' +	c NJ 860 595
Pennan Farm	NJ 854 652
Pitnacalder/'Pitnacaddell' +	c NJ 875 632

Alvah (Banffshire):

Alvah – Ha Hillock	NJ 689 583
Auchenbadie/'Auchinbaidy' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 688 585
Balravie/'Bog(ue)' [of Mountblairy] Castle +	NJ 694 546
Dunlugas/'Dunlugus'/'Dunlugies' +	c NJ 695 555
Montcoffer/'Moncoffer' +	c NJ 685 612
Mountblairy (– Old House of . . .)+	c NJ 691 544
Ranald's Hillock	NJ 664 589
Rosyburn/'Rosieburn' +	c NJ 666 599
Todlaw/'Todlae' +	c NJ 699 530

Auchterless (Aberdeenshire):

Auchterless – Moathead	NJ 714 416
Badenscoth – Mains of . . . /'Old House of . . . '	NJ 699 391
Blackford/'Blackfoord' +	c NJ 702 357
Hatton Manor	NJ 709 420
Seggat(t)/'Seggit'/'Sydgat' +	c NJ 732 417
Templand/'Temple-Land' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 708 406

Banff (Banffshire):

Banff Castle	NJ 689 641
Banff – Pennant's Mound	NJ 691 639
Bauchlaw/'Backlay' +	c NJ 674 621
Colleopard (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 675 631
Inchdrewer Castle	NJ 655 607
Mount Carmel/Colleopard	NJ 678 626

Boyndie (Banffshire):

Baldavie/'Baldavy' (– Mains of . . .)	NJ 621 611
Bankhead+	c NJ 606 615
Blairmaud/'Blairmad' +	c NJ 614 601
Boyne Castle	NJ 611 656
Buchragie +	NJ 658 643
Cairnton/'Cairntown' +	c NJ 612 636
Culphin/'Culfin' +	c NJ 598 602
Ordens/'Ordnies'/'Ordnes' +	c NJ 616 619
Raggal/'Raggel' +	c NJ 619 618
Rettie/'Reattie' +	c NJ 634 629

Crimond (Aberdeenshire):

Crimond+	c NK 05– 65–
Haddo House	NK 077 571
Ratray – Castle Hill	NK 088 579
Ratray/'Broadland' +	c NK 092 561

Cruden (Aberdeenshire):

Ardendraught – Fortalice of . . . +	c NK 077 354
Ardiffery/'Arduffire'/'Ardifray' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NK 062 365
Auchleuchries – Mains of . . . /'Old House of . . . '+	NK 004 357
Cruden – Moat Hill+	NK 061 367
Slains/'Bowness' Castle	NK 101 360

Fordyce (Banffshire):

Aird+	c NJ 590 656
Ambath/'Aimbath' +	c NJ 575 656
Badentoul/'Badintouille' +	c NJ 562 623
Birkenbog House/ . . . Castle	NJ 537 652
Brackenhill+	c NJ 583 595
Craig of Boyne	NJ 616 661
Durm – Old House of . . . /'Dorne' – Fortalice of . . . +	c NJ 58– 64–
Findlater Castle	NJ 541 672
Fordyce Castle	NJ 555 638
Glassaugh/'Glassauch'/'Glassah' +	c NJ 558 647
Muirake/'Muiraik'/'Muireaik'/'Muirack' +	c NJ 562 579
Portsoy+	c NJ 59– 66–
Reidhaven/'Redhaven' +	c NJ 563 661
Tillynaught/'Tillienought' +	c NJ 596 616

Forglen (Banffshire):

Carnoustie Castle/Old House of . . .	NJ 671 504
Forglen+	NJ 699 518

Fraserburgh (Aberdeenshire):

Kinnaird (Head)/Fraserburgh Castle	NJ 998 675
Mote	NJ 984 652
Philorth House	NK 002 640
Wine Tower	NJ 999 675

Fyvie (Aberdeenshire):

Ardlogie+	c NJ 780 372
Crichie/'Crighie' House+	c NJ 786 353
Fyvie – Campfold+	NJ 785 381
Fyvie Castle	NJ 763 392
Fyvie – Montrose's Camp	NJ 771 392
Gight/Formartine Castle	NJ 826 392
Little Folla+	c NJ 71– 34–
Rothiebrisbane/'Rothiebrisben'/'Little Rothie' +	c NJ 746 378
Rothie(norman)/'Upper Rothie' +	c NJ 731 361
Saphock/'Savoch'/'Saphoke' +	c NJ 767 291

Gamrie (Banffshire):

Balgreen – Law of . . .	NJ 748 588
Crovie – The Law	NJ 810 661
Cullen (of Buchan) Castle+	NJ 731 636
Cullykhan/'Troup'/'Fort Fiddes'	NJ 837 661
Dillyminnen	NJ 729 647
Doone/'Glendowachie 3' – Law of . . . +	c NJ 704 640
Findon Castle/'Castle Hill'	NJ 794 642
Lethnot/'Lichnet'/'Lighnot' Castle	NJ 808 653
Melrose/'Melros(s)'/ 'Melers'/. . . Castle/Mains of . . . +	NJ 745 643
Melrose – Law of . . .	NJ 756 642
Northfield+	NJ 822 660
Troup – Old House of . . . +	c NJ 831 659
Wallace's Castle/ . . . Tower/Pitgair Castle/'Glendowachie 4'	NJ 773 605

Inverkeithney (Banffshire):

Auchingoul – Earthwork/Camp	NJ 612 488
Auchingoul (House)+	NJ 605 484
Auchingoul – Wembley	NJ 605 486
Auchinhamper/'Auchinhamperis' – Fortalice of . . . +	c NJ 645 458
Wallace's Camp	NJ 612 490

King Edward (Aberdeenshire):

Balchers/'Balcors'/'Ballchaes' +	NJ 714 580
Balmaud/'Ballmade' (– Mains of . . .)+	NJ 754 573
Beaver Craig+	NJ 726 563
Blackton/'Blacktown'/'Blackstoun' (– Mains of . . .)+	NJ 723 572

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- Byth House+ NJ 817 564
 Castleton (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 721 563
 Craigston/‘Craigfintray’ Castle NJ 762 550
 Eden Castle NJ 697 587
 Fisherie/‘Fischerie’ – Mains of . . . + NJ 765 580
 Gairmiston/‘(Dalgarno) Fintray/‘Gamiston’ Castle+ NJ 734 550
 King Edward/Kinnedar Castle NJ 722 561
 (Wester) Walkerhill+ c NJ 768 570
- Longside** (Aberdeenshire):
 Auchtidonald/‘Auchtydonald’+ c NK 014 477
 Buthlaw/‘Buthley’ (– Mains of . . .)+ c NK 064 484
 Caimgall+ c NK 042 473
 Faichfield/‘Fechfield’ House+ NK 064 466
 Ludquharn Castle+ c NK 00– 44–
 Mintlaw – The Earl Marischal’s House+ c NK 00– 48–
 Nether Kinmundy/‘Nether Kinmundie’+ c NK 043 448
 Torhendry/‘Terhendry’/‘Torhendrie’+ c NK 031 428
- Lonmay** (Aberdeenshire):
 Cairness/‘Cairnes’+ c NK 038 609
 Craiggellie/‘Craig Elie’ (– Old House of . . .)+ NK 024 603
 Crimonmogate/‘Crimon-mogat’/‘Crimmond-Mogget’+
 c NK 040 587
 ‘Ketnachy’/‘Rotnachy’+ c NK 03– 59–
 Kininmonth House NK 032 530
 Knowsie/‘Blairmormond’/‘Blairmormunth’ House+ NK 017 584
 Logie (House) c NK 037 570
 Lonmay Castle/‘Lomney – Old House of . . . ’+ NK 062 608
 Park (of Crimond)/‘Parkreichmond’/‘Park de Crechmond’/
 ‘Park de Creichmound’+ c NK 004 567
- Marnoch** (Banffshire):
 Ardmeallie/‘Ardmelie’+ c NJ 591 506
 Auchintoul House NJ 612 519
 Castlebrae c NJ 63– 54–
 Castlehill Farm+ NJ 644 511
 Crombie Castle NJ 591 522
 Crombie – Old . . . + c NJ 593 513
 Culvie House NJ 592 537
 Kinnairdy Castle NJ 608 498
 Netherdale/‘Natyrdul’+ c NJ 652 483
 Old Kinnairdy+ NJ 643 491
 Tower+ NJ 578 499
- Monquhitter** (Aberdeenshire):
 Asleid/‘Asleed’ House+ c NJ 842 418
 Auchry Castle (Farm)/‘Little Achry’+ NJ 788 507
 Auchry House/‘Meikle Auchry’+ NJ 804 511
 Brownhill/‘Brounhill’+ c NJ 786 449
 Castlehill+ NJ 791 491
 Keithen/‘Kaithen’+ c NJ 794 452
 Lescraigie/‘Less-Craiggy’+ c NJ 757 455
 Teuchar/‘Tucker’+ c NJ 804 495
- New Deer** (Aberdeenshire):
 Affleck/‘Auchinleck’/‘Afleet’ (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 918 481
 Allathen/‘Allathin’/‘Allathine’+ c NJ 840 479
 Artamford/‘Artamphort’+ c NJ 903 478
 Auchnagatt (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 929 413
 Auchreddie/‘Meikle Auchreddie’+ c NJ 886 463
 Barrack/‘Barrak’ (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 916 427
 Brucklay/‘Brucklaw’ Castle NJ 910 501
 Caimbanno – Manor of . . . + c NJ 845 448
 Culsh (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 886 487
 Fedderate Castle NJ 896 498
- Nethermuir – ‘Gardens Cottage’ NJ 913 439
 Nethermuir (House)+ NJ 913 438
 Old Maud/‘Oldmad’/‘A(u)ld Ma(u)d – Castle of . . . + NJ 917 469
 Savoch/‘Saock’/‘Saphock’ Castle+ c NJ 91– 38–
- Old Deer** (Aberdeenshire):
 Aden House/‘Alneden – Fortalice of . . . ’ NJ 980 478
 Annochie/‘Anachie’/‘Annachie’ (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 939 426
 Auchrynie/‘Auchrenie’+ c NJ 964 525
 Biffie (Farmhouse) NJ 971 472
 Bruxie (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 950 483
 Clackriach/‘Glackriach’ Castle NJ 932 470
 Crichtie/‘Little Creichie’/‘Den(n)s’+ c NJ 977 452
 Deer Abbey/‘Manor Place’ NJ 968 481
 Deer – ‘Comyn’s Castle’+ c NJ 9– 4–
 Gaval/‘Gavil’/‘Gavile’+ c NJ 982 516
 Kinmundy/‘Upper . . . ’/‘Over Kinmundy’ c NK 011 437
 ‘Meikle Crichtie’+ c NJ 965 438
 Nether Hythie+ NK 011 504
 ‘Parcock’/‘Parock’/‘Parkcock’/‘Percock’ – Manor Place+ c NJ 99– 41–
 Pitfour – ‘Homestead Moat’+ NJ 980 494
 Pitfour – Manor of . . . + c NJ 978 491
 Toux/‘Touchis’/‘Touchie’+ c NJ 985 502
- Ordiquhill** (Banffshire):
 Park House/‘Corncam’ Manor NJ 589 572
- Peterhead** (Aberdeenshire):
 Balmoor/‘Balmuir’/‘Balmure’+ c NK 108 481
 Boddam Castle NK 132 418
 Howe o’ Buchan+ NK 105 464
 Invermettie/‘Invermetty’+ c NK 12– 44–
 Meet Hill/‘Moat Hill’ NK 121 445
 Mount Pleasant NK 100 478
 Peterhead/Keith Inch Castle+ NK 137 457
 Peterhead – Little Battery+ NK 139 458
 Peterhead – Meikle Battery+ NK 138 457
 Ravenscraig/‘Craig of Inverugie’ Castle NK 095 487
 ‘The Lady of Craig’s Place’+ c NK 07– 44–
 Torterston+ c NK 080 476
- Pitsligo** (Aberdeenshire):
 Braco Park+ NJ 923 665
 Pitsligo Castle NJ 937 669
 Pittendrum – ‘New Work of . . . ’+ c NJ 963 670
 Pittulie/‘Pittullie’ Castle NJ 945 670
- Rathen** (Aberdeenshire):
 Auchinies – House of . . . NJ 977 606
 Cairnbulg/‘Philorth’ Castle NK 016 639
 Inverallochy Castle NK 040 629
 Memsie – House of . . . + c NJ 973 612
 Rathen NK 001 611
 St Oyne’s Hill NJ 995 602
 Trefor Hill NK 000 615
- St Fergus** (Aberdeenshire):
 Blackwater+ c NK 093 534
 Inverugie Castle NK 102 483
 Inverugie – Castle Hill NK 102 486
 Inverugie – Old Castle of . . . + NK 123 474
- Strichen** (Aberdeenshire):
 Kindrought/‘Kyndroch(e)t’/‘Kindroucht’+ c NJ 965 535
 Strichen (– Fortalice of . . .)+ c NJ 95– 54–

Technuiry House NJ 959 602

Turriff (Aberdeenshire):

Delgatie/Delgaty Castle NJ 754 505
 Dorlathers (Castle) + NJ 703 475
 Gask + c NJ 729 471
 Hatton/'Balquholly' Castle NJ 757 469
 Idoch/'Udoch' Castle + c NJ 769 490
 Laithers/'Lathers' + c NJ 670 487
 Muireisk House/... Castle NJ 704 496
 Towie (Barclay) Castle NJ 744 439
 Turriff NJ 723 497

Tyrie (Aberdeenshire):

Boyndlie House/'(Middle) Boindlie'/'Middlemost Bulgne' + NJ 916 620
 Ladysford/'Upper Boyndlie' + c NJ 894 608
 Tyrie House + NJ 936 632
 Tyrie Mains/'Wester Tyrie' + NJ 938 630
 Tyrie - 'Moat' + NJ 928 631

Early Town Houses

Banff (Banffshire):

Banff - 6 Back Path NJ 689 638
 Banff - Banff's Lodging/'The Turrets'/25 High Street + NJ 689 638
 Banff - Castle Pantan/4 Old Market Place/'Crown Hotel' + NJ 692 639
 Banff - Church Street NJ 690 640
 Banff - 1 High Shore NJ 690 640
 Banff - Ingleneukhouse/4 & 6 Water Path NJ 689 640
 Banff - Old Boyne Dowerhouse/3 & 4 Church Street NJ 690 640
 Banff - St Brandon's Close/High Street NJ 689 638
 Banff - The Market Arms (Inn)/5 High Shore NJ 690 640
 Banff - The (Old) House of Airlie/'The Old Lodging' + NJ 692 637
 Banff - The Palace of.../'The Towers' + NJ 689 639
 Banff - Thomas Ogilvie's House/Auchmedden's House + NJ 688 640
 Banff - Tolbooth + NJ 689 639

Fordyce (Banffshire):

Portsoy - Old Star Inn/12, 16 & 20 North High Street NJ 588 662
 Portsoy - 10 Shorehead NJ 588 663
 Portsoy - Soye House/28 & 30 Church Street NJ 589 662

Fraserburgh (Aberdeenshire):

Fraserburgh - 23 & 29 High Street/Wordies Close + NJ 997 670
 Fraserburgh - 'House with 1718 Doorway' + c NJ 994 671
 Fraserburgh - 'University' College + NJ 994 671

Fyvie (Aberdeenshire):

Woodhead - Tolbooth/Old Farm House + NJ 789 385

Peterhead (Aberdeenshire):

Buchanhaven - Fish House/Golf Road NK 122 473
 Peterhead - Barclay's House, Port Henry Lane + c NK 135 462
 Peterhead - Long Gate + NK 135 462
 Peterhead - Lord Marischal's House, Port Henry Lane + NK 135 461
 Peterhead - Old Tolbooth + NK 134 463
 Peterhead - Phinnie's House + NK 138 458
 Peterhead - 1b-3 Shiprow NK 137 459
 Peterhead - The Canteen, Port Henry Lane + NK 136 461
 Peterhead - Tolbooth + NK 134 461
 Peterhead - 'Wood's Wynd'/Long Gate + c NK 13-46-
 Peterhead - Yokieshill + NK 134 464

Pitsligo (Aberdeenshire):

Rosehearty - The Jam NJ 934 674
 Rosehearty - The Lodging (House) + NJ 933 674
 Rosehearty - The Stone House + c NJ 931 677
 Rosehearty - The Tolbooth + NJ 933 674

Turriff (Aberdeenshire):

Turriff Castle/'Tower of Torrey' + NJ 721 499
 Turriff - Castle Rainy + NJ 722 497
 Turriff - The (Erroll) Lodging/High Street + NJ 724 497

Den of Boddam (Peterhead parish)

A Saville

Flint extraction site

NK 115 414 Exploratory excavations took place in May-June 1991 at this location where extensive surface indications of flint extraction survive in the form of hollows on the steep slopes of the Den. The excavations confirmed the presence of substantial pits (over 2.5 metres deep) dug through glacial till into the underlying Buchan Ridge Gravel, and showed that pits continued beyond the Den slopes into cultivated ground. Spoil heaps from the extraction pits seal well-preserved buried soils.

It is the Buchan Ridge Gravel which is the source of the large cobbles (up to 170mm across) of grey flint being exploited. The extraction area is densely littered with the residue of primary processing of these cobbles in the form of cores, flakes, and the quartzitic cobbles used as anvils. Secondary processing into implements appears to have taken place off-site.

Further work will be necessary to clarify the precise methods of flint extraction and to elucidate the prehistoric chronology.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland,
 Grampian Regional Council.

Gowanhill (Banff parish)

I Shepherd

Cropmarks

NJ 667 634 On north-west facing slope the cropmarks of possible square barrows and various other indeterminate cropmarks.
 Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Meadowheads Wood (Forglen parish)

M Greig

Field system

NJ 705 503 On moderate south-east facing slope the site of a field system with stone clearance heaps and possible hut circle. Discovered while checking vertical aerial photographs held by GRC. Now destroyed, sometime between 1977 and 1988.

Duck Wood (Forglen parish)

Enclosure

NJ 707 513 On a promontory in loop of the River Deveron a cropmark of a large circular enclosure with other possible cropmarks. Discovered while checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC.

Dundarg (Aberdour parish)

N Bogdan & I Shepherd

Two stone spheres

NJ 895 648 Two red sandstone spheres c30cm in diameter, weighing 120 lbs each, both flattening at base, ? trebuchet shot. One found on the beach below Dundarg Castle, the other found in the rampart, to the east of the entrance.

Presented to North-East Scotland Museums Service (Peterhead Museum).

Bogenjohn (Strichen parish)

I Ralston

Ring ditch

NJ 936 530 On a gentle north-east facing slope the cropmark of a ring ditch with rectilinear, internal feature.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

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Den of Howie (Old Deer parish) Kerb cairns

I Shepherd
NJ 973 508 On a gentle south-facing slope, in recently cleared woodland, a group of four kerb cairns. Two have almost complete kerbs with depressions in interior, other two have discontinuous kerbs. Average diameter c3m.

GORDON DISTRICT

Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey

N Bogdan & I B D Bryce

Alford (Aberdeenshire):

Asloun Castle NJ 542 149
Balfluig Castle NJ 586 150
Breda/'Broadhaugh' + NJ 548 166
Kinstair+ NJ 575 147
Roundabout+ NJ 555 162

Auchindoir (Aberdeenshire):

Auchindoir NJ 475 245
'Castle Hill' NJ 513 282
Cornyn's Craig NJ 477 244
Craig (of Auchindoir) Castle NJ 470 248
Druminnor Castle/'Castle Forbes' NJ 513 263
Druminnor – Castle Hill NJ 515 287
Newmill/'New Milne of Auchindore' + NJ 460 209
Tolophin – The Old Hall of . . . + NJ 438 255

Belhelvie (Aberdeenshire):

Belhelvie – Motte+ c NJ 94– 17–
Blairton/'Blairtown'/'North Colpny' + NJ 968 187
Menie House+ NJ 977 205
Orro(c)k/'Orroch'/'Colpnow'/'Overblairton' House+ NJ 963 195
Shiels/'Sheils' House+ c NJ 940 194

Bourtie (Aberdeenshire):

Barra Castle NJ 792 257
Blair+ NJ 849 263
Bourtie/'Old . . . ' + c NJ 794 236
Cornyn's Camp NJ 802 257
Kingoody/'Kinguidy' + c NJ 838 253
Langside/'Leithfield'/'Old Thornton' + c NJ 833 253
Thornton/'Thomtoun' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 820 242

Cairnie (Aberdeenshire):

Auchanachie/'Achanachie'/'Auchanachy' Castle NJ 498 469
Daugh Castle NJ 506 476
Davidston House NJ 419 451
Ruthven – 'Fortalice of . . . ' + c NJ 50– 46–
Ruthven – Motte+ NJ 510 468

Chapel of Garioch (Aberdeenshire):

Afforsk/'A(u)quhorsk'/'Authorsk'/'Auchorsk' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 692 200
Balquhain Castle NJ 731 236
Blairbowie+ c NJ 724 226
Blairdaff+ c NJ 696 176
Chapel of Garioch – Earthwork NJ 723 262
Dorlethen/'Drumlethin'/'Dorlaithen' + NJ 699 223
Fetternear – Bishop's Palace NJ 723 170
Fetternear House NJ 723 170
Inveramsay/'Poolwalls'/'Peelwalls' + NJ 741 240
Lethenty Castle+ NJ 764 254
Logie (– Elphinstone) House NJ 705 258
Pitcable Castle NJ 727 260

Pittodrie House (Hotel)/'Balhaggardie'
Tulloch House

NJ 697 239
NJ 702 218

Clatt (Aberdeenshire):

Auchline/'Auchlyne' + c NJ 55– 26–
Knockespock House NJ 545 241
Newbigging+ NJ 530 260

Cluny (Aberdeenshire):

Castle Fraser/'Muchal(Is)-in-Mar' NJ 722 125
Cluny Castle NJ 689 127
Sauchen+ c NJ 699 112
Tillycairn Castle NJ 664 114

Culsalmund (Aberdeenshire):

Newton House/'Culsalmund Castle' NJ 661 297
Sheelagreen (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 642 319
Tillymorgan/'Tilliemorgan' (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 664 344
Wrangham+ c NJ 634 312

Daviot (Aberdeenshire):

Glack – Old House of . . . NJ 742 284
Mounie Castle NJ 766 286

Drumblade (Aberdeenshire):

Carvichen/'Coryvichen' + NJ 540 390
Chapelton/'Chappelton' + NJ 585 372
Cocklarachy/'Cocklarachie' NJ 531 375
Comalegy/'Comaligie'/'Camalegy' + c NJ 57– 38–
Dummuies/'Dummuys' (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 557 366
Lessendrum NJ 578 415
Newtongarry/'Newtown of Garioch'/'Newton of Lesmore'
(– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 572 393
Sliach – Meet Hillock/'Muthillock' + NJ 559 388
Sliach – Robin's Height+ NJ 564 387
Stonyfield/'Stoniefield' + NJ 589 375
Torra Duncan/'Tary Duncan' + NJ 549 393
Westertown/'Westertoun' + NJ 591 444

Echt (Aberdeenshire):

Easter Echt+ NJ 763 065
Echt – Old (House of . . .) NJ 734 058
Finnercy/'Finnerisie'/'Fynnersie' + c NJ 767 042
Housedale NJ 754 083

Ellon (Aberdeenshire):

Abbot's Hall/Abbotshall NJ 985 301
Auchterellon (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 944 315
Arnage Castle NJ 935 370
Coldwells (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 958 373
Drumwhindle/'Drumwhynle' (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 923 353
Dudwick House+ NJ 976 370
Ellon/'Ardgight'/'Ardgith'/'Ardgeith' Castle NJ 960 307
Ellon – Moot Hill/Earl's Hill/'Mount of . . . ' + NJ 957 304
Esslemont Castle NJ 932 297
Fechil (– Manor of . . .)/Cromleybank NJ 963 301
Inverebrie/'Inverebrey' + NJ 922 338
Kinmuck/'Kermuck'/'Carmuck' Castle+ NJ 989 350
(Nether) Ardgrain NJ 952 339
Turnerhall/'Rosehill'/'Hilton' + NJ 947 339
Waterton Castle/ . . . House NJ 972 303

Fintray (Aberdeenshire):

Disblair House+ NJ 861 197
Fintray House/'Lamington' + c NJ 851 162
Hatton – St Giles in . . . + c NJ 838 162

- Mote Hill NJ 844 167
Wester Fintray+ NJ 810 163
- Forgue** (Aberdeenshire):
Bognie House/Mains of . . . NJ 598 451
Castle Conzie/Conzie Castle+ c NJ 59– 45–
Cobairdy Castle+ NJ 575 436
Conzie/Bognie Castle/'Pennyburn' NJ 594 450
Corniehaugh/'Corny-haugh'+ NJ 579 464
Corse (Home Farm)/'Cross' (of Monellie) NJ 603 402
Drumdullo Castle+ NJ 605 387
Frendraught House/. . . Castle NJ 621 418
Frendraught – Mound NJ 621 418
Monellie/'Munelly'+ NJ 591 400
- Foveran** (Aberdeenshire):
Foveran Castle/Turing's Tower+ NJ 990 243
Knockhall/Newburgh Castle NJ 993 264
Newtyle (– Mansion House of . . .)+ NJ 973 220
Tillery+ c NJ 915 228
- Gartly** (Aberdeenshire):
Bucharn/'Bucharne'+ c NJ 521 368
Gartly Castle NJ 533 335
- Glass** (Aberdeenshire):
Aswanley House/Mains of . . . NJ 444 396
Beldorney Castle NJ 422 369
Caimburrow (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 460 407
Invermarkie/'Innermarkie' Castle+ NJ 429 395
Invermarkie/'Innermarkie' (Lodge) NJ 426 393
- Glenbuchat** (Aberdeenshire):
Badenyon Castle+ NJ 341 189
Glenbuchat/'Glenbucket'/'Inverbuckat' Castle NJ 397 148
- Huntly** (Aberdeenshire):
Avochie Castle NJ 536 466
Avochie House NJ 534 466
Huntly/'Strathbogie' Castle NJ 532 407
'Torriesoul/Tilliesoul/Tirriesoul – Tower of . . .'+ NJ 53– 40–
- Insch** (Aberdeenshire):
Dunnideer Castle NJ 612 281
Dunnideer – Milltown of . . . /'Mill of . . .'+ NJ 605 280
Insch – 'Moathill'+ c NJ 63– 28–
Johnsleys/'Jhonsleys'+ c NJ 62– 33–
Nether Boddom/'Netherboddome'+ NJ 621 298
Wardhouse/'Wardes' Castle/'Meikle . . .'+ NJ 593 288
Wardhouse – Mansion House of . . .+ c NJ 593 288
- Inverurie** (Aberdeenshire):
Aquahorthies/'Aquhorties' – House of . . .+ c NJ 728 200
Ardtannes (– Old Hall of . . .)+ NJ 758 201
Blackhall+ c NJ 753 218
Drimmies/'Drummies'+ NJ 742 235
Inverurie – The Bass of . . . NJ 780 205
Manar (House)/'Badiforrow'/'Badifurrow'+ NJ 736 199
- Keig** (Aberdeenshire):
Airlie/'(New) Balgowan'/'Balgonen'+ c NJ 606 193
Castle Forbes/'Putachie'+ c NJ 621 191
Harthill/'Finzeauch'/'Phinzeauch'/'Finochie'+ NJ 615 161
Tulloch (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 630 178
- Keith Hall** (Aberdeenshire):
Ardmurdo/'Ardmurdocht' (House)+ NJ 796 190
Balbithan House/'New Place of . . .'+ NJ 812 188
Balbithan – Old . . .+ c NJ 79– 17–
Caskieben – Moat NJ 787 213
Crimond+ c NJ 82– 22–
Keith Hall/'Caskieben' NJ 787 211
Kendal/'Ardiharral'/'Ardiherauld' Castle+ c NJ 838 235
Kinkell – Knights Hospitaller's Commandery+ NJ 785 190
Newplace+ NJ 823 207
Selbie/Easter . . .+ c NJ 807 225
- Kemnay** (Aberdeenshire):
Kemnay House NJ 733 153
Kemnay – Old Castle/House of . . .+ c NJ 73– 15–
- Kennethmont** (Aberdeenshire):
Craighall/Craig Hall+ NJ 530 290
Cults+ c NJ 534 313
Kirkhill+ c NJ 53– 28–
Law (– Mains of . . .)+ NJ 578 278
Leith Hall/'Peilside' NJ 540 297
- Kildrummy** (Aberdeenshire):
Brux – Mains of . . . NJ 490 169
Brux – 'Tower of . . .'+ NJ 489 168
Kildrummy/Kildrummie Castle NJ 455 164
Kildrummy – Castlehill NJ 470 164
Kildrummy – Castle Hillock NJ 470 169
Kildrummy – Church Site NJ 472 175
- Kinellar** (Aberdeenshire):
Aquhorsk/'Auquorsk'/'Auchorsk'+ NJ 802 109
Binghill Castle+ c NJ 84– 12–
Glasgoego/'Glasgowego' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 812 126
Kinaldie+ NJ 832 155
Kinellar House/. . . Lodge+ NJ 815 129
Tertowie+ NJ 821 101
- Kintore** (Aberdeenshire):
Bruce's Camp NJ 768 190
Hallforest Castle NJ 777 154
Kintore – Castle Hill+ NJ 793 163
Thainston(e)/'Thainstoun'+ c NJ 771 186
- Leochel** (Aberdeenshire):
Craigievar Castle NJ 566 094
Cushnie Castle+ c NJ 52– 11–
Cushnie Lodge/. . . House/Old House of . . . NJ 524 112
Hallhead – Mains of . . . NJ 524 091
Lynturk (House)/Castle(knowe) of . . . NJ 597 123
(Wester) Fowlis+ NJ 548 112
- Leslie** (Aberdeenshire):
Castle Croft/New Leslie Castle+ NJ 587 253
Chapelton(e)/'Chapeltown'+ c NJ 59– 23–
Leslie Castle NJ 599 248
- Logie-Buchan** (Aberdeenshire):
Auchmacoy – Old House of . . . NJ 991 308
Bimess/'Birniss' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 990 338
Mosstown/'Mostoun' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 924 275
Rannieston/'Raniston'/'Rainieston' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 937 263
Tarty/'Tartie' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 983 272
Tipperty/'Tippertie'+ c NJ 965 270

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- Meldrum** (Aberdeenshire):
Bethelnie NJ 781 303
Meldrum House (Hotel) NJ 812 290
- Methlick** (Aberdeenshire):
Andet/'Andate'/'Annit' + c NJ 842 352
Auchencrieve/'Auchencruve' + c NJ 865 372
Haddo/Kelly+ NJ 867 346
Newton (Schivas)/'Newton Schewes'+ c NJ 885 376
- Midmar** (Aberdeenshire):
Cairndaie/'Cairndai'/'Cairnday'+ c NJ 699 090
Corsindae House NJ 685 088
Midmar Castle NJ 704 052
Midmar – Cunningar NJ 700 059
Shiels/'Sheels' (Farmhouse)+ NJ 656 094
- Monymusk** (Aberdeenshire):
Campfield+ NJ 698 151
Monymusk – House of . . . NJ 688 154
Pitfichie Castle NJ 677 166
- New Machar** (Aberdeenshire):
Bishop's Loch/Loch Goul/Bishop's Manor NJ 911 142
Elrick+ c NJ 883 183
Kinmundy/'Kinmundie'/North . . . + c NJ 893 178
Mameulah/'Mamewlach'/'Mamewlay'+ c NJ 884 201
Monykebboc/'Monycaboc(k)+ c NJ 875 180
Parkhill/'Clubsgovil' House+ c NJ 897 140
Rennieshill/'Rainieshill'/'Renneshill'+ c NJ 893 204
Rosehall/'Boghole'+ c NJ 892 163
Straloch – Old House of . . . + NJ 860 210
Swailend/'Swellend'/'Snailend'+ c NJ 885 168
- Oyne** (Aberdeenshire):
Ardoyne/'Ardryn'+ c NJ 655 274
Carden/'Cairden'/'Cairnden' (Farm)+ c NJ 688 266
Harthill – Old . . . + c NJ 684 258
Harthill/'Torries' Castle NJ 686 251
Newlands (of Oyne)+ c NJ 693 252
Petmathen/'Pitmedden'+ c NJ 670 261
Pittodrie – Maiden Castle/ . . . Fort NJ 694 243
Ryhill/'Ryehill'+ c NJ 663 254
Tilliefour – Place of . . . NJ 659 195
Westhall NJ 673 266
- Premnay** (Aberdeenshire):
Edingarioch/'Edingairauche'+ c NJ 621 240
Lickleyhead Castle/'Licklihead (of Edingarrock)'
Overhall NJ 627 236
Netherhall/'Neitherhall'/'Barnes'+ c NJ 635 259
Premnay/Auchleven – Castle Hillock c NJ 640 257
NJ 622 242
- Rayne** (Aberdeenshire):
Freefield/'Treefield' Castle NJ 676 312
Freefield – Mount/Spyhill NJ 678 316
Rayne – Bishop of Aberdeen's House NJ 675 284
Warthill House/'Little Wartle'+ NJ 711 315
- Rhynie** (Aberdeenshire):
Lesmoir Castle NJ 470 280
Lochrie+ NJ 508 284
Newseat (of Scurdargue)+ c NJ 48–28–
- Skene** (Aberdeenshire):
Concraig+ c NJ 830 095
Easter Skene+ c NJ 799 082
Skene House NJ 768 098
- Slains** (Aberdeenshire):
Forvie+ c NK 008 294
Knights Templar's House NK 020 266
Pitlurg/'Leask'+ c NK 026 330
Slains – Old Castle of . . . NK 053 300
- Strathdon** (Aberdeenshire):
Allargue/'Allerg' House NJ 259 095
Ardgeith+ NJ 400 109
Auchernach Castle NJ 330 159
Auchmore NJ 263 094
Bellabeg+ c NJ 355 130
Belnabodach/'Belnadoddach'+ NJ 342 139
Buchaam+ c NJ 392 132
Candacraig House NJ 339 111
Colquhunny/Colquhonnies Castle NJ 365 125
Corgarff Castle NJ 254 086
'Culquharrie'+ c NJ 35–12–
Deskry/'Deskrie' c NJ 390 122
Edinglassie (House) NJ 327 121
'Glencarvie'+ c NJ 33–10–
Inverernan/'Inver Eamen'+ c NJ 330 109
Invernettie+ c NJ 343 154
Invernochtye/Invernochty – Doune of . . . c NJ 351 129
Ledmacoy/'Ledmackay'+ c NJ 347 139
Newe/Castle Newe NJ 378 122
Skellater House NJ 315 102
- Tarves** (Aberdeenshire):
Auchnave/'Auchnive'+ c NJ 828 306
Aquhorties/'Auchorties'+ c NJ 832 394
Cairnbrogie/'Cairmbrogie'+ c NJ 850 270
Dalforky Castle+ NJ 806 335
Keithfield – Mains of . . . /'Tulligonys'/'Tilliegonie'
Schivas – House of . . . NJ 851 335
Shethin – Old House of . . . + c NJ 897 367
Tillyhilt Castle c NJ 885 322
NJ 854 318
Tolquhoun/'Granton' Castle NJ 872 286
- Tough** (Aberdeenshire):
Old Tonley House NJ 597 138
Tonley House/'Kinncraigie'/'Acheynachie'
NJ 612 135
- Towie** (Aberdeenshire):
Culquoich/'Culphich' House+ NJ 418 138
Fichlie – Peel of . . . NJ 460 139
Glenkindie – Fort NJ 416 144
Glenkindie House/ . . . Castle NJ 422 144
Nether Towie+ c NJ 447 119
Sinnahard+ c NJ 477 134
Towie Castle+ NJ 440 128
Towie – (Kinbattock) Fort NJ 428 113
- Tullynessle & Forbes** (Aberdeenshire):
Forbes – 'Aula'+ c NJ 519 169
Terpersie/'Dalpersie' Castle NJ 546 202
Tullynessle – 'Motte'+ c NJ 55–15–
Tullynessle – Tower+ c NJ 5–1–
Whitehaugh/'Montgarrie'+ c NJ 595 174

- Udny** (Aberdeenshire):
 Auchinhuive/'Auchinhive' + c NJ 842 250
 Dumbreck/'Drumbreck' Castle + NJ 898 288
 Fiddes Castle + NJ 939 243
 Knapperna/'Knaperna'/'Irvine' (-Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 887 240
 Orchardton [of Tulliedaff] (-Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 916 260
 Pitmedden (House/ . . . Castle) NJ 884 280
 Pittrichie/'Pitrichie' + c NJ 855 254
 Tilliecorthie Castle + c NJ 90- 23-
 Udny Castle NJ 882 268
- Early Town Houses**
- Ellon** (Aberdeenshire):
 Ellon - Tolbooth + NJ 958 305
- Fintray** (Aberdeenshire):
 Hatton - Tolbooth NJ 840 162
- Inverurie** (Aberdeenshire):
 Inverurie - 81 High Street/Tolbooth + NJ 776 210
 Inverurie - 'Stonehouse', High Street + NJ 777 207
- Kildrummy** (Aberdeenshire):
 Kildrummy - Tolbooth + NJ 469 167
- Meldrum** (Aberdeenshire):
 Old Meldrum - Morris's Hotel NJ 810 272
 Old Meldrum - Tolbooth + NJ 808 272
- Badenyon** (Glenbuchat parish) M Greig
 Cropmarks
 NJ 342 189 While checking vertical aerial photographs held by GRC a discontinuous, circular cropmark on gentle south-east facing slope. Other rectilinear cropmark (? longhouse) in same field.
- Kildrummy Kirk** (Kildrummy parish) I Shepherd
 Barrow
 NJ 472 177 On crest of a low ridge, a round barrow, diameter 12m, height 1.50m. Dip in crown suggests disturbance: slightly truncated by road on east.
 Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.
- Tayloch Wood** (Kennethmont parish)
 ? Burnt mound
 NJ 533 286 On a gentle slope on edge of Moss of Kirkhill, a turf-covered area of material, 20m long by 8m wide, c1m high; also a smaller, lower feature 3m to west; track runs between and may have bisected a single feature. ? Burnt mound.
- Littlemill** (Leslie parish) R Feilden
 Possible house, souterrain
 NJ 587 249 On south-east facing slope the cropmark of a possible circular house with extension. ? House and souterrain. Discovered while checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC.
 Sponsor: HS [?], Grampian Regional Council.
- Wraes** (Insch & Kennethmont parish)
 Cairns
 NJ 585 316 On shelf of south-west facing slope, two possible cairns c10m diameter, 0.50m high; disturbed by ploughing.
 Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.
- Wraes** (Insch & Kennethmont parish) I Shepherd
 Sunken track
 NJ 586 314 On lower slopes of Red Hill, a well-defined sunken track, c2m across base, 1m deep, bank more pronounced on east than west. Visible for c10m on each side of fence and for c70m downslope.
 Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.
- Old Rayne** (Rayne parish) M Greig & A Shepherd
 Moated homestead
 NJ 675 284 Following the granting of planning permission for a house on part of the site of the moated homestead, or Bishop's Palace at Old Rayne, a small excavation was mounted. With the aid of a JCB, a large area 18m by 12m was stripped and cleared to expose the north arc of a wide ditch. This was then cleaned by hand, revealing the remains of a substantial medieval earthwork, steep-sided on its inner face and with a more gradual slope to the outside. The ditch was 2m deep by 6m at widest. Sherds of 14th century pottery were recovered from low in the ditch-fill.
 Only a small area, 6.50m by 3.50m, of the top surface of the mound was excavated but this revealed several post holes and a drainage ditch. A series of complicated layers were found towards the south-east corner of the trench, while a number of large stone roofing slabs and some mortar-bound stones were found on the south edge of the excavated area, towards the inner part of the mound. A few medieval pottery sherds were also found here.
 Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.
- Milton of Fintray** (Fintray parish) I Shepherd
 Rectangular enclosure
 NJ 829 164 On a south-facing river terrace, a rectangular enclosure with circular shape at corners. Rectangular cropmarks on interior.
 Sponsors: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.
- Kirktown** (Bourtie parish) N M Robertson
 Cross-marked stone
 NJ 804 248 Built into the coping of the south kirkyard wall is a rectangular slab of coarse-grained granite, 71cm by 37.5cm, incised in the middle with a cross flanked by four diagonal rays.
 Sponsor: Pictish Arts Society.
- Breda Estate** (Alford parish) CFA
 Field banks, enclosures and structures, cairns, a possible cistern, a small pond and modern lamp-post
 NJ 520 159 - NJ 521 161 A collection of field banks, enclosures and long houses was recorded on the eastern edge of Coiliochbhar. From the remains it is clear that these are domestic dwellings with small adjacent enclosures and lengthy field dykes. A large field bank associated with the concentration of earthworks ties into a series of poorly defined field banks visible within the adjacent improved farm land.
 NJ 5185 1566 A cistern on the eastern shoulder of Coiliochbhar appeared as a stone lined opening 0.6m by 0.5m and full of stones. It was thought that this was a cistern because of the number of cisterns within the immediate area. Three lie within approximately 0.5km to the south-west.
 NJ 5260 1595 This single cairn is difficult to evaluate as there were no distinguishing features to determine its function. Its small size suggests that it is more probably a clearance cairn.
 NJ 5255 1572 - NJ 5270 1558 A linear distribution of 9 cairns running south-east within the improved farm land is almost certainly of clearance cairns. The linear distribution of these monuments is accompanied by a ruined field bank and it is likely that the cairns are what remains of a dry stone wall, vestiges of which endure as the ruined field bank.

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NJ 5282 1624 A small artificial pond was recorded within the woodland. The proximity of a path and garden seat suggest that the current use is recreational.

NJ 5269 1595 'A newly installed reproduction Victorian street lamp was recorded within the wooded part of the survey area. This had been erected by the current landowner.

Sponsor: HS 

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey

N Bogdan & I B D Bryce

Aboyne (Aberdeenshire):

Aboyne Castle	NO 526 995
Balnacraig House	NO 580 982
Drumgesk/'Drumgask' +	c NO 556 991
Ferrar +	c NO 484 989
Glentinar – 'Fortress' +	c NO 4— 9—
Glentinar – Old Hall/Dinnet – Fort	NO 457 981
Knights Templar's House +	NO 541 001
St Lesmo's Church/'Braeloin'/'Braeline'	NO 479 960
Tilphoudie/'Tilphoudie' +	c NO 545 011

Arbuthnott (Kincardineshire):

Allardyce/Allardice Castle	NO 817 739
Arbuthnott House	NO 795 750
Kair House/'House of Kairs'/'Ker' +	c NO 778 765
Parkside (of Arbuthnet) +	c NO 796 757
Pitcarry (Manor) +	c NO 830 740
Pitcarry +	NO 830 737

Banchory-Devenick (Kincardineshire):

Aquhorthies/'Auchorties' +	c NO 900 961
Banchory-Devenick – Mote Hill	NJ 915 025
Banchory House/'Banchory Daueny' (– Old House of . . .) +	NJ 915 024
Portlethen Castle/House of . . . +	NO 929 967

Banchory-Ternan (Kincardineshire):

Cairnton +	NO 665 963
Cluny Crichton/'Clounie Crichton' Castle	NO 685 997
Crathes Castle	NO 734 968
Glassel +	c NO 656 993
Inchmarlo/'Inchmerlie'/'Inchmarloch'/'Inch' +	c NO 670 967
Loch of Banchory/Lays – Crannog	NO 704 978
Montrose's Trench	NJ 717 003
Raemoir – The Ha' House	NO 695 995
Tilquhillie Castle	NO 721 941

Benholm (Kincardineshire):

Balandro/'Balandroe' +	c NO 77– 67–
Benholm Castle/. . . Tower	NO 804 704
Brotherton Castle +	c NO 802 677
Knox +	c NO 811 704

Bervie (Kincardineshire):

Hallgreen Castle	NO 831 721
Inverbervie Castle +	c NO 83– 72–

Birse (Aberdeenshire):

Balfour +	c NO 551 964
Ballogie/'Tilliesnaught'/'Tilliesnacht'/'Tillysnaught' +	c NO 570 965
Birsebeg +	c NO 538 971

Birsemore +	c NO 52– 97–
Easter Clune Castle	NO 612 915
Easter Clune House	NO 611 914
Finzean House +	NO 591 934
(Forest of) Birse Castle	NO 520 905
Glencat/'Glencate'/'Glencatt' (House) +	c NO 540 932
'Inverquhate'/'Inverchatt' +	c NO 61– 96–
Midstrath/'Migstrath' (– Mains of . . .) +	c NO 587 953
Newmill/'New Miln' +	c NO 540 959
Tillyfruskie/'Tilliefroiskie' +	c NO 622 929
West Clune/'Westerclune'/'Wester Cluin'/'Westercleen' +	c NO 596 912
Whitestone +	c NO 639 924

Coull (Aberdeenshire):

Corse Castle	NJ 548 073
Coull/'Aboyne'/'Obeyn' Castle	NJ 512 022
Wester Corse/'Wastercross' +	c NJ 535 073
Wester Coull/'Wester Coul'/'Auchtercoull' +	c NJ 477 023

Crathie & Braemar (Aberdeenshire):

Abergeldie Castle	NO 286 952
Abergeldie – 'Mote' +	NO 287 947
Aberorder/'Aberardour' +	c NO 206 935
Allanaquoich/'Allanacoich'/'Allanquhoich' +	c NO 120 914
Auchindryne/'Auchindrein' +	c NO 148 913
Balmoral – Old Castle of . . . +	NO 255 949
(Brae)mar/'Kindrochit' Castle	NO 156 923
Coire na Cula – Hunting Lodge +	NO 002 894
'Coldarach'/'Coldrach' +	c NO 1— 9—
Daldownie +	c NJ 246 009
Dubrach +	c NO 028 888
Invercauld House	NO 174 925
Inverey Castle	NO 088 892
Kindrochit/'Old Kindrochit' Castle	NO 151 913
Monaltrie (– Mains of . . .)	c NO 242 952
(Old) Mar Lodge/'Dalmore' +	c NO 096 899
Tullochcoy/'Tulloch-Coy' (– Old House of . . .)	NO 230 940

Drumoak (Aberdeenshire):

Belskavie Tower	NJ 823 002
Drum Castle	NJ 796 005

Dunnottar (Kincardineshire):

Barras Castle/Mains of . . .	NO 855 804
'Bridgefoord' +	c NO 84– 81–
Dunnottar Castle	NO 881 838
Lumgair +	c NO 851 807
Uras/'Ouras' +	c NO 87– 81–

Durris (Kincardineshire):

Durris – Castle Hill/'Dores Castle'	NO 779 968
Durris House	NO 798 968

Fettercairn (Kincardineshire):

Arnhall	NO 612 691
Balbegno Castle	NO 639 729
Balfour House +	c NO 612 741
Balmain House +	c NO 648 724
Balnakettle House +	c NO 628 748
Dalladies/'Daleedves' +	c NO 620 677
Esle/Esslie +	NO 648 699/NO 654 709
Fasque – Old House of . . . +	NO 647 755
Fettercairn House/'Middleton'	NO 656 739
Findlayston +	c NO 841 890
Green Castle	NO 668 765

Fetteresso (Kincardineshire):

Arduthy+	NO 868 865
Cowie Castle	NO 883 871
Cowie – Mains of . . . ('The White House of . . .'/ 'Candida Casa')+)	NO 876 868
Elsick (House)	NO 891 947
Fetteresso Castle/' . . . Palace'	NO 842 855
Malcolm's Mount	NO 858 861
Muchalls Castle	NO 891 918
Ury/'Urie'/'Craighouse' (– Old House of . . .)+	NO 859 877

Fordoun (Kincardineshire):

Auchcairmie Castle+	NO 690 755
Auchenblae – Castle Hill	NO 730 788
Craigmoston/'Cragnastoun'/'Craigniston'+	c NO 65– 75–
Fordoun House	NO 732 770
Fordoun – Moat	NO 735 770
Glenfarquhar – Moat/' . . . Castle	NO 717 804
Kincardine Castle	NO 671 751
Monboddo Castle+	c NO 744 782
Monboddo House	NO 744 782
Mondynes Castle+	NO 758 788
Phesdo/'Phesdou' (– Old House of . . .)+	c NO 68– 75–
Pitarrow/'Pittarrow' Castle+	NO 726 751
Pitnamoon+	c NO 68– 74–
Redhall+	c NO 742 768

Garvock (Kincardineshire):

Arthurhouse+	c NO 761 741
'Lord Marischal's Hunting Lodge'+	c NO 7— 7—
Redford/'Redfoord'+	c NO 759 702
Tulloch(s) (of Garvock)+	c NO 7— 7—

Glenbervie (Kincardineshire):

Glenbervie House/' . . . Castle	NO 767 803
Mergie – House of . . ./'Stanehouse of . . .'/ . . . Farmhouse	NO 796 886

Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn (Aberdeenshire):

(Aber)gairn Castle	NO 358 974
Auchintoul+	c NJ 26– 01–
Aucholzie+	c NO 343 906
Birkhall/'Stiren'/'Steim'	NO 348 936
Brackley/'Braichlie'/'Braickley' Castle+	c NO 361 946
Dalfad+	c NJ 316 007
Dee Castle/'Kandychyle'/'Kinacoul'	NO 436 967
Gardybien/Gardiebane	NO 444 990
Glenmuick – 'Old Castle'+	c NO 35– 95–
Knock Castle	NO 352 951
Knock – Old Castle of . . .	c NO 352 951
Loch Kinnord Castle+	NO 439 996
Loch Kinnord – Crannog/Prison Island	NO 443 995
Renatton/'Rineaton'/'Rinettan' (Castle)+	c NJ 269 016
Strathgimock (– Old Mansion of . . .)+	c NO 333 953
Torran+	c NJ 307 015
Tullich – Knights Templar's House	NO 390 975
Whitehouse+	c NJ 416 041

Kincardine O'Neil (Aberdeenshire):

Campfield/'Campheid'+	c NJ 659 009
Castle Maud	NO 623 994
Craigmyle House+	NJ 637 017
Craigour+	c NJ 643 006
Dalhaiكية/'Dilhaiكية'/'Dalhakié'/'Tilhaky' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NO 640 982

Dess – Gardener's Cottage/Kincardine – Mill/'Milne of . . .'

	c NO 572 998
Easter Beltie (– Mains of . . .)/'Beltie'+	c NO 640 996
Learney House/'Largeny'+	c NJ 633 046
Maldron (– Meikle . . .)/'Madler'/'Maidler'/'Maler'/'Medlar'+	c NJ 648 029
Mid Beltie/'Midbeltie'+	c NJ 629 007

Kinneff (Kincardineshire):

Adam's Castle+	NO 863 757
Cadden – Castle of . . . +	NO 858 748
Catterline/'Caterline' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NO 865 786
Fawsyde/'Falsyde'/'Fallside'+	c NO 846 771
Fernyflatt/'Ferniflat'+	c NO 85– 77–
Fiddes Castle	NO 824 812
Harvieston+	c NO 87– 78–
Herbertsheil Castle+	c NO 8— 7—
Kinghornie+	c NO 836 727
Kinneff Castle	NO 856 747
Kinneff – Castle Hill	NO 851 740
Largie Castle+	NO 835 760
Whistleberry Castle+	NO 861 752

Laurencekirk (Kincardineshire):

Beattie Lodge/'Johnston – Mains of . . .'	NO 716 707
Haulkerton Castle+	NO 712 731
Johnston Lodge	NO 717 702
Laurencekirk – Erskine's Knap	NO 737 734
Middleton (of Conveth)+	c NO 731 732

Logie-Coldstone (Aberdeenshire):

Blackmill/'Blackmiln'+	c NJ 457 063
Blelack House	NJ 439 035
Corrachree – Old House of . . .	c NJ 463 044
Easter Migvie/Hopewell	NJ 452 055
Groddie+	c NJ 407 051
Kinaldie/'Kinadie'/'Kynnaldy'+	c NJ 422 051
Loch Davan – Moat	NJ 447 007
Logie (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 442 021
Logiehall (of Ruthven)+	c NJ 464 002
Migvie Castle	NJ 436 065
Parks of Coldstone	NJ 434 054
Pitellachie/'Pittalochie'/'Pittelachie'+	NJ 419 063/NJ 423 061
Tillypronie/'Pronie' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 446 078
Watererne/'Huchtirerne'/'Auchtereiran'/'Auchterarne'/' 'Ouchterarne'+	c NJ 453 073

Lumphanan (Aberdeenshire):

Auchenhove Castle	NJ 554 024
Auchenhove Houff	NJ 550 029
Auchlossan	NJ 571 021
Balnacraig/'Bannacraig'+	c NJ 604 035
Camphill/'Camphele'+	c NJ 570 076
Findrack House	NJ 609 048
Glenmillan/'Cloak' House	NJ 593 053
Lumphanan – Peel Bog of . . ./'Halton'	NJ 576 036
Pitmurchie+	c NJ 601 023

Maryculter (Kincardineshire):

Auchlunies House	NO 891 998
Blairs+	c NJ 883 008
Kingcausie (House)	NJ 863 000
Knights Templar's Preceptory+	NO 844 999
(Old) Maryculter House (Hotel)/'Pittfodells'	NO 844 998
Templar's Park/'Maryculter Manse'	NO 845 999

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Marykirk (Kincardineshire):

Balmakelly/'Balnakellie'/South . . . +	c NO 699 673
Balmakewan+	c NO 668 664
Balmaleedy/'Balmaleedie'/'Balnality'	c NO 700 659
Balmano/'Balmano' +	c NO 693 666
Caldhame Castle+	NO 665 682
Hatton (Mains House/ – Mains of . . .)	NO 675 675
Inglismaldie (Castle)	NO 643 668
Kirktonhill/'Kirktown-Hill'/'Kirklands' +	c NO 692 659
Montgom'ry's Knap+	NO 67– 66–
Newton (– Mains of . . .)+	c NO 705 695
Pitgarvie/Easter . . . +	c NO 669 695
Thornton Castle	NO 687 718

St Cyrus (Kincardineshire):

Canterland+	c NO 707 648
Ecclesgreig (House)/'Criggie'/'Craigie'/'Mount Cyrus' +	c NO 736 657
Kirkside (House)/'Ecclesgreig'	c NO 738 637
Lauriston Castle	NO 761 666
Mathers Castle – Kaim of . . .	NO 763 648
Morphie Castle/Castle of . . . +	NO 707 642
Snadon+	NO 728 657/NO 731 654
Warburton/'Warbertoun' +	c NO 732 634
Woodstone/'Wilstoun' (– Mains of . . .)+	c NO 751 663

Strachan (Kincardineshire):

Blackhall+	NO 670 960
Gellan+	c NO 694 924
Glendye – Manor-House+	c NO 6— 8—
Invery House	NO 697 939
Strachan – Castle Hill	NO 657 921

Tarland (Aberdeenshire):

Kinraigie (– Mains of . . .)+	c NJ 495 040
Melgum/'Melgome' +	c NJ 473 063
'Westertown'/'Westoun' +	c NJ 48– 05–

Early Town Houses

Bervie (Kincardineshire):

Inverbervie – Marischal's . . . /Arbuthnott's Lodging+	c NO 83– 72–
Inverbervie – Tolbooth/Town House+	c NO 83– 72–

Dunnottar (Kincardineshire):

Stonehaven – 51 High Street	NO 877 856
Stonehaven – Keith Place	NO 877 855
Stonehaven – Old Tolbooth	NO 878 855
Stonehaven – 19 Shorehead	NO 877 853

Kincardine O'Neil (Aberdeenshire):

Kincardine – Tolbooth+	c NO 59– 99–
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Tarland (Aberdeenshire):


Tarland – Tolbooth+	c NJ 481 043
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Allt a'Chlair (Crathie & Braemar parish)

Deserted farmsteads and cultivation terraces

NO 115 896 A number of rectangular structures were recorded over the N-facing valley side above the R Dee. At Allt a'Chlair, two phases of settlement were recognised. The earlier site, probably associated with an isolated corn-drying kiln, survived only as footings. It was replaced by a farmstead which is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (1867). This survives in a ruinous condition. A second group of structures lay to the W of the Eas Allt a'Chlair. They include a corn-drying kiln and an unusual rectangular stone heap.

A series of seven well-preserved cultivation terraces was recorded to the E of this latter group of structures. The uppermost terraces are overlaid by traces of farm buildings.


Sponsor: HS 

Waternaldie (Aboyne & Glentanar parish)

Tom na Croiche

Cairnfield

NO 464 965 The upper limits of a cairnfield lying on the S-facing slopes of Tom na Croiche between 310m and 320m OD were recorded in advance of a forestry scheme. The survey included those cairns lying outside the survey area. A pentagonal structure and a square structure (outside the area) were associated with the cairnfield.

Sponsor: HS 

Drum Castle (Drumoak parish)

Castle

NJ 796 005 Excavation in the Upper Hall of the tower of Drum Castle revealed at least five phases of use. These included (1) a primary construction layer with wood chips and carpentry debris lying on top of the lower vault infill, which consisted of earth with an occasional turf and patches of moss or peat. On top of this infill were found an iron arrowhead, a piece of fabric and a short length of thin rope made from vegetable fibre. (2) The floor debris from a first occupation phase from which the remains of a leather shoe were recovered. Enough survived to reveal the technique of manufacture as being of possible early 14th century date. (3) A second occupation layer with two post holes but no datable artefacts. (4) Remains of a screen and passageway along the east end of the hall, with associated occupation debris and sparse remains of the collapsed screen. Two post holes and two possible stone post-plinths lay in the north-east corner along with a small patch of cobbles, in the vicinity of where the stairs to the upper floor had stood. (5) A post-screen occupation.

A number of small bronze or copper pins and a few small sherds of pottery were recovered from the passageway area.

Over 50 masons marks were observed while checking stonework of the hall and newall stair.

Two small trial trenches were cut in the cellar to establish the depth of deposit: it proved to be only c5cm deep. Bones, nutshells and grain were recovered. A small pit of 18th to 19th century date was found to cut an earlier post hole which in turn cut a rat burrow. Down this rat hole, a small, hollow wooden artefact was found. It is 9cm long; tapers slightly from 1.70cm diameter to 0.70cm diameter and had been produced on a lathe. Two holes, slightly bevelled, are bored through one side c1cm apart and a single hole slightly further round towards the other side.

It is uncertain what this object is although the possibility of it being some type of musical instrument is still being investigated.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

Ambarrow (Foordoun parish)

House footings, field bank

NO 652 774 On a south-facing slope, grass-covered footings of a small house, 3m by 6m, with a field bank lying to the south of it.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Herculeshaugh (Arbuthnott parish)

Enclosure

NO 775 756 On south-west facing slope, the cropmark of a sub-oval enclosure with possible internal feature. Linear feature leads away to north.

Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

Park Quarry 3 (Durris parish)
Short cist

I Shepherd & M Greig

NO 802 979 On a gravel knoll, south of the River Dee, while extracting gravel from a quarry, a short cist was uncovered and part destroyed by machine. Remainder lay on edge of quarry face c6m above quarry floor making excavation difficult. Remains of a skeleton were recovered, lying on its left side, head to east facing south, with shattered beaker lying behind hips and a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead in front of pelvis. Three flint flakes were recovered from the clavicle area of the skeleton. The cist measured c1.14m by 0.70m and lay 180m north of cists 1 and 2 reported in *D&ES* 1989 p 22.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Park Quarry (Durris parish)
Neolithic pit

NO 802 979 A shallow irregular scoop in the sand and gravel subsoil lay c2.75m north-west of cist 3. Size 1.50m by 0.80m by 0.10m deep. The fill was of a mixed character of very dark humic earth and charcoal. On top and within this small pit were sherds of several types of Neolithic pottery, including a very thin-walled carinated pot. Also in the pit were several flint flakes, quartz nodules and other chert-like stones, all burnt. From near the base of the pit a complete Scots Pine cone was recovered.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Dess Estate (Kincardine O'Neil parish)
Cairnfields, banks and structures


CFA

NJ 586 018 A low rounded hilltop is occupied by a wide distribution of cairns which it is possible to group into four large cairnfields. A series of ruined field banks on the hill may be associated with the cairns.

NJ 588 019 A series of large rectangular, stone and earth enclosures lying on well-drained undulating slopes were interpreted as an abandoned farmstead.

NJ 582 016 A well-preserved collection of over 50 cairns was recorded, with a distinct concentration to the north and east of the distribution. Faint traces of rig and furrow were recorded in association with these cairns.

NJ 540 003 The remains of a stone structure above the loch of Aboyne on the southern slope of Little Hill were recorded in association with a sub-circular, water-filled pond. Further downslope an earthen bank straddles a small stream gully. It is likely the whole complex is related to the milling industry.

NJ 541 001 The remnants of a very ruined, grass-covered wall were recorded on a low grassy mound within a cemetery. It is thought these are the remains of an early church. The entire cemetery – including the church – is enclosed by a wall. The early church is the find spot of a class 2 Pictish symbol stone (NJ 50 SW1).
Sponsor: HS 

Glengimock Estate (Crathie & Braemar parish)

Clearance cairns, rubble spreads, long houses, field banks and a series of enclosures, enclosed platform, a linear earthwork and rigs

NO 3069 9318 – NO 3080 9319 & NO 3112 9295 (Centre) This spread of six cairns is almost certainly composed of clearance cairns. All contained a number of other objects such as broken buckets, rusty garden implements, wood etc. Three further cairns were sufficiently integrated with the system of field boundaries and dry stone dykes to be identified as clearance cairns. One is situated at the terminus of a ruined dry stone dyke. An additional two cairns at NO 2993 9212 were recorded as clearance cairns.

NO 3070 9320 – NO 3090 9319 A series of 'rigs' in the order of 6m to 9m in width, running north south c30m in length, and occurring with a frequency of about 5m were noted. It was not obviously apparent whether or not these 'rigs' were natural or man-made.

NO 3055 9312 & NO 3052 9200 Two rubble spreads, measuring somewhere in the order of 50m by 10m, were composed of large boulders could be interpreted as a clearance dumps but they are arguably more likely to be ruined structures.

NO 3035 9238 A number of low earthen banks forming a series of interconnecting enclosures was recorded. These banks formed no recognisable pattern of enclosure. Either some complex system of folding has been in operation at one time in the past or the earthen banks are not all contemporary.


Three further enclosures (NO 2991 9211, NO 3030 9217, & NO 2995 9197) were recorded the first of which was very small not more than 6m² while the other two were both in excess of 50m².

NO 2995 9210 What appeared to be a ruined field bank was recorded along with a series of 5 crude cairns built along its length.

NO 3070 9310 Four long houses surveyed are all similar to the two recorded in the southern part of the survey area (NO 3108 9293). The most southerly of the two differs slightly in that it abuts a field boundary. The two houses recorded at NO 3046 9197 and NO 3044 9198 are again comparable, if slightly smaller.

The already mapped abandoned settlement (NO 3105 9305) to the east where the Camlet track enters the survey area is similar to the structures recorded.

NO 3100 9313 A rectilinear level platform was cut into the hillside to the east of Sgor an h-lolaire resulting in an area of level ground. It is difficult to determine what purpose this feature may have served but it seems likely that it too belongs to the post medieval period.

Sponsor: HS **MORAY DISTRICT****Castles, Manors and 'Town Houses' Survey**

N Bogdan & I B D Bryce

Aberlour (Banffshire):

Aberlour – Old House of . . . + c NJ 278 436
Edinville/'Edenvillie' + c NJ 267 400
Kinermony/'Kinermonie' + NJ 253 419

Alves (Morayshire):

Asliesk Castle NJ 108 597
Cloves/'Claves' + c NJ 139 611
Coltfield/'Caultfield' + c NJ 117 633
Earnside Castle + c NJ 109 624
Hempriggs Castle + NJ 103 640
Inchstelly/'Inchtellie' + c NJ 140 634
Kilbuiak Castle + NJ 096 603
Kilbuyak – Cairn of . . . NJ 096 603
Kirkton/'Kirktons'/'Kirktown' + c NJ 132 635
Milton Brodie/'Windyhills' NJ 092 629
Monaughty/'Monayghty' + c NJ 126 607
'Newton of Ardgy' + c NJ 163 634
Rheeves (Farmhouse) NJ 110 601

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- Bellie** (Morayshire):
 Auchenhairig/'Auchinhabrick'+ c NJ 370 619
 Auchenreath – Lower . . . /'Nether Auchinreath'+ c NJ 372 638
 Auchenreath – Upper . . . /'Over Auchinreath'+ c NJ 383 627
 Castle Hill NJ 344 576
 Court Hill NJ 381 630
 Gordon Castle/'Bog o' Gight' NJ 349 595
 Tynet/'Tynnet'+ c NJ 38– 61–
- Birnle** (Morayshire):
 Birnie – Bishop's Palace/Castle Hill+ NJ 216 579
- Boharm** (Banffshire):
 Auchluncart/'Auchlunkart' (House)+ NJ 339 495
 Balnabreich/'Meikle Ballinbreiche' – Castle of . . . + c NJ 343 502
 Boharm/Goldwell/Gauldwell Castle NJ 310 451
 Mulben – Mains of . . . NJ 354 513
- Botriphnie** (Banffshire):
 Drummuir – Mains of . . . NJ 407 449
 Towiebeg (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 38– 45–
- Cabrach** (Banffshire):
 Belcherrie/'Belchirie'/'Balchirie' NJ 400 341
 Inverharroch+ c NJ 38– 31–
 Lesmurdie/'Lessmurdie'/'Lismurdie'+ c NJ 391 323
 Spenwell – King's Haugh+ NJ 363 303
 Succoth+ c NJ 396 333
- Cullen** (Banffshire):
 Castle Hill NJ 508 670
 Cullen House NJ 506 663
- Dallas** (Morayshire):
 Craigmill Castle+ NJ 095 542
 Dallas/Tor Castle NJ 125 530
 Dallas Lodge/Rhininver House NJ 109 527
 Tor Castle NJ 129 526
- Deskford** (Banffshire):
 Ardoch/'Airdoch'+ c NJ 507 624
 Deskford – Ha Hillock NJ 509 627
 Deskford Castle/Tower of . . . NJ 508 616
 Inalterie – Auld Castle of . . . NJ 517 630
 Inalterie – Law Hillock NJ 516 629
 Skeith Castle+ NJ 504 603
- Drainie** (Morayshire):
 Drainie (Kirkton)+ c NJ 199 692
 Gordonstoun House/'Plewlands' NJ 184 689
 Kinnedar Castle/'Bishop's Palace'+ NJ 224 696
 Michael Kirk/'Ogsto(u)n'+ c NJ 192 689
- Duffus** (Morayshire):
 Burghead – Fort NJ 109 691
 'Carseward of Ross Isle'+ c NJ 1– 6–
 Duffus Castle NJ 189 672
 Duffus/'Thunderton' House NJ 177 696
 Inverugie Castle+ NJ 158 701
 Kaim/'Keam' (of Duffus)+ c NJ 156 678
 'Starrwood'+ c NJ 1– 6–
- Dyke & Moy** (Morayshire):
 Binsness+ c NJ 030 628
 Brodie Castle NH 979 577
 Culbin – Mansion House of . . . + c NH 99– 61–
- Dalvey/'Grangehill' – Old Castle of . . . + c NJ 003 586
 Darnaway Castle NH 994 550
 Moy (House) c NJ 015 599
- Edinkillie** (Morayshire):
 Dunphail Castle NJ 007 481
 Logie House NJ 006 508
- Elgin** (Morayshire):
 Elgin Castle/'Ladyhill' NJ 211 628
 Manbeen/'Monbein'/'Monbeen'+ c NJ 1– 6–
 Mayne House NJ 208 609
 Miltonduff/'Miltown'+ c NJ 191 603
 Mosstowie/'Mostowie'+ c NJ 15– 60–
 Pittendreich/'Pittenriach'+ c NJ 195 612
 Pluscarden+ NJ 142 576
 Pluscarden – Castle (Hill)+ NJ 154 571
- Forres** (Morayshire):
 Forres Castle+ NJ 034 587
 Invererne/'Tannachy'/'Tan(n)achie'+ c NJ 032 605
 Sanquhar/'Sanchar' – House of . . . /'Burdyards'+ c NJ 039 578
- Grange** (Banffshire):
 Braco+ c NJ 498 516
 Edingight – Mains of . . . /Old Edingight House NJ 518 560
 Grange/'Tower of Strathisla' NJ 480 515
 Myrietown/'Myneton'+ c NJ 496 563
 Paithnick/'Pethnick' (– Mains of . . .)+ c NJ 476 527
- Inveravon** (Banffshire):
 Ballindalloch Castle NJ 178 365
 Ballindalloch – Old Castle of . . . /'Castle Strype'+ NJ 184 361
 Blairfindy Castle NJ 198 286
 Deskie Castle NJ 198 302
 Drumint Castle NJ 184 303
 Kilnmaichlie (House) NJ 180 320
 Tomnavoulin+ c NJ 213 261
 Tullochcarran Castle+ NJ 180 350
- Keith** (Banffshire):
 Auchanacie/'Achanacie'+ c NJ 39– 49–
 Allanbuie (Farmhouse) – Mains of . . . + c NJ 405 510
 Auchoynanie/'Auchaynanie' – Mains of . . . NJ 454 495
 Birkenburn – Mains of . . . + c NJ 450 485
 Castle Oliphant/'Milton Tower'/'Milton Keith' NJ 428 511
 Glengerrack – Mains of . . . + c NJ 454 526
 Haughs (Farmhouse)+ c NJ 416 513
 'Kempcairn'+ c NJ 43– 51–
 Killiesmont – Fortalice of . . . + c NJ 40– 5–
 Kinminitie/'Kinmenty'+ c NJ 42– 53–
 Muldearie+ c NJ 398 504
 Newmill+ c NJ 43– 42–
 Pitlurg Castle NJ 435 455
 Tarmore+ c NJ 418 520
- Kinloss** (Morayshire):
 Kinloss – Abbey/Abbot's House NJ 065 615
 Muirton/'Muirtown'+ c NJ 073 625
- Kirkmichael** (Banffshire):
 Auchriachan+ c NJ 181 185
 Croughly/'Laggan' (– Old House of . . .)+ c NJ 1– 2–
 Delavorar – Montrose's Camp+ c NJ 167 158
 Delnabo+ c NJ 160 170

Knockando (Morayshire):

Craigneach Castle+ NJ 238 425
 Easter Elchies NJ 279 444
 Wester Elchies+ NJ 255 431

Mortlach (Banffshire):

Auchindoun Castle NJ 348 374
 Balvenie/'Balveny' Castle NJ 326 408
 Balvenie House+ c NJ 326 409
 Buchromb+ c NJ 313 439
 Edinglassie Castle+ NJ 422 387
 Keithmore+ c NJ 355 390
 Kininvie (House) NJ 318 440
 Lochtervandich/'Lochterlandich'+ c NJ 30- 37-
 Mortlach - Bishop's Palace+ NJ 326 397
 Tullich/'Tulloch'+ c NJ 325 427

Rafford (Morayshire):

Altyre+ c NJ 034 545
 Blervie Castle/... Tower/'Ulerin'+ NJ 070 571
 Burgie Castle/... Tower NJ 093 593

Rathven (Banffshire):

Arradoul/'Aradoul'+ NJ 420 636
 Birkenbush+ c NJ 423 623
 Buckie c NJ 427 645
 Cairnfield+ c NJ 414 624
 Davie's Castle NJ 498 643
 Farskane/'Farskin'+ c NJ 500 672
 Findochty Castle NJ 455 673
 Findochty - Law Hillock NJ 452 676
 Glasterim/'Glasteerum'/'Clystirum'+ c NJ 398 625
 Leitcheston/'Liechieston'+ c NJ 400 622
 Letterfourie+ c NJ 447 623
 Muldavit/Craighead - The House of...+ c NJ 504 662
 Preshome/'Presholm'/'Priest's Home'+ c NJ 410 614
 Rannas/'Rannes'+ NJ 461 647
 Rathven+ c NJ 44- 65-
 Tannochoy/'Tannachy' (- Mains of...)+ c NJ 385 637
 Thornybank (Farmhouse) NJ 427 620
 Tronach Castle NJ 477 686
 Walkerdales (Farmhouse) NJ 426 628

Roths (Morayshire):

Aikenway Castle/'Oakenwalls'+ NJ 291 507
 Dundurcas Castle/Collie+ NJ 307 513
 Orton/'Ortown'/'Ortoun'+ c NJ 314 539
 Roths Castle NJ 276 489

Rothiemay (Banffshire):

Marnoch Lodge NJ 60- 49-
 Mayen Castle/Mains of... NJ 574 477
 Rothiemay Castle+ NJ 553 484

St Andrews-Lhanbryde (Morayshire):

Coxton Tower NJ 261 607
 Dunkinty/'Dunkintie'+ c NJ 23- 61-
 Forsterseat/'Fosterseat'/'Forester's Seat'/'Kilmalemnoc(k)'+ c NJ 253 628
 'Lhanbryde Manor'+ c NJ 27- 61-
 Pitgaveny/'Pitgavenie'/'Dalgavny'+ c NJ 240 653

Speymouth (Morayshire):

Dipple (Farmhouse) NJ 329 584
 Essle/'Essil'+ c NJ 338 634

Spynie (Morayshire):

Findrassie - Fortalice of.../... House+ c NJ 195 651
 Inchbrock/'Inchbroak'/'Inchebock'+ c NJ 168 651
 Quarrelwood Castle+ NJ 180 642
 Rosehaugh+ c NJ 166 643
 Spynie Palace NJ 230 658
 Westfield+ c NJ 162 653

Urquhart (Morayshire):

Dunfermline House/'Red Corf House'+ NJ 339 654
 Garmouth/'Germagh'+ c NJ 33- 64-
 Innes House NJ 279 650
 Innes - Palace of...+ c NJ 279 650
 Leuchars+ c NJ 260 647
 Meft - Castle Hill/'Rapenache' Manor NJ 273 634
 Urquhart/'Urchart'+ c NJ 293 631
 Urquhart - Castlehill+ c NJ 31- 60-
 Urquhart - Knight's Hillock NJ 282 651

Early Town Houses

Cullen (Banffshire):
 Old Cullen - 'Burdsbank'+ c NJ 508 664
 Old Cullen - Tolbooth+ c NJ 507 663

Elgin (Morayshire):

Elgin - Auchry's House/St Giles/9 High Street NJ 219 629
 Elgin - Braco's Banking House/7 High Street NJ 219 629
 Elgin - Drummuir House+ c NJ 21- 62-
 Elgin - Elchies House+ c NJ 21- 62-
 Elgin - 23 High Street NJ 218 629
 Elgin - 42-46 High Street NJ 217 628
 Elgin - 50-52 High Street NJ 217 628
 Elgin - 'The College of Canons':
 Elgin - Aberlour Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Advie Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Alves.../Precentor's.../Chantor's Manse/
 Bishop's.../Dunfermline House NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Auldearn Manse/Old Deanery+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Botarie Manse+ c NJ 221 360
 Elgin - Croy Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Dallas Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Dipple Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Duffus Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Duthil Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Forres.../Archdeacon's Manse/South College/
 Sub Deanery NJ 222 629
 Elgin - Inveravon's.../Chancellor's Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Inverkeithney Manse/Deanery/North College NJ 221 632
 Elgin - Kingussie Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Kinnedar's.../Treasurer's Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - 'Kinnore' Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Moy Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Petty Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - 'Rennie' Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Spynie Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - (Vicar of) Elgin's Manse+ c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - ? Manse c NJ 221 630
 Elgin - Thunderton House/'The Great Lodging'+ NJ 215 628
 Elgin - Tolbooth+ NJ 215 628
 Elgin - Tower Hotel/103 High Street NJ 216 629

Forres (Morayshire):

Forres - 154 High Street NJ 036 588
 Forres - Tolbooth+ NJ 037 589

Mortlach (Banffshire):

Edinglassie/'Edinglassy' - Tolbooth+ c NJ 422 388

GRAMPIAN

Sueno's Stone (Rafford parish)
Pictish Symbol Stone

R McCullagh

NJ 046 595 Clearance of the overburden and cutting of foundation trenches prior to the construction of the glass and steel canopy required trenching in the vicinity of the stone. Following from the 1990 archaeological work, further sub-soil features, including one deep pit, were examined.

Further clearance and trenching works will take place before the coming winter. The final archaeological investigations will take place in concordance with this schedule for the completion of the new display area.

Excavation to date has not produced firm evidence for a date of erection, method of erection, or purpose, but the rumoured presence of burials can be discounted.

Sponsor: HS []

Tulloch Wood (Rafford parish)

S Carter

Multiperiod settlement and field system

NJ 088 560 A 28ha area of prehistoric banks, cairns and hut-circles, originally recorded on OS record card NJ 05 NE 9, was surveyed. In March 1991, eroding banks and damaged features were examined in a total of nineteen small areas; five hut circles, nine banks and three cairns were sampled. Fifteen charcoal samples have been submitted for dating.

Sponsor: HS []

Romancamp Gate (Bellie parish)

G J Barclay & M Tolan

Pit Circles

NJ 356 617 The excavation was undertaken to test hypotheses relating to cropmark pit circles: were they Neolithic or Bronze Age ceremonial or funerary structures, or were they Iron Age houses,

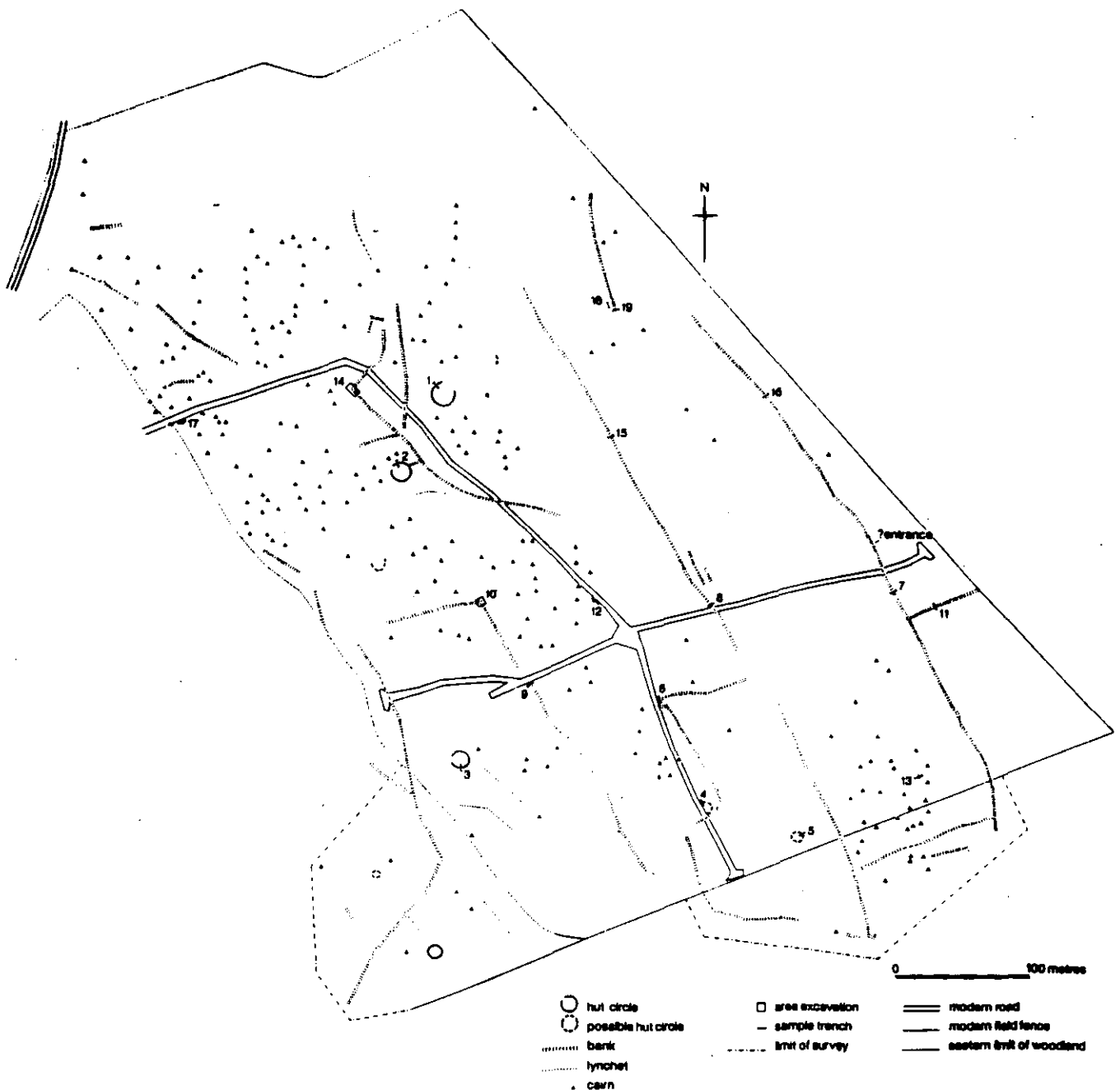


Fig 8. Tulloch Wood.

and to what extent could these different functions be detected in morphological differences visible on aerial photographs?

RCAHMS aerial photography, dating from 1977, revealed traces of three pit circles in a field on Den Farm, in which a cist had been found in 1868. One circle was significantly larger than the others, with a scatter of other large pits around and within it. It was chosen for excavation. An area measuring a maximum of 25m by 23m was stripped. Over 300 separate features (mainly post holes) were noted and planned. A sample of about 33 features was half sectioned to determine the nature of types of features and to establish important relationships between feature groups.

Cleaning and planning revealed a number of groupings of features:

1. post circle A – a ring probably of 14 large post holes measuring 8.5m in diameter, with posts about 1.8m apart.

2. post circle B – a ring probably of 14 large post holes, 8.5m in diameter, with posts about 1.65m apart. Elements of this ring had been burnt *in situ*.

3. post circle C – a ring of 16 large post holes, 11.5m in diameter, with posts about 2.25m to 2.5m apart.

Excavation showed that the pits of post circle A had been cut by those of post circle B, which had in turn been cut by those of post circle C.

4. post circle D – an arc of a possible fourth ring of posts; 6 post holes of this possible group were visible at the N edge of the site. The ring would have been about 9m in diameter.

5. an arc of 11 small post holes, possibly part of a ring of very different character from A–D.

6. the possible fences – a prominent feature of the site was a distinct line of posts running from the SW baulk for 3m terminating at a post. The fence resumed on the other side of a possible gate. Another possible fence was visible as a continuous narrow strip running across rings A, B and C.

7. two ill-defined hollows. One emerged from the NW baulk. The fill of the other obscured post holes of rings A, B and C. It contained an area of paving, perhaps a survival in the slight hollow of more extensive paving. The hollow had a distinct resemblance to excavated ring ditch houses.

The only finds recovered were flint tools and flakes, fragments of burnt bone (as yet not identified), two whetstones, a fragment of a rubbing stone, and tiny pieces of glassy slag.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Downie Hillock (Dyke & Moy parish)

I Shepherd

Defensive bank

NH 967 581 After the clearing of trees from the fort interior and perimeter, a low bank on the southern edge of the interior can now be seen.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Castle Hill (Speymouth parish)

Embanked enclosure

NJ 314 603 Near edge of long spur in forestry plantation, an embanked enclosure, c40m diameter, defined by a low bank and shallow c1m wide ditch. Discovered by a forestry harvester.

Auchtertyre (Elgin parish)

Ring ditches

NJ 186 582 On a gentle slope a cropmark of two ring ditches.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

Aitnoch (Edinkillie parish)

Kiln

NH 984 396 On south-east facing slope in woodland, remains of a corn-drying kiln.

Banarach (Dyke & Moy parish)

I Shepherd & I Ralston

Ring ditch, cropmarks

NH 998 580 On north-west facing slope the cropmark of a possible ring ditch, pennisular with possible gap in east. L-shaped cropmark immediately to west and cropmark to north.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

Auchlichnie (Kirkmichael parish)

W Anderson

Bridge

NJ 147 234 In glen, the foundations of a bridge, possibly a foot-bridge over the River Avon.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Knock (Kirkmichael parish)

Kiln

NJ 152 269 On a slope in a glen, the remains of a kiln built into a bank beside a farm track.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Inverchor (Kirkmichael parish)

Kiln

NJ 169 238 On east-facing slope of glen, a kiln type structure, internal diameter 2m, set into bank c70m from a stream. Entrance faces north-east.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Altnagiander (Kirkmichael parish)

Depopulated settlement

NJ 169 283 On moderate slope in glen, a minor depopulated settlement. Remains of a house c15m by 4m, aligned north-west/south-east, with one internal dividing wall. Remains of two other structures and a kiln.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Lynavoit (Kirkmichael parish)

Rick stances

NJ 212 165 On south-west facing slope of glen, two rick stances, 2m diameter, behind modern steading.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Allt Lynavoit (Kirkmichael parish)

Depopulated settlement, kiln

NJ 217 165 On a moderate slope of a small glen, the grass-covered footings of a small depopulated settlement. House (a) is divided into three sections with a kiln at east end; connected to north wall is an enclosure c20m by 20m bounded by remains of a ditch and bank. House (b) is divided into three sections. House (c) is divided into three sections with a longhouse abutting it at east end. House (d) is of roughly square construction with south wall missing. Possible dykes lie in area, also stone clearance heap 6m in diameter. Kiln lies to east of settlement.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Scalan (Inveravon parish)

Kiln

NJ 246 196 On a north-west facing slope, a corn-drying kiln.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Glenlivet (Inveravon parish)

Banks, enclosures

NJ 246 241 On shelf of south-facing slope, at least two stone and turf enclosure banks, probably relatively recent.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

Convane Muir (Inveravon parish)

Hut circle, enclosure

NJ 252 236 On shelf of slope above river, the heather-covered walls of a hut circle, internal diameter 9m, wall width 2.5m, height 0.5m exit in east. Appears to sit in an embanked enclosure with lynchet. Could be other features but heather and peat thick and deep.

Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Upper Corrie (Mortlach parish)

Longhouse

NJ 318 356 On moderate, north-east facing slope of glen the remains of a longhouse, 17m by 3m.


Sponsor: Crown Estate.

Lochinver (Elgin parish)

R Feilden

House, post pits, ring ditch


NJ 181 615 On lower slope of a ridge the cropmarks of a timber house superimposed on the cropmarks of a circle of post pits. Cropmark of a ring ditch, pennanular and discontinuous. Discovered while checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC. Possibly as D&ES 1977, p 23.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Berryley (Edinkillie parish)

Ring ditches

NJ 001 561 On a north-west facing slope the cropmarks of at least three possible ring ditches and other indeterminate cropmarks. Discovered while checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Myreside (Spynie parish)

Ring ditch


NJ 217 655 On west-facing gentle slope, cropmark of a ring ditch. Found while checking vertical aerial photographs held in GRC.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Pitgaveny (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

Enclosures


NJ 237 653 On gentle west-facing slope, cropmarks of oval and rectilinear enclosures. Found while checking vertical aerial photographs held by GRC.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Scarffbanks (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

Ring ditch


NJ 238 659 On flat area, cropmark of a ring ditch. Found while checking vertical aerial photographs held by GRC.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Kennieshillock (Urquhart parish)

Cropmarks


NJ 305 609 While checking vertical aerial photographs, held by GRC, indeterminate cropmarks in field where pits and tumulus found last century.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Bellie (Bellie parish)

Pit alignment

NJ 347 602 While checking vertical aerial photographs, held by GRC, a pit alignment running N/S from NJ 347 603 to NJ 346 599, along edge of field bordering river. In same fields as two previously reported pit alignments.

Sponsors: HS , Grampian Regional Council.

Rothes (Rothes parish)

M Greig

Coin

NJ 277 490 Found above Rothes Castle, a penny of Edward I, long cross, London mint. In possession of finder. Reported to Elgin Museum.

Gallowcrook Farm (Elgin parish)

Spindle whorl, coins

NJ 203 625 A lead spindle whorl, diameter 25mm by 5mm thick, with embossed design of dots and stripes on both sides, 13th to 14th century; a cut penny of Henry III, short cross, with sceptre, ASO H/ or N on reverse; a penny of Mary, Queen of Scots; a silver groat of either David II or Robert II. All in possession of finder. Reported to Elgin Museum.

Sheriffston Farm (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish)

Bronze axe

NJ 258 618 A bronze flat axe, length 11.8cm, maximum width 6.6cm. In possession of finder. Reported to Elgin Museum.

Mains of Tannachy (Rathven parish)

Cropmark

NJ 385 637 – NJ 391 636 While checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC, a linear cropmark, ? possible early trackway, cut by later linear cropmark at west end. Curves to north-east at eastern end.

Mains of Tannachy (Rathven parish)

Ring ditch

NJ 386 636 While checking vertical aerial photograph held by GRC, a ring ditch with possible gap in east on gentle north-west facing slope.

Rosebank Cottage, Newmill (Keith parish)

Carved stone ball

NJ 434 521 Found in garden while digging drain, a carved stone ball, 68mm diameter carved with many knobs in groups of six. In possession of finder. Reported to Elgin Museum.

Sandy Creek, Findochty (Rathven parish)

Burial

NJ 466 681 On the north-east facing foreshore to east of Findochty, the remains of a skeleton were found by workmen digging a new sewage tank pit. Skeleton was aligned north-south with head to north, lying on back in a shallow pit c1m below ground level. No evidence of a coffin. Skeleton in Anatomy Department of Aberdeen University. Archive report and photographs in GRC SMR.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

An Sithean (Alvie parish)

J Wordsworth

NH 845 085 Trial work showed this to be a natural mound. No evidence for human utilisation of this was found.

Sponsor: Badenoch Heritage Society.

INVERNESS DISTRICT

Survey

J Wordsworth

A watching brief was carried out during the topsoil strip for a gas pipeline from Naim – Inverness. Limited excavation followed to obtain dating samples. A full report is stored with NMRS, Highland Region SMR and the SMR at Inverness Museum.

Inverness District

- NH 8095 5100 **Wester Cairnglass** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
Cooking pit?
- NH 8086 5086 **Wester Cairnglass** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
Burnt mound?
- NH 8070 5065 **Wester Cairnglass** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
Burnt mound?
- NH 8081 5081 **Wester Cairnglass** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
Burnt mound?
- NH 7990 5233 **Tirfoglein** (Petty parish)
Possible corn-drying kiln
- NH 7924 5195 **Mains of Croy** (Petty parish)
Possible banked enclosure 60m in diameter
- NH 7753 5001 **Hillhead Farm** (Petty parish)
Possible burnt mound
- NH 7705 4980 **Tornagrain** (Petty parish)
Broad rig & furrow
- NH 7621 4942 **Kerrowaird** (Petty parish)
Mill leat
- NH 7591 4923 **Kerrowaird** (Petty parish)
Post holes defining a roundhouse
- NH 7585 4918 **Morayston** (Petty parish)
Cooking pit?
- NH 7582 4917 **Morayston** (Petty parish)
Cooking pit?
- NH 7485 4881 **Morayston** (Petty parish)
Burnt mound
- NH 7400 4838 **Balmachree** (Petty parish)
Burnt mound with central cooking pit
- NH 7390 4830 **Balmachree** (Petty parish)
Several pits containing Neolithic/EBA pottery
- NH 7305 4773 **Upper Cullernie** (Petty parish)
Pits lying to S of known enclosure
- NH 7287 4774 **Upper Cullernie** (Inverness & Bona parish)
Pit containing flint and pitchstone
- NH 7285 4774 **Upper Cullernie** (Inverness & Bona parish)
Ring trench house with saddle quern in the fill
- NH 7255 4750 **Upper Cullernie** (Inverness & Bona parish)
Cremation urn and remains of stone circle ? to S of known Chambered Cairn
- NH 7235 4752 **Balloch** (Inverness & Bona parish)
Broad rig & furrow

Sponsors: British Gas, HRC.

Inverness Southern Distributor (Inverness & Bona parish)

S Carter & C Russell-White

Pit alignments, timber halls

NH 658 419 to NH 683 433 An archaeological assessment was carried out on the line of the proposed Inverness Southern Distributor Road which encloses the south side of the town. No new sites were identified but three previously recorded cropmarks were investigated (see *The Archaeological Sites and Monuments of North-East Inverness*, RCAHMS, 1979).

Hilton pit alignment (NH 683 436 to 683 434) No 143: Excavation failed to reveal any pits although the trenches were accurately located. The cropmark of two parallel pit alignments has only been recorded once and is now thought to have been created by temporary surface soil features.

Glendruith Timber Halls (NH 683 430) No 130: Significant archaeological features were not identified in the two machine stripped trenches.

Balloan Park enclosure (NH 673 427) No 151: Randomly placed test trenches on the roadline adjacent to this cropmark revealed plough truncated negative features. The cropmark was the subject of a separate excavation (see entry in this *D&ES* below).


Sponsors: Highland Regional Council, HS 

Balloan Park, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

J Wordsworth

Palisaded enclosure


NH 673 427 Trial trenching established the location of a palisaded enclosure previously identified from aerial photographs. It was shown to be oval, with a diameter of 28m to 30m. Further trenches revealed occupation traces to the N and E covering an area of approximately 60 metres square. These deposits were not excavated, but were seen to include areas of paving, probable post-pits, stone-lined slots, and a small sub-rectangular structure, 3m long by 2m wide. The remains of a shale bracelet, diameter 100mm, were found in its foundation trench. A rim sherd, of possible Bronze Age date, found elsewhere on the site, was the only other significant find. Radiocarbon dates are anticipated.

Sponsors: Morrison Construction, HS 

Balloan Park, Inverness (Inverness & Bona parish)

Cultivation marks (see Fig 9, p 42)

NH 678 432 Trial trenching 700m to the NE of a palisaded enclosure (see above entry in this *D&ES*) revealed plough furrows, probably formed by ard points, which had been scoured and sealed by alluvial gravels averaging 0.7m thick. Further deposits of this gravel, elsewhere in the same field, suggest that prehistoric fields were inundated by a catastrophic flood which may have deposited as much as 40,000 cubic metres of alluvium on the area of the present field.

Sponsors: Morrison Construction, HS 

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Keppoch (Arisaig & Moidart parish)

J M Cassells

Midden site

NM 6292 8791 A cave site on Eilean Ighe to the north-west of Arisaig was located and found to contain midden deposits consisting of animal bone and shells on the floor of the cave. A large body sherd from a possibly medieval vessel was found on the surface of this deposit. This information was passed to Archaeology Projects Glasgow by the finder, who retains the sherd.

Knoydart, Lochaber (Glenelg parish)

J Harden

OS Sheet 33 Ten areas on the peninsula had been earmarked for planting by Fountain Forestry. Following a site visit by Highland Region's Archaeologist, four of these areas were identified as requiring rapid archaeological assessments in advance of afforestation. The other six areas were omitted from such work because, although large in extent, they were either on N-facing on steep slopes or situated on land unlikely to support human occupation.

An Cnap

NM 7698 No settlement constructions were identified in this area, but evidence of the agricultural use of An Cnap was recorded.

HIGHLAND

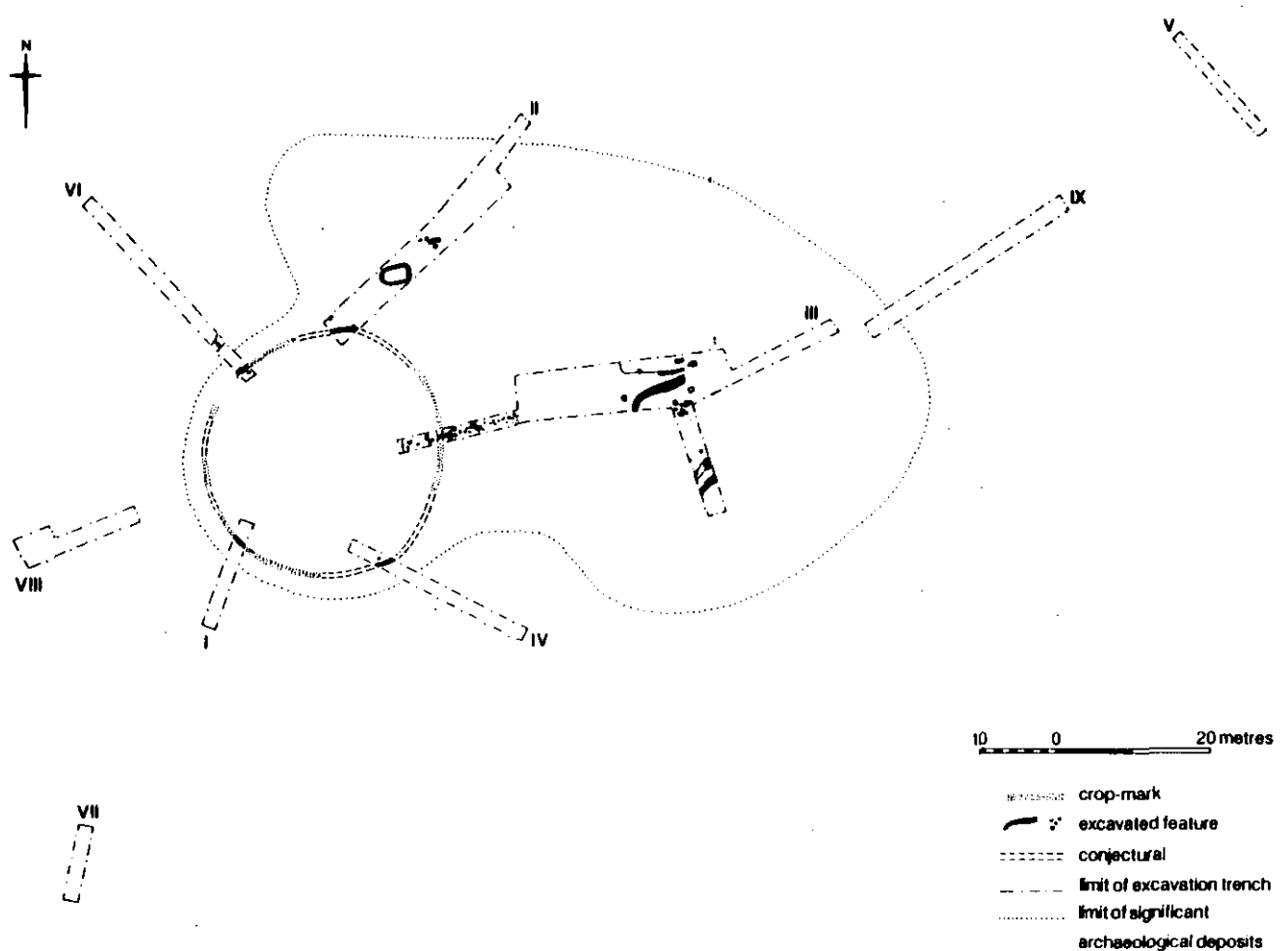


Fig 9. Archaeological features at Balloan Park. (See p 41)

Lon na Gleac

NG 7602 No settlement constructions or remains of agricultural use of this area were identified.

Lagan

NG 7301 No settlement constructions were identified in this area, but evidence of agricultural use was recorded, as well as extensive areas of peat cuttings in the wet lands to the N.

Torr-airigh: NG 7803

Long stone cairn

NG 7846 0390 A low long drystone cairn is situated just above the W bank of a burn at NG 7846 0390. It has rounded ends, measures c3.5m long and c1.4m wide, and 0.3m high. It is oriented NNE-SSW.

Enclosed knoll

NG 7804 0370 A significant grassy knoll on the edge of the flood-plain is surrounded by an earthen (and in places a drystone) dyke. The dyke is c1m wide and 0.4m high, enclosing a D-shaped area almost a hectare in extent. No associated features were recorded.

Deserted farmsteads and fields

Centred around NG 778 039 The OS had recorded an enclosed field system on this S-facing slope, but had not surveyed the structures to the W of the burn, immediately W of the main enclosure wall.

Sidhean Torr-airigh – the fairy knoll, deserted settlement and field system

Centred around NG 7746 0392 A small deserted settlement is situated immediately to the E of the natural long mound, aligned N-S, known as Sidhean Torr-airigh. It has been recorded by the OS.

Deserted farmsteads and fields

Centred around NG 7734 0417 The OS have recorded a deserted farmstead and associated fields to the E of the burn. However, there appear to be two phases of habitation in this area and the field system extends westwards, towards the well, Tobar Deudadh.

Large deserted settlement and field system

Centred around NG 769 042 A large deserted settlement is situated on the lower slopes in this area, between the river (to the W) and two burns (to the N and S). It has been recorded by the OS and, as it lies a significant distance from the area proposed for afforestation, it was not surveyed in any detail.

Field system and small structures

Centred around NG 769 044 However, to the N of the settlement, (and within the area proposed for afforestation), is a system of earthen and drystone dykes, enclosing sloping areas of ground each at least one hectare in extent. These dykes have not been plotted by the OS, but were in such dense areas of bracken that it proved impossible to complete anything other than a sketch survey.

Sponsor: HS

NAIRN DISTRICT

- Survey** J Wordsworth
Nairn District
 NH 8948 5412 **Foynesfield** (Auldearn parish)
 Settlement, probably post-medieval
 NH 8933 5398 **Foynesfield** (Auldearn parish)
 Enclosure
 NH 8765 5293 **Geddes Burn** (Nairn parish)
 Broad rig & furrow
 NH 8444 5237 **Tomluncart** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
 Broad rig & furrow
 NH 8422 5212 **Tomluncart** (Croy & Dalcross parish)
 Narrow rig & furrow (*recent*)
 Sponsors: British Gas, HRC.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

- Survey of Forestry Commission Land**
Glen Meinich, Strath Conon (Contin parish) D W Ross
 NH 2525 5382 Glen Meinich 18th–19th century sheep fanks,
 enclosures
 NH 2535 5373 Glen Meinich 19th century gillie's house
 ('Calum's Croft') and dyke
 NH 2545 5367 Glen Meinich Caim
 NH c252 538 Glen Meinich 4 shielings
 NH 2673 5325 Glen Meinich Sheep fanks and two bothies
 NH 256 535 Glen Meinich Pre-clearance farmstead
 NH 261 535 Glen Meinich Dyke

- Survey of Forestry Commission Land**
Rogie, By Contin (Contin parish)
 cNH 442 588
 NH 443 587 Rogie Bothy
 NH 442 588 Rogie Hut Circle
 NH 442 587 Rogie Bothy

- Survey of Forestry Commission Land**
Longart, By Garve (Contin parish)
 NH 397 655 A previously enclosed area, cleared for cultivation
 and grazing. 250m long head dyke and field clearance cairn.
 NH 3982 6552 Stock enclosure with D-shaped dyke. Probably
 associated with early farm of Achnaclerach at NH 401 656.

- Portmahomack, Ross & Cromarty** (Tarbat parish) J Harden
 NH 9145 8380 In the mid-1980s Moray Air Surveys recorded a
 linear feature, 4m to 5m wide, some 150m to the S and W of Tarbat
 Old Church, Portmahomack, Easter Ross. It was interpreted as a
 ditch delineating two sides of an enclosure, but what it related to was
 not immediately evident. In June 1991 a small archaeological
 excavation was undertaken to investigate the nature of the ditch and
 date its fills. It was postulated that the feature recorded in the aerial
 photographs was part of a vallum surrounding an Early Christian
 settlement centred around Tarbat Old Church.
 The probable location of the ditch was estimated and a narrow
 (0.7m wide) trench then dug by hand to confirm this. Having located
 the edges of the ditch, an area 4m by 10m was laid out and the
 modern ploughsoil (0.8m deep!) was removed manually.
 The exposed surface was cleaned and the sectioning of the ditch
 was then considered, bearing in mind the safety implications of the
 height of the baulks. A long section 1.5m by 8.75m was excavated
 across the ditch. However, at a depth of 1.7m, the water table was
 reached. A pump was then used to remove the water from a small
 test pit. This enabled the recording of the depth of the ditch and the

taking of samples of the organic rich layers at the bottom of the
 feature.

The ditch must have been an important feature in the landscape
 for a considerable period. It had been recut on at least five occasions
 and the effort which went into such events, (in terms of manpower),
 must have been significant.

The section across the ditch produced no artefacts, but the
 ploughsoil above contained post-medieval potsherds and other
 fragments. It is therefore presumed that the feature is pre-17th
 century. The organic-rich samples taken from the primary layers of
 the recuts should provide enough material for C14 dates, and they
 are awaited with considerable interest.

The excavation produced no specific evidence to suggest that this
 linear feature could not be the bounds of an early Christian
 settlement centred around Tarbat Old Church.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,
 Ross and Cromarty District Council.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

- Survey** R Miket, J S Wood, P Stansfield, J McDonald, J Pearson,
 M A Nicholson, M Wildgoose, A Johnstone, D Topen,
 M Newton, N Newton, J MacDonald, S Hothersall,
 I Johnstone, A McNicol, I Marshall, R Wilson

Recent fieldwork in Skye and Lochalsh has resulted in the
 discovery of a substantial number of new sites and additional
 information about known sites, especially on Raasay. These range
 from souterrains to rig cultivation and a summary is published here.
 Full details are available at the Skye and Lochalsh District Sites and
 Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record of
 Scotland.

- Bracadale parish
 NG 3271 2978 Sleedale Burn Circular structure
 NG 41 44 Loch a' Ghlinne Bhig Wooden bowl
 NG 4882 3044 Sligachan Settlement
 NG 487 306 Sligachan Rectangular structure

- Duirinish parish
 NG 25 39 Brandarsaig Flint arrowhead
 NG 2838 4161 Dunanellerich Small dun?
 NG 2246 6150 Sgoir Beag Promontory Dun

- Portree parish
 NG 4913 3090 Sligachan Multi-cell structures,
 enclosure
 NG 4901 3076 Sligachan Rectangular structure
 NG 4891 3060 Sligachan Rectangular structure,
 byre, enclosure
 NG 4932 3134 Sligachan Shielings

- Portree parish: Raasay (see Fig 10, p 44)
 NG 591 384 Hallaig Deserted settlement
 NG 582 361 Allt Fearnas Rig cultivation
 NG 5863 3973 Allt Loch a Chadha
 Chamaich Shielings
 NG 5840 3930 Loch a' Chadha Chamaich Circular enclosures
 and rig cultivation
 NG 5844 3965 Allt Loch a' Chadha Rectangular structure,
 circular structure
 Chamaich
 NG 5890 3893 North Hallaig Ruined black houses
 NG 5890 3910 North Hallaig Rectangular structure
 and annexe
 NG 5881 3948 North Hallaig Rig cultivation,
 clearance heaps

HIGHLAND

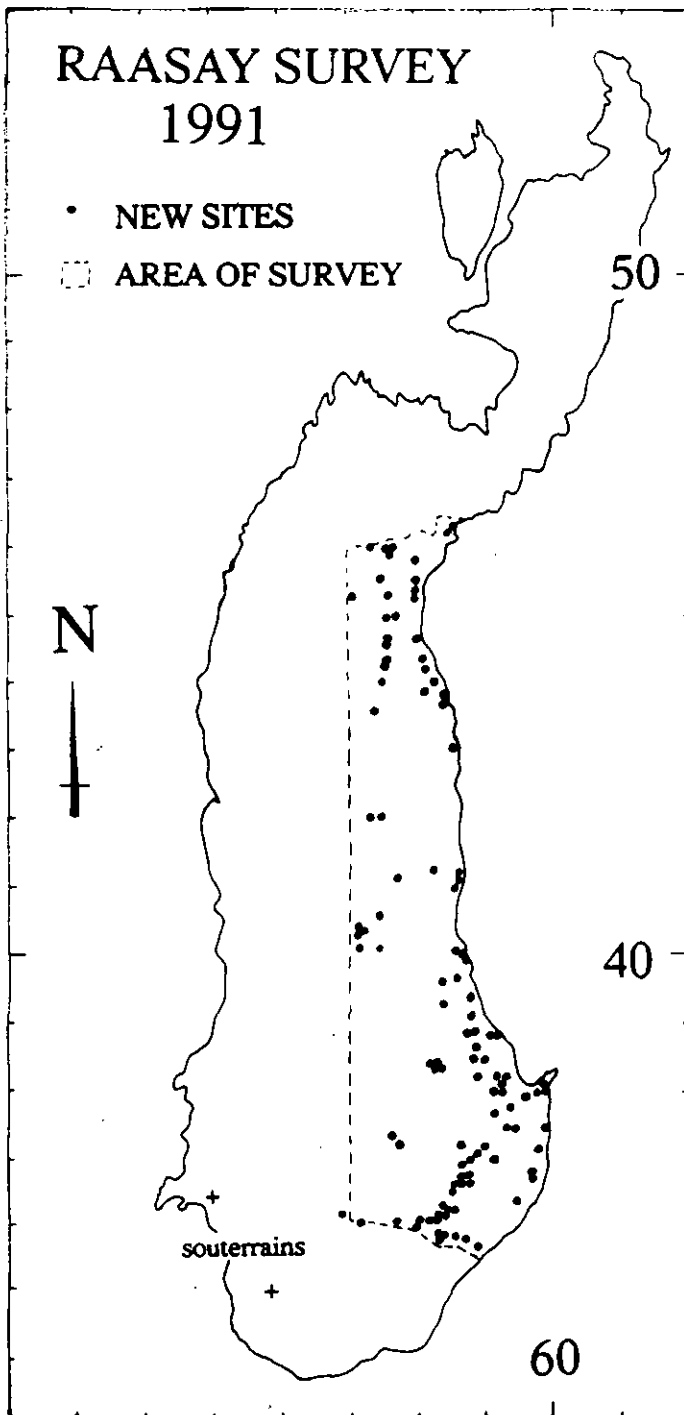


Fig 10.

NG 5910 3880	North Hallaig	Sub rectangular structures
NG 592 388	North Hallaig	Fisherman's bothy
NG 5880 3970	North Hallaig	Cleared areas, ?circular structures
NG 5920 3835	Hallaig	Stone-lined pit
NG 5897 3861	Hallaig	Croft house and enclosure
NG 5936 3813	Hallaig Wood	Sub rectangular structure
NG 5937 3809	Hallaig Burn	Rectangular structures
NG 594 383	Hallaig Burn	Artificial terracing and rig cultivation

NG 592 380	Hallaig Burn	Enclosures and rig cultivation
NG 5895 3835	Hallaig	Shielings
NG 591 380	Hallaig	Shielings
NG 591 377	Hallaig	Stone rows ?natural
NG 5964 3790	Gualann na Leac	Croft house and enclosure
NG 5963 3788	Gualann na Leac	Rectangular structure
NG 5997 3805	Rubha na Leac	Circular foundations
NG 598 380	Rubha na Leac	Rig cultivation
NG 599 375	Gualann na Leac	Enclosures and terraces with rig cultivation
NG 588 385	Hallaig	Rig cultivation
NG 5887 3890	North Hallaig	Cleared area and clearance cairns
NG 5945 37—	Gualann na Leac	Shieling
NG 5934 3752	Beinn na Leac	Shieling
NG 5942 3756	Beinn na Leac	Rock shelter/ enclosure
NG 5986 3720	An Leac	Deserted settlement
NG 583 358	North Fearnas	Rig cultivation, stony scoop
NG 5830 3576	Allt Fearnas	Homestead
NG 5839 3585	Allt Fearnas	Enclosure
NG 5852 3581	North Fearnas	Enclosures
NG 589 357	N and S Fearnas	Deserted settlement
NG 5978 3673	Beinn na Leac	Milestone
NG 5980 3680	Beinn na Leac	Field system
NG 5951 3649	Beinn na Leac	Enclosure, rig cultivation
NG 5867 3571	North Fearnas	Milestone
NG 5826 3610	Allt Fearnas	Sub rectangular structure
NG 5820 3615	Allt Fearnas	Rig cultivation
NG 5830 3615	Allt Fearnas	Enclosures, rig cultivation
NG 5846 3635	Beinn na Leac	Mining?
NE 5851 3636	Beinn na Leac	Fieldwall
NG 3852 3655	Allt Fearnas	Shielings
NG 5857 3664	Allt Fearnas	Shieling
NG 5860 3665	Allt Fearnas	Enclosure/structure
NG 5862 3677	Allt Fearnas	Boundary wall
NG 587 367	Allt Fearnas	Stone walls
NG 5868 3668	Beinn na Leac	Shielings
NG 5878 3692	Beinn na Leac	Shielings
NG 588 370	Beinn na Leac	Stone boundary wall
NG 5890 3715	Beinn na Leac	Shielings
NG 5908 3733	Beinn na Leac	Shielings
NG 5712 3606	Inverarish	Wooden sheep pens (modern)
NG 567 362	Inverarish	Rig cultivation
NG 576 361	Inverarish	Turf dyked enclosures and shielings?
NG 5796 3599	Allt Fearnas	Shieling/cairn?
NG 580 361	Allt Fearnas	Shielings and field system
NG 5758 3735	Inverarish Burn	Shielings
NG 5771 3735	Inverarish Burn	Shielings
NG 5832 3855	Hallaig	Shieling
NG 5831 3845	Hallaig	Shielings
NG 5829 3857	Hallaig	Shieling
NG 5831 3845	Hallaig	Shieling
NG 5872 3733	Allt Fearnas	Shielings
NG 5841 3634	Allt Fearnas	Shieling
NG 5499 3641	Uamh nan Ramh	Souterrain

NG 5555 3485	Suishnish	Souterrain
NG 5759 4599	Raasay Forest	Shieling
NG 5759 4595	Raasay Forest	Shieling and lazy beds
NG 5755 4602	Raasay Forest	Shieling
NG 5753 4540	Raasay Forest	Boundary bank
NG 5802 4540	Raasay Forest	Ancient bridge
NG 5801 4531	Raasay Forest	Ancient bridge
NG 5802 4472	Raasay Forest	Ancient bridge
NG 5807 4554	Raasay Forest	Rectangular structure
NG 5808 4587	Raasay Forest	Rectangular structure
NG 5850 4630	Brochel	Deserted settlement
NG 5852 4636	Brochel	Rectangular structures
NG 5742 4558	Raasay Forest	Shielings
NG 5708 4532	Raasay Forest	Shielings
NG 5732 4620	Brochel	Circular stone structure
NG 574 400	Loch Meall Daimh	Field walls
NG 5718 4013	Meall Daimh	Shielings
NG 5716 4042	Meall Daimh	Shieling/enclosure
NG 5711 4037	Meall Daimh	Rectangular shieling
NG 5714 4032	Meall Daimh	Shieling
NG 5748 4061	Allt na Glaiic Duirche	Pear-shaped structure, rig cult
NG 5777 4115	Druim an Aonaich	Circular structure
NG 5639 4189	Allt a' Bhraghad	2-cell shieling
NG 5636 4190	Allt a' Bhraghad	Shielings
NG 5745 4378	Beinn a' Chapuill	Cairn
NG 5867 4112	Druim Aonaich	Croft houses/stone dyke
NG 5870 4115	Druim Aonaich	Rubble-banked enclosure
NG 5835 4130	Druim Aonaich	Hut circle
NG 5862 4006	Allt Loch a Chadha-Charnaich	House and byre
NG 5874 4008?	Allt Loch a Chadha-Charnaich	Settlement
NG 5864 4145	Druim an Aonaich	Rectangular structure and enclosure
NG 5865 4295		Enclosed rock shelter
NG 5842 4361	Eaglais Breige	Rocky mound
NG 5850 4386	Eaglais Breige	Stony bank
NG 5772 4480	Raasay Forest	Shielings
NG 5768 4488	Raasay Forest	Shielings
NG 5770 4468	Raasay Forest	Shielings
NG 5770 4465	Screapadal Burr.	Shielings
NG 5768 4445	Screapadal	Enclosure
NG 5770 4444	Screapadal	Shieling
NG 5751 4399	Screapadal	Shieling
NG 5818 4453	North Screapadal	House/noosts
NG 5835 4407	South Screapadal	Stone cairns
NG 5815 4380	South Screapadal	Enclosure, small structures and rock shelters
NG 5814 4425	South Screapadal	Deserted township
NG 5809 4450	North Screapadal	Deserted settlement
Snizort parish		
NG 3759 5951	Dun View	Dun?
NG 3801 5862	Dun Craig	Dun?
NG 4086 5230?	Dun Skeninich	Dun?
Kilmuir parish		
NG 4657 6827	Balmeanach East	Enclosure

Sleat parish		
NG 5835 0684	Loch Nighean Fhionnlaidh	Circular structure
NG 5858 0843	Sithean Beag	Rectangular structure
NG 5845 0858	Gillean	Deserted settlement
NG 5839 0739	Sithean Beag	Rectangular structure
NG 5854 0585	Coille Dalavil	Circular stone structure
NG 5887 0770	Bealach Ban	5 indet mounds
NG 5883 0620	Coille Dalavil	Rectangular structure
NG 6329 1255	Allt Dearg	Circular stone structures
NG 6293 1210	Meal da-Bheinn	Stone circle
NG 6313 1258	Allt Dearg	Circular structure
NG 6844 1771	Abhainn Ceann Loch Eishort	Chambered cairn

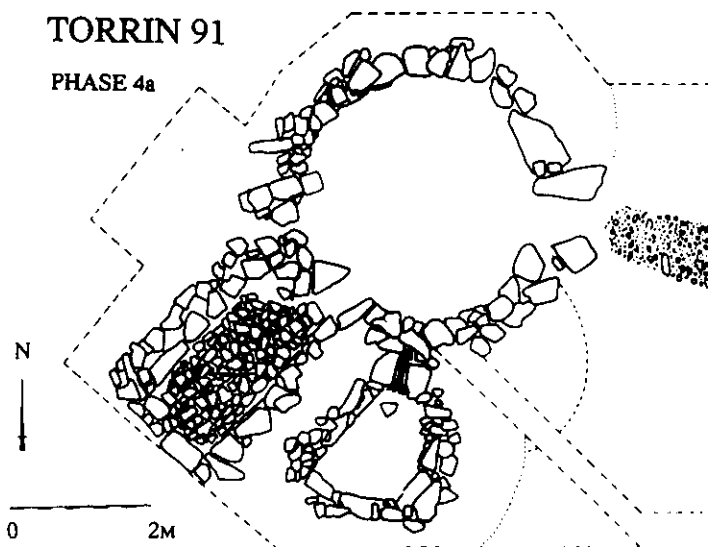


Fig 11.

Torrin, Isle of Skye

M Wildgoose

NG 556 227 In July and August 1991, the Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service carried out a small excavation on a 'typical' shieling complex at the head of Loch Slapin, using local volunteers.

Evidence for four phases of activity was recovered:-

Phase 1 The earliest was indicated by three large pits, 2.0m by 1.0m and 30cm deep, cut into the bedrock; two of these had a post at each end with a central hearth, the third a single post. A single isolated post hole was also cut into the bedrock. Sealing these features was a layer of char and black ash 100mm to 150mm thick. Numerous reddened and heat cracked pebbles were recovered from this deposit.

Phase 2 At a later, and as yet indeterminate date, a small turf mound, 4.0m in diameter, was raised. The turf for this mound was obtained by skinning the surface leaving an artificially levelled surface involving partial removal of the underlying, period 1, char and ash layer. A large charcoal deposit lying on the skinned period 1 surface and centrally under the turf mound would appear to be the primary deposit for this structure.

Phase 3 Subsequently a large twin-celled shieling was built partly inset into the turf mound. The larger cell, which had an eastward-facing entrance, was 4.5m in diameter with walls 1.0m thick. The subsidiary, satellite, cell was 'D'-shaped, measured 2.0m by 2.0m and was linked to the larger cell by a narrow passage roofed with large stone lintels. At this point there was clear indication of two hearth levels. Throughout the life of the shieling this passage appears to have served also as a stoke-hole to the 'D'-shaped cell, perhaps indicating the smoking of produce, such as cheeses and perhaps even fish.

HIGHLAND

Phase 4 Thereafter a large rectangular cell was inserted against the SW wall of the larger cell. This addition measured 3.5m by 2.0m and included a well laid cobbled floor. As first built this cell had a wide door opening facing SW, away from the larger cell. This entrance was soon blocked up, the blocking laid over the SW end of the cobbled floor restricting access to a low linteled creep from the larger cell. A rammed earth floor overlay the cobbles. Finally, the whole complex was abandoned. Soil and charcoal samples were recovered for analysis.

Thanks are extended to Torrin Grazings Committee for permission to excavate, and to those local volunteers who assisted with the excavation. The site has been set out to display the shieling phase.

Sponsor: John Muir Trust.

Strath parish		
NG 7528 2081	Bealach Udal	Carved stones (Drover's names)
NG 5481 1715	Cnoc an Taibhse	Settlement
NG 5581 1715	Cnoc an Taibhse	Settlement
NG 5475 1715	Cnoc an Taibhse	Bridge
NG 5460 1705	Cnoc an Taibhse	Rig cultivation
NG 7580 2634	Caisteal Maol	Pine joist end
Lochalsh parish		
NG 875 267	Kintail	Coin: James VI

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

Balnakeil Bay (Durness parish) Mr & Mrs J Powell,
Viking Burial D Low, R Gourlay

NC 3865 7068 Discovered in recent eroded dune blow-cut by the Powells and reported to Highland Region. The burial consisted of a single individual equipped with a wide range of grave goods, although the legs and feet had been lost in sand collapse. Rapid excavation uncovered a single male, accompanied by a possible spear; a sword (with fragments of scabbard); bronze and iron objects; an antler comb and some 14 bone gaming pieces. All material removed to the Royal Museum of Scotland for conservation.


Sponsor: Highland Regional Council.

Glen Calvie (Kincardine parish) CFA
Cairnfield, deserted farmsteads and associated field systems

NH 455 887 A small cairnfield of about 7 cairns was observed on a sheltered shelf on the NE slope of Creagan Soillier. An irregular enclosure lay to the S on the steep E-facing hillslope.

NH 453 877 – NH 453 883 A series of eight isolated rectangular structures associated with extensive series of field banks were observed over the W side of Glen Calvie. The field banks appear to form a system of long narrow enclosures over more gently sloping ground at the S end of the survey area. To the N, a single dyke extends along the crest of a steep scarp slope. A well preserved corn-drying kiln was recorded beside the Allt na Ceardaich.

NH 477 853 An isolated longhouse with an adjacent enclosure was observed above the Allt a'Chairn.

Sponsor: HS 

Lairg (Creich parish) R McCullagh
Diverse sites within large landscape transect

From NC 581 006 to NC 581 032 As part of a continuing programme of work in advance of a road improvement scheme,

excavation was resumed on two of the sites that were examined in 1990. In addition three new sites were excavated. The initial results are presented here site by site and are listed in progression from South to North.

Achinduich (Creich parish)
Prehistoric kerbed burial mound

NC 581 006 In 1988, the survey first identified this site as large indeterminate mound. In 1989, two small assemblages of burnt bone were recovered from an abandoned quarry section, which had cut into the mound. A massive boulder within the quarry suggested the continuation of a kerb of large stones which was visible on the E side. If correct it seems that c15% of the mound had been removed by the quarry.

Excavation revealed an almost soil-free cairn, retained by a slightly elliptical kerb of upright boulders, 9m along the SW–NW axis and an estimated c8m along the SE–NW axis. The kerb stones were slightly graded in size with those on the N side being smaller; these northern stones had also been displaced.

The cairn consisted of angular rocks typical of the numerous field clearance cairns in the vicinity. The composition of the cairn suggested that it had been very much disturbed. On the S side, at the base, a lidless and damaged cist was recovered, from the N side a fragment of Beaker pottery was found.

In the surface of the soil beneath the cairn, a tanged and barbed arrowhead (close to the findspot of the Beaker sherd) and four discrete collections of burnt bone were discovered. A total of thirteen small pits were cut through this surface. The largest pit contained a crushed, but virtually complete pot; from an examination of its uncleaned form it is probably best defined as a Food Vessel. It contained nine small pierced shale discs.

The soil beneath the cairn had been enriched with abundant charcoal, flint waste flakes and small sherds of pottery. It is thought possible that the cairn overlay a domestic or midden context.

It seems likely this burial monument is broadly contemporary with the main site type in the area; large hut circles of the sort excavated at Allt na Fearnna quarry. Good examples of such sites are present some 50m to the N of the cairn.

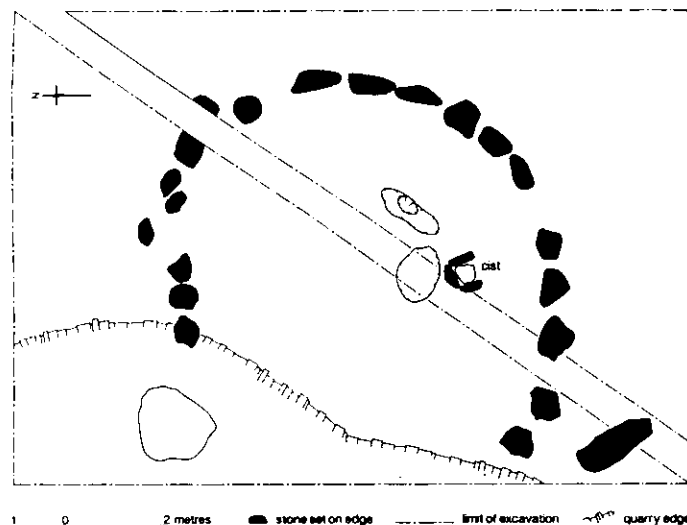


Fig 12. Kerbed burial mound.

Allt na Fearnna (Creich parish)
Prehistoric multi-phase settlement and field systems

NC 584 019 Excavation was resumed on two of the sites that were examined in 1990. Three radiocarbon dates from these two sites were obtained in 1989: 3150±50 bp (GU-2809), 3180±50 bp (GU-2799) and 3020±50 bp (GU-2801).

In each case, the 1990 season demonstrated that the large embanked hut circles had been constructed upon a tilled land surface. In 1991, excavation concentrated on this tilled land surface and revealed an intensively ard-marked sub-soil surface and numerous 'plough-truncated' features.

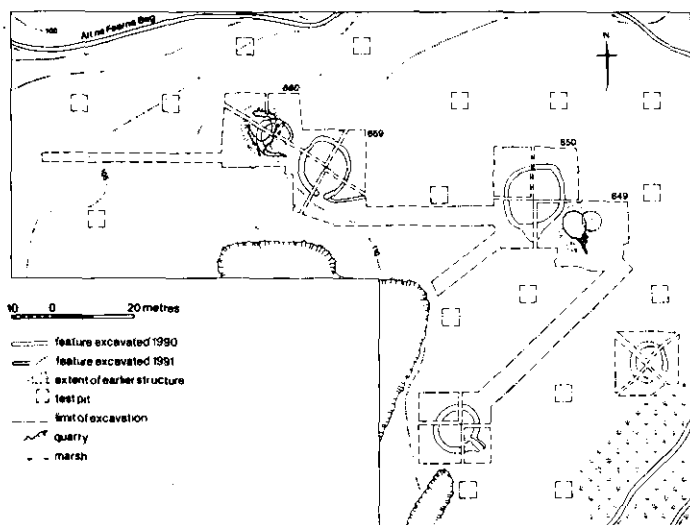


Fig 13 Prehistoric multi-phase settlement and field systems.

In the vicinity of the upstanding structures, where the truncation of features was less deep, sufficient sediments survived for the ground plans of pre-existing buildings to be determined. This preservation allowed for features such as entrance-ways and hearths to be identified. Further from the upstanding structures, less sense could be made of the numerous sub-soil features. With one group, however, it was clear that a small diameter, circular structure was erected late in the sequence and had been destroyed by the final phase of narrow rig cultivation.

In 1990, narrow rig and furrow was revealed beneath the peat and in one case, occupied the interior of a large hut circle. As part of the 1991 season test trenches were dug to define the extent of this cultivation. This exercise has suggested that the final stage of agriculture occurs over an extensive tract of land centred on the large hut circles. One clear boundary dyke was identified and several clear changes in orientation were revealed. An acceptable association between ard marks and furrows was demonstrated, but there is good evidence for a sequence of procedures for land preparation. There is also some evidence to suggest that rig and furrow is not a late development, but merely survives best in the latest contexts.

The sites contain numerous refuse deposits which have produced fairly standard, Bronze Age, pottery. A few decorated specimens from the earliest structures appear similar to material of the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. Other artefacts include flint and quartz flakes, blades and a single arrow-head. Cremated human bone was recovered from pits associated with the external wall of one of the truncated and early structures.

Excavation was also resumed within the entrance to the largest of the later hut circles. The excavation was able to record the various forms of the entrance as it evolved from a simple portal in the facade to an elongated lobby, formed by the construction of parallel stone walls jutting out from the facade. In its final phase of use deep deposits of midden material – including fire-cracked stone – had accumulated within this passage.

Achaidh Mhoir (Creich parish)

Prehistoric ditched enclosure

NC 579 030 In the 1988 survey a large ditched enclosure was recorded, though doubts about its authenticity arose because it formed the hub of several, converging, modern land drains. In

1989, a radiocarbon date of 2170±50 bp (GU-2808) was obtained from a buried ground surface within the enclosure.

The diameter of the area defined by the inner edge of the ditch measures 19.5m. The ditch varies in width and is distorted by later field drainage ditches. On the south side the ditch becomes shallower and bifurcates, suggesting an entrance with access defined by several opposed ditch butts.

Excavation was restricted to a trial trench. This was designed to establish the nature and state of preservation of ditch and enclosure sediments.

The ditch fills were gleyed silts. Freely flowing ground water rapidly filled the excavated area and required continuous pumping. The sediments did not contain preserved organic material, but do offer rich charcoal inclusions as dating samples. The ditch itself is, in cross-section, an asymmetrical U-shape, with a broad flat base. It was initially cut into the sub-soil to a depth of c1.2m, and was some 3m wide. Subsequent re-cutting into infilling sediments produced a narrower more V-shaped cross-section. This secondary ditch appeared to have been equipped with a stone facing at the top of the inner slope.

On the interior, no sediments survived above the sub-soil surface. Concentric to the inner edge of the ditch was a distinct gully, this contained several post settings.

The site is interpreted as a palisaded and ditched enclosure and is most probably of later prehistoric date. It is perhaps analogous to the ditched and banked defences of many of the broch sites in the region.

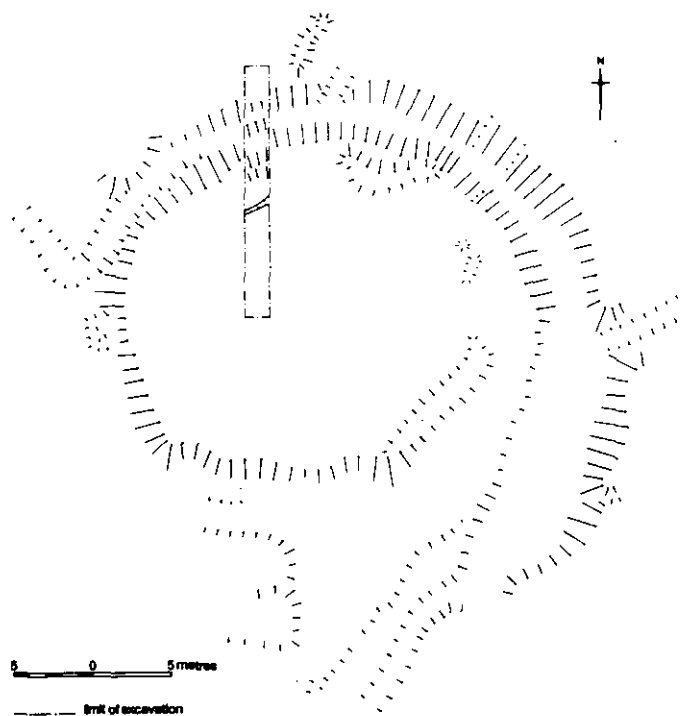


Fig 14. Prehistoric ditched enclosure.

Achaidh Mhoir (Creich parish)

Post Medieval settlement

NC 581 032 The survey of 1988 recorded a group of three similar rectangular sites within the N end of a large enclosure. The enclosure also contains several smaller rectangular structures and a fine example of a crop-drying kiln. In 1989 a radiocarbon date of 0350±50 bp (GU-2848) was obtained from the fabric of the bank.

In the 1991 season, excavation was directed at the central rectangular structure, within the group of three. Aligned at right-angles to the slope, its upslope, end-wall consisted of two courses of unmortared masonry, the down slope end-wall was ill defined and

HIGHLAND/LOTHIAN


appeared to consist of several phases of turf construction. The long walls were built mostly of turf with occasional large stone blocks. The building measured c4m by 22m externally and c3m by 19m internally.

The building was clearly bipartite. The down slope half contained an off-central drain and can best be interpreted as the byre. The upslope half contained three hearth sites and was probably the kitchen and sleeping accommodation. The evidence for the original appearance of the building is equivocal and although a cruck and creel framed, turf structure is likely, some doubts must remain.

The site contained some pottery – mostly 19th century – glass and metal objects. It is probable that this assemblage accumulated after actual habitation had ceased.

An adjacent but smaller rectangular structure was also excavated. Little functional or architectural evidence survived and this site is best seen as an enclosure or small non-domestic structure.

Datable artefact evidence from secure contexts was absent from both sites. In the larger, domestic site there was good evidence for successive repair or reconstructions and well preserved hearths may well supply date samples, though such dates from what are probably recent contexts will be problematical. The 1989 radiocarbon date, similarly, must be quoted with considerable caution and can only testify to some activity in the vicinity prior to construction.

Sponsor: HS 

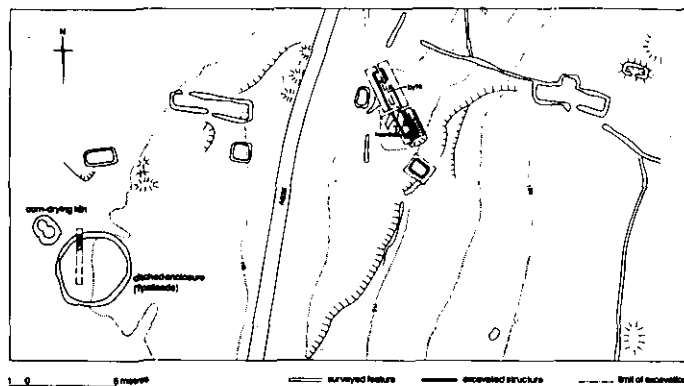


Fig 15. Post medieval settlement.

Kintradwell (Loth parish)

J Harden

NC 9208 An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken NW of Kintradwell, Sutherland, in July 1991. The four small areas proposed for afforestation lay between 50m and 150m OD on a SE-facing slope which falls towards the narrow, fertile coastal plain at Kintradwell.

The survey recorded the following areas of archaeological interest:

Settlement

Centred at NC 916 082 Two rectangular structures were recorded at the W edge of this area, one of which had already been plotted by the OS.

That to the W was largely grass-covered and measured c18m long by c5.8m wide across its walls, which were spread to c1m and stood less than 0.3m high. There was no obvious entrance, but there was an internal division at its E end creating an area c4m square within the walls.

That immediately to the E was buried under a large clump of gorse. It measured c11.5m long by 5m wide across its walls, which were spread to c0.8m and stood c0.3m high. No entrance could be seen because of the gorse, but there was an internal division at its E end creating an area c2.5m by 3.2m within the walls.

This latter structure abutted a low enclosure wall, which defined an area to the S and E of these structures. The wall was partly grass-covered, spread to c1.5m wide and stood c0.3m high.

Within the E half of the enclosure was another rectangular structure. Its low stone walls, spread to c0.75m and c0.2m high, defined an area c11m long and c5.5m wide. The W side of the structure survived to c0.4m in height and was abutted by a grass-covered corn-drying kiln. Its circular kiln was c1m in diameter, internally, with a straight flue c3m long and 0.6m wide. The remains of a low irregular wall ran W-wards from this structure.

Settlement at Braeval


Centred at NC 9207 0830 This series of structures and enclosures had already been plotted by the OS, [HRC SMR NC 90 NW 034], although extra details were recorded during this survey. Four rectangular structures, in varying ruinous states, each had an enclosure abutting them to the N. Running W-E in front of the houses was a track, and immediately to the S was a large enclosure.

Settlement at Ballinreach

Centred at NC 9265 0855 This series of structures and enclosures had already been plotted by the OS [HRC SMR NC 90 NW 034], although extra details were recorded during this survey. Two rectangular structures in varying ruinous states, each had an enclosure associated with them.

Field system N of Ballinreach

Centred at NC 9260 0865 The hillside above Ballinreach was covered in clearance cairns, as well as a few sub-circular structures and a couple of cairns with hollowed centres.

Sponsor: HS 

LOTHIAN REGION

North-Western Ethylene Pipeline Project

CFA

See also Central, Dumfries and Galloway and Strathclyde Regions.

Lothian Region

Field wall/bank: 5; Rig and furrow: 14; Clearance: 1; Enclosures: 7; Structures: 1; Earthwork: 1; Disused railway: 1; Bomb craters: 1.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Nr East Linton (Prestonkirk parish)

R M Spearman

Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet cloisonné stud

NT 5877 Extremely fine 7th century stud, part of a sword harness. Possible traces of reuse by replacement of attachment. Declared Treasure Trove and held by the Dept of Archaeology NMS.

Yester Chapel (Yester parish)

R Will

Medieval parish church

NT 544 671 Limited excavation was carried out to the exterior of the south, east and north walls of the chapel, before a new drainage system was installed as part of a scheme to make the building wind and watertight.

The initial trench along the southern wall proved to be only 0.30m to 0.40m deep as the topsoil lay directly on to glacial sub-soil of hard packed clay and pebbles. Nevertheless the topsoil contained a large amount of disarticulated human bone and several skeletons *in situ*. These skeletons were left undisturbed.


The trench around the south-east transept uncovered the headstones and skeletons of eight family pets as well as a large

number of unmarked human skeletons and disarticulated bones, again where possible these were left undisturbed.

The trench along the north side of the building followed the line of an earlier drain and proved to have a much greater depth of topsoil (0.80m). As a result the chapel wall has much more substantial foundations protruding from the base of the wall.

The trench on the eastern wall of the building proved to be the most interesting as wall foundations for both the north and south walls extended beyond the present eastern termination of the chapel. These foundations were c2.00m wide and built of mortar-bonded rubble. A pit dug as a soak-away drain some 5.00m away from the present east wall also uncovered these foundations. It seems likely that the chapel was truncated during the construction of the extant 18th century building possibly as a result of subsidence associated with the river that flows some 10.00m from the present building. A large amount of human bone was found in this trench and reburied there after the excavation was completed.

Findings from the various trenches consisted of a large amount of 19th and 20th century pottery and bottle glass. Two copper alloy coins were recovered but are as yet unidentified. Copper shroud pins were also recovered from one of the skeletons.

Sponsors: Scotia Archaeology, HS 

18-24 High Street, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)

D Hall

Urban medieval high street and backlands

NT 5539 8535 Trial excavations were undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development. All three trenches located archaeological deposits sealed by layers of wind sand. The trench on the High Street frontage located clay bonded wall foundations at the depth of 2.10m below modern ground level. The deposits sealing this wall foundation contained sherds of east coast white gritty ware.

Sponsor: SUAT.

Bayswell Road, Dunbar (Dunbar parish)


R S Sermon

Multi-period settlement

NT 678 793 A third season of excavation on the headland took place between December 1990 and March 1991.

The earliest activity on the site consisted of two construction slots one of which appeared to have stone settings for upright posts, and a group of four post holes. These features are thought to date to the pre-Roman or Roman Iron Age being similar to other such structures found during previous phases of excavation. This was followed by Dark Age occupation represented by boundary or enclosure ditch containing large amounts of animal bone.

Early post-medieval activity consisted of a large ditch cut which is thought to be associated with the French fortifications constructed about 1550. Later post-medieval activity included a stone building of possibly Cromwellian date.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Wm Low's, Market Street/Fortune Avenue, Haddington

(Haddington parish)

R Cachart

Urban medieval backlands

NT 514 739 Eight trial trenches were opened up. Medieval pottery, occupation layers and a hearth feature were found near the rear of buildings fronting Market Street. Further into the backland an alignment of stones was revealed that probably represented a medieval property division. A trench adjacent to the supposed course of the early defences produced an alignment of large stones that may have been part of the early defences.


During development work on this site a large deep well with corbelled stone lintel capping was uncovered. It had an internal diameter of 1.50m and a depth of 8.60m. It was thought to be 19th century and probably had an industrial use.

Sponsors: SUAT, Faraday Properties.

Castle Park, Dunbar (Dunbar parish)

Multi period fortification and burials


NT 678 791 An extended watching brief on a service trench revealed the following:— a stone-built culvert which may have been contemporary with the 19th century barracks; disturbed human bone and three truncated human burials probably in a medieval graveyard; part of a substantial rubble-built wall believed to be part of the 16th century French fort defences; a deposit of rubble and lime, perhaps part of a post medieval industrial process or mortar marking; part of an iron spur recovered from a deposit of silty loam containing animal bone possibly dating to the post medieval period.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Castle Park, Dunbar (Dunbar parish)

Ice house


NT 678 792 During development a circular roofless building cut into the side of a slope was uncovered. It was constructed with partially dressed stone, bonded with white mortar. The interior diameter was c3.60m and it had survived to a height of 3.30m. It had double walls with a c0.50m space between them. Corbelling towards the top of the structure indicated that it may have had a domed roof. The floor sloped gently into a central circular sump. The north side of the structure which must have contained the entrance had been demolished. The building's shape and proximity to Dunbar harbour suggests that it functioned as an ice house for the 19th century fish trade.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Poldrate, Haddington (Haddington parish)

Well

NT 517 734 During development at the rear of the Poldrate Old Granary, Haddington, a well was uncovered. It was of random rubble construction with upper corbelling capped by a thick slab. It had an interior diameter of 0.83m and a depth of 5.5m. It was thought to be 19th century.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Archerfield Estate, nr Dirleton (Dirleton parish)

A F Leslie

Archaeological survey

APG were requested to undertake an archaeological survey of the Archerfield Estate near Dirleton, as part of an environmental assessment in advance of a proposed leisure and housing development. The following is a summary of the results: full details, in the form of a report, have been lodged in the NMRS.

The work involved a survey of the estate, recording of all upstanding monuments at a scale of 1:2500 and limited test pitting in areas of high archaeological potential but lacking upstanding remains.

A linear earthwork, located within Eldbottle Wood and first reported by Dr C A Kelly (*D&ES* 1985, 28–9), was fully surveyed and recorded. As surviving, it runs across the north end of the ridge, from the track eastwards, for a distance of c70 metres, being a bank c12 metres wide or a little less (NT 5016 8574 – NT 5022 8570). Disturbed ground lies both to north and to south of the bank, more noticeably in the former case and perhaps representing the vestiges of an accompanying ditch. Roughly halfway along this length, a c5 metre wide causeway leads across the putative ditch, as if representing an entrance.

Beyond this stretch there is a 15 metre gap where the bank has disappeared. Thereafter (NT 5024 8570), a pronounced scarp runs off in a SW direction, a natural feature which appears to have been artificially enhanced to create a more prominent bank. For some 255 metres this had clearly defined front and back edges. Beyond that, the unenhanced scarp continues in a curving line for a total length of 575 metres, before petering out completely (NT 4989 8525). There seems to be at least one and possibly three deliberate

LOTHIAN

breaks in its line, where possible entrances are marked by paths leading obliquely up the scarp.

It seems most likely that this feature represents the remains of two sides of an enclosure of the ridge occupied by Eldbotle Wood. No trace of the putative remaining sides survive. Test pits were opened at the north end of the ridge, within the line of the best surviving stretch of bank. This revealed a hard-packed black soil some 0.40 metres beneath current ground level, clearly representative of an old land surface and strongly suggestive of human occupation.

Field walking in an area of cattle trample, set on a slightly raised natural platform at the head of a field (NT 4999 8517), led to the recovery of several sherds of pottery. This comprised mainly examples of the so-called East Coast Gritty Wares, of 12th to 15th century date. The location would be very appropriate to medieval settlement.

The site of the discovery of cists in 1891 (NT 5057 8576) was re-examined in the light of recent observations that these may have been secondary deposits within an earlier cairn, some 35 metres in diameter. Ground inspection, however, suggests that the mounding effect is better explained as a natural dune, perhaps having been subjected to deliberate scarping on one side. A possible explanation for this occurrence may be found on the first edition of the OS map, where the site is marked as the location of a flag staff.

A number of other features were surveyed and recorded, though none are likely to be very old; perhaps 18th century at the earliest in one instance. Test pitting in three other areas produced nothing of archaeological significance. Finally, it is worth noting that at various points along the coast, old land surfaces could readily be seen eroding out of the sand dunes.

Sponsor: Pavilion Leisure PLC.

2. Major industrial activity terminating during the 17th century interpreted due to good dating evidence and extensive documentation as part of the brewery set up by the 'Fellowship and Society of Ale and Beer Brewers of the Burgh of Edinburgh'. Structural evidence consisted of an extensive walled yard with a large stone-lined cistern in one corner.

3. The terrace occupied during phase 2 was truncated by tenement building in the 18th century along the E side of Candlemaker Row.

4. George IV Bridge was built and the street frontage regularised away from the traditional, natural route down to the Grassmarket via Candlemaker Row.

5. The demolition of all structures between Chambers Street, Lindsay Place and Bristo Port in 1973.

6. The area was landscaped and made into a park in 1976.

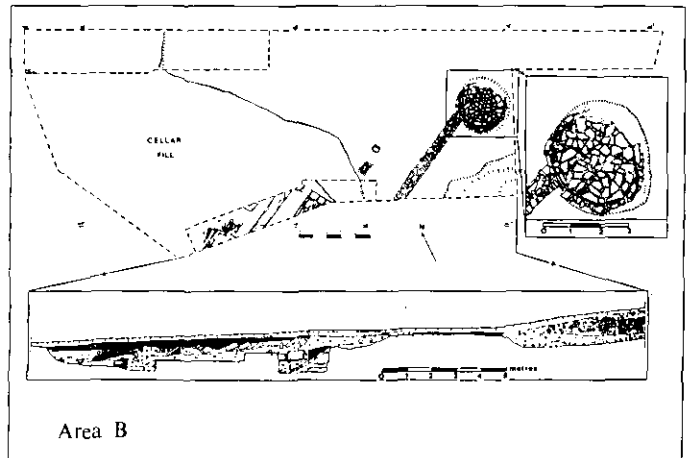


Fig 17.

The site assessment took place in April and has been followed up by a more extensive survey, still under way at the time of writing. Sponsor: RMS.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

Chambers Street (City parish of Edinburgh)

G Ewart

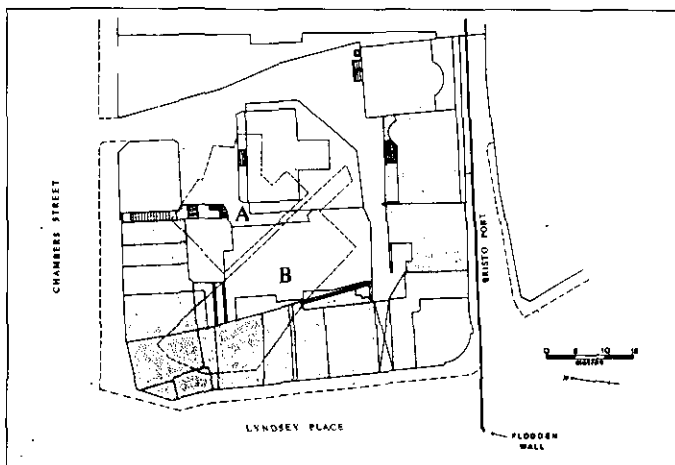


Fig 16.

Site assessment

NT 257 732 The general impact of the settlement sequence within the area for proposed development as found in the initial site assessment reflected six main archaeological phases.

1. The natural hill at the W end of Chambers Street was terraced on its N and W sides and the area defined by a ditch or embankment. The latter was infilled, recut and abandoned prior to the late 16th/early 17th century industrial use of the site.

Holyrood Park (City parish of Edinburgh)

R Tipping

Lake deposits beneath post-medieval fill

NT 267 736 Mechanically dug temporary excavations within the park showed, beneath 1.3m of made ground (primarily 19th century AD fill), 2.4m of Holocene and Devensian late glacial lacustrine deposits, the remains of the western limb of a former lake, extant until 1507, lying at the foot of Salisbury Crags.

Sponsor: HS

Cramond (City parish of Edinburgh)

H Smith

Roman fort

cNT 190 769 Three trial trenches were opened within the perimeter of the fort's defences in advance of the installation of a new service pipe trench to Cramond House.

Trench 1 (NT 1894 7687) was located on the northern edge of Kirk Cramond roadway, on the projected line of the western wall of the granary building, previously excavated to the south of the modern road (vide A & V Rae in *Brit V*, 1974, p 167, fig 3). A rubble layer was encountered, probably the levelling for the road. Below this was a surface of compact mortar set with stones, suggesting either a cobbled surface, or perhaps the core of a rubble-filled wall, possibly of Roman date. This lay below the depth of the new service trench and would not be damaged by it.

Trenches 2 (NT 1897 7688) and 3 (NT 1902 7691) both contained material deposited as levelling for the modern road.

A watching brief was carried out during the installation of the service trench. Archaeological remains were encountered at two locations outside the fort's defences. The first of these (NT 1906

7692) consisted of an area of scorched sand approximately 4m long at a depth of 0.85m below modern ground level. No associated structure was visible within the narrow (0.40m) width of the service trench.

At NT 1907 7692, a 0.40m length of wall, running N-S across the trench at a depth of c0.60m, was removed by the service trench. This wall turned a right-angle to run westwards along the S edge of the service trench. It was underlain by an earlier wall trench containing clay pipe fragments and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. In view of its close proximity, it is possible that these remains could have been associated with Cramond Tower.

Sponsor: D M Hall (Chartered Surveyors).

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean
No fort ditch; post-medieval demolition, drain

NT 189 769 Work continued on the exploratory trench (D&ES 1988, 18; 1989, 51; 1990, 29) which ran parallel and 7m W of the still visible Roman gutter on the W side of the road through the N gateway of the Fort. To date, the trench has extended to 23m N of the outer face of the N rampart as shown by A & V Rae ('The Roman Fort at Cramond', *Britannia* V, 1974, 163-224). No trace has been found of a Fort ditch which might have been expected to the N of the fort. An *as* of Domitian (81-96 AD) was retrieved.

The trench was excavated into the subsoil and showed that the group of huge boulders noted in 1990 was embedded in glacial till and their crevices packed with boulders and clay. The drain and floor of the robbed-out post-medieval building had been constructed through and over this group. Four conjoining pieces of a larger stone mortar of unknown date had been built into the drain's sides.

Sponsors: Edinburgh City Museums & Galleries,
Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

'Charles's Bridge', Overton (Kirkliston parish) C J Kelly
Post-medieval bridge and former route of the road between Kirkliston and Linlithgow

NT 1065 7465 The bridge is of a single, segmented span of 17th or 18th century type and is around 20 feet or 6m wide. On its east side was a hollow approaching the Niddry Burn from the south-east, which was 14 feet or 4m wide and 3 feet or 1m deep. This had descended the south bank of the Burn for 30 feet or 10m, though its south edge had been cut by a drainage ditch at the east edge of the Ross's Plantation. No trace of the route could be seen east of the Plantation and the overgrown path which approached the Bridge from the north-west had been cut and partly submerged by the embankment of the M9.

Bowden Hill (Torphichen parish)
Prehistoric or medieval house foundations

NS 978 744 Further to the three possible rectangular house sites noted in 1985 (D&ES 1985, 31), examination revealed at least four other rectangular house sites on the north scarp edge of the upper enclosure, west of those already noted. These survive as sub-rectangular turf and stone banks with internal hollows: that on the west side of those already noted is 5m by 3.5m internally, that 5.5m further west is 5.2m by 2.5m and that abutting it is 7.4m by 2.5m wide. Immediately west of these are some indistinct hollows cut into the scarp, which abut the fourth structure which had rounded ends and seemed to have been subdivided internally. This was around 8m long by 2.2m wide, internally, surviving as a slight hollow with less distinctive wall foundation remains.

Niddry Castle (Kirkliston parish)
17th century garden remains (possible)

NT 1017 7450 Where the artificially straightened Niddry Burn turns to the south-east, a lesser drainage ditch meets it, from the north-east. Stones from a sluice gate are visible, in a disturbed state, at the west end of this ditch. On the south edge of the ditch, some white sandstone blocks remained of a specially constructed edging design. Some also remained on the south edge of the Niddry Burn, immediately opposite and west of the south-easterly turn.

NT 98743 Aerial photography (NCAP B/W IV 14-17) revealed a rectangular platform 95m east-west by 39m north-south, cut into the south-east slope of the low hill which lies on the south side of the Niddry Burn and has Niddry Castle on its north-west edge. Another possible platform was visible outside the north end of the west wall of the walled garden south-east of Niddry Castle (NT 0956 5433).

St Michael's Wynd, Linlithgow R Cachart
Urban medieval backlands

NT 004 770 Five trial trenches revealed remains of late Victorian buildings and deposits containing a few residual late medieval pottery sherds. A George III penny was recovered from the foundation trench of a building.

Sponsors: SUAT, A Walker.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

North-Western Ethylene Pipeline Project CFA
Strathclyde Region

Field wall/bank: 15; Rig and furrow: 26; Annular enclosure: 1; Disused railway: 3; Earthworks: 3; Farmsteads: 1; Enclosures: 16; Linear features: 4; Tracks/roads: 5; Kilns: 1; Circular features: 3; Cropmark sites: 1; Roman roads: 4; Quarries: 3; Sheep pens: 1; Pits: 1; Cairns: 2; Clearance: 2; Roman camps: 2; Roman fortlet: 1.
Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Anglo-Scottish Interconnection Reinforcement
Archaeological Study of Proposed Route CFA

Additional sites recorded in Dumfries and Galloway on this project.

A summary of the results of the survey by monument classification and region is presented below.

Strathclyde Region

Field banks: 32; Field wall: 6; UPS: 1; Modern: 2; Industrial: 0; Quarry: 7; Cropmarks: 35; Vegetational: 0; Drainage: 3; Enclosure: 18; Enclosed settlement: 0; Banked feature: 1; Hut circle: 0; Ring-ditch: 0; Mounds: 0; Burnt mound: 0; Deserted farm: 2; Settlement: 0; Tracks/roads: 17; Rig and furrow: 38; Artefact: 1; Artefact scatter: 1; Bridge: 3; Standing stones: 2; Stone circle: 1; Church: 2; Terrace: 1; Cultivation Terr: 2; Stone structure: 5; Roman road: 3; Natural: 1; Cairnfield: 11; Cairn: 3; Medieval defensive: 1; Tower: 0; Roman camp: 0; Hillfort: 0.

Detailed descriptions of individual sites may be found in the main report (Archaeological Study of Proposed Route. Anglo-Scottish Interconnection Reinforcement), a copy of which has been lodged in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

STRATHCLYDE

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

Eilean Mor, Loch Finlaggan, Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)
D H Caldwell

Medieval residential complex and chapel

NR 388 681 In May and June a second season of excavations was undertaken on this island site, the administrative centre of the Lords of the Isles and their place of inauguration until their forfeiture in 1493 (RCAHMS 1984, No 404).

Four trenches were excavated. Trenches 2 and 4 examined two adjacent dry stone buildings (L & K), the occupation of which is dated by pottery to the 16th century. L was a simple subrectangular structure extended into a two room building. K was a barn with opposed doors and a storage area behind a cross wall at one end. It overlay medieval deposits dated by pottery to the 15th century, and including the small hearth or oven with a mill-stone base reported last year.

In trench 5 the relationship of building P with other structures was explored. P was a rectangular, lime mortared construction about 11.5m by 6.8m, at the tip of Eilean Mor where a causeway extends to the adjacent artificial Eilean na comhairle (the Council Island). P is thought to have been part of the residential complex of the Lords. The supposed cross walls dividing its interior turned out to belong to two subrectangular dry stone buildings set in its ruins with a third, structure M, built next to it. P itself was founded directly on lochside gravels and had a stone paved terrace along at least two sides. Along the NW side of P this sat on an earlier bank, the remains of a timberwork defence of similar construction to the one sectioned last year at the other end of the island.

Trench 6 was positioned near the chapel to cut another stretch of this timberwork fortification, here separated from the spine of the island by a ditch back-filled with midden deposits including 15th-century pottery.

Perhaps the most interesting discovery this year was elements of a road system consisting of paved causeways wide enough for two abreast. One extended from a jetty on the N side of the island in the direction of the chapel. Another branched away from near the jetty in the direction of building P and the Council Island. The end wall of building K was built over another. In trench 6 two type 6 groats of James III (minted c1485) were recovered from a deposit which may reflect the abandonment of this system.

Small finds include a plough share built into the structure of building K, and a medieval Jew's harp. The pottery consists of locally hand-built earthenware and several sherds of 15th- and 16th-century continental wares. There is relatively little wheel-made pot from the Scottish mainland.

Sponsors: The National Museums of Scotland, The Clan Donald Lands Trust, The Hunter Archaeological Trust.

Port Snoig, Tiree A Blackwood
Flint

NL 972 386 A worked flint picked up on a hill above beach in Port Snoig – 2.5cm long, 1.5cm wide.

Ulva Primary School, Mull (Ulva parish) M M Douglass
Kiln

NM 453 404 (See *D&ES* 1990, 33.) Further information has been supplied and measured drawings undertaken by members of the school. The kiln lies within the area of the ruined village of Corkamuill and is built into an enclosure wall. The kiln is of an unusual two-roomed form. Drawings deposited with NMRS.

Kiln

NM 4575 4185 Another kiln identified at Bruach Mor on Laggan Ulva land.

Ardnacross, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)
R Martlew & C Ruggles

Stone rows, cairns

NM 541 491 The final season of excavation at this site revealed that the northern row of three stones had suffered a similar fate to the southern row: the outer stones had been deliberately pushed over into pits, while the central stone had been left standing. In the northern row this stone had fallen of its own accord, leaving a well-preserved stonehole from which charcoal fragments and quartz were recovered.

A pit near the northern row, about one metre deep and one metre in circumference at the top, contained a setting of four stones. Two remained upright, but the other two slightly smaller stones appear to have been knocked out of position by ploughing. A bronze bracelet was found in the bottom of the pit, along with a deposit which is currently undergoing analysis.

The whole of the area appears to have been cleared, and perhaps kept clear, by burning. Carbonised cereal grains and charcoal representing hazel scrub were recovered and will be submitted for dating. Further dating evidence was obtained from the construction level of the southernmost kerb-cairn, which appears to have been surrounded by a stone-revetted bank. The purpose of this may have been to grade the heights of the kerb stones towards the largest stone in the south-western arc. Scatters of quartz pebbles were concentrated around the bank, and samples were collected for luminescence dating.

The assessment of the astronomical significance of the site awaits further processing of the field survey data.

Sponsors: Earthwatch and the Center for Field Research, Boston, MA, USA.

Cnoc an t-suidhe, Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)
I Gray & E Gilfillan

Cairn, fieldbanks, settlement

NM 371 218 centre An area around the cairn and settlement was surveyed to confirm known details and to plot additional information. No new information was identified on the cairn, though the robbed out stone holes (possible) were located.

The pre-crofting settlement includes houses of drystone and of mortared construction; several structures were of more than one period of use, with evidence of blocked doors and windows and multiple use.

Several houses showed evidence of either a lean-to out-building or of an earlier structure at one gable end. Others had round gables and one had rounded lower courses corbelled out to a square from c1m above foundation level.

Field banks were traced from the cairn and settlement, indicating agricultural divisions. The banks were of stone-and-turf or turf construction, probably indicating multi-period construction. Further research will be required to date these and find out whether they are of prehistoric or more recent date.

A copy of the report has been lodged with BP, NMRS, the Fife Archaeological Index and the University of St Andrews Library.


Sponsors: BP, The University of St Andrews.

Sruth a' Mhuilinn, Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)
J O'Sullivan

Stream-bank assessment and watching brief

NM 286 244 Remedial work on the collapsing north bank of Sruth a' Mhuilinn necessitated archaeological assessment of the stream bank at the western periphery of the monastic enclosure. A small cutting, 25 metres square, investigated back-filled, man-made, rectilinear pool or basin, cut by the present course of the stream, as well as several adjacent, and potentially associated pits. Originally it was thought possible that the pool represents the site of an early mill, though the subsequent discovery of coal fragments in some of the pit fills makes this seem unlikely.

At the same time, a watching brief was conducted on the installation by Scottish Hydro-Electric PLC of a short segment of cable immediately NW of the Abbey complex. The shallow cable-trench exposed, but did not disturb, stratified midden material immediately adjacent to the Abbey.

Sponsors: HS  Scottish Hydro-Electric PLC.

Ambrisbeg, Bute (Kingarth parish) A Speirs Enclosure

NS 068 597 The large enclosure reported in *D&ES* 1989, 55, and *D&ES* 1990, 33, was further examined this year. An excavation through the rampart at its south edge showed that it was three metres broad at its base. Kerbing of quite large stones enclosed a central core of 1 metre of hard-packed clay and gravel standing about 0.25m on top of the rampart. Six post holes were found in this section of the central core, suggesting a palisade.

To the front of the rampart, outside the enclosure, lies a flat area. This was found to be constructed from large stones with an infill of smaller stones and earth. Only the edge of this area was investigated. Sponsor: Bute Natural History Society.

Stronmilchan (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) E Malcolm Flint scraper

NN 152 279 A flint scraper 2.5cm by 3.5cm, probably the first such find in the district has been found at No 3 Croft Stronmilchan.

Inishail (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) D Wilson, H Baney Sculptured stone

NN 098 244 A sculptured stone, tapered, 57cm top, 38cm foot, 179cm long, has been discovered and has not been recorded in the RCAHMS *Inventary*. Carved: top – galley with figures, possibly mason's tools; beneath galley, sword in outline.

Dalmally, St Conan's Well (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) C Paterson

Coins
 NN 171 273 16 coins have been found, including Charles I turners, Charles II turners, Stirlingshire turner.

Further information re publications available from the Society. Sponsor: Dalmally Historical Association.

Old Arichastlich (Arrichastlelean) (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) H Baney Deserted settlement

NN 268 355 (Current OS names the site as Tom Barr an Stalcaidh) Settlement with 'laird's' house built on earlier house; kiln(s); flax pit(?); ice pit; walled garden with ha-ha; threshing barn/earlier dwelling etc. Will be fully documented in forthcoming publication on Glen Orchy. Access has been partially cleared by Association members. See also following ACFA entry.

Three Deserted Settlements in Glen Orchy (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) ACFA Deserted settlements

A field survey of three settlements in Glen Orchy was carried out by ACFA (GU), at the request of the Dalmally Historical Association, with funding from Rural Initiative Scotland, and the encouragement of the Forestry Commission:

Wester Bochyle (See H Baney below)

NN 241 311 (a) A small two unit structure, 6m by 4m, possibly associated with a rectangular stone and turf banked enclosure, 40m to the south, measuring 22m by 18m.

(b) A limekiln, 30m to the north-east of (a) erected on a natural morainic knoll, bowl c5m diameter, no flues visible.

(c) A crucked longhouse, 15m by 4.5m, the north gable still 2.5m high, with structural evidence of three phases of development; in the final phase the demolished south compartment adapted into 4 small pens.

The original two unit longhouse may relate to the creation of an extensive early 19th century sheeprun from the abandoned or cleared farm of Bochyle, 0.5km to the north. (See Bochyle)

(d) Clearance cairns and stone sinks associated with above.

Bochyle: The Pony Park

Remains of a joint tenancy farm with associated enclosures and kilns
 NN 243 314 (a) Two longhouses reduced to grass-covered foundations 0.2m to 0.4m high; the first, 19.7m by 5.5m, the second 18m by 4.2m.

(b) Two enclosures are associated with the former – a low turf banked enclosure, to the east; and a more substantial one attached to the south-west gable 20m by 20m. The slopes of the moraine on which the farm has been constructed have been utilised for rig, and at the south-west base of the knoll, a probable lime kiln, 1.5m high with a 2m diameter bowl, on a 4m levelled platform.

(c) The second longhouse is situated 60m to the north of the first; the revetted base for a structure 8m by 3.5m has been cut into the base of the knoll to the east and a well-built kiln with a stone-lined bowl of 2m diameter has been built on the north-west base of the knoll on which the structures stand.

(d) A small two unit structure, originally 14.5m by 5.5m but substantially altered later, stands 20m to the north of (c), a byre drain is visible in the west unit.

A low turf banked enclosure to the north-east, has been cut by the erection of (e), a stone foundation 9m by 3m which may be secondary lies within.

(e) A large rectangular stock enclosure, 150m by 200m with a surveyed series of smaller enclosures and structures in its SW corner.

The complex is similar to the series of sheepfanks in the Kilmartin area of Argyll, surveyed by A Kahane (SVBWG 1985).

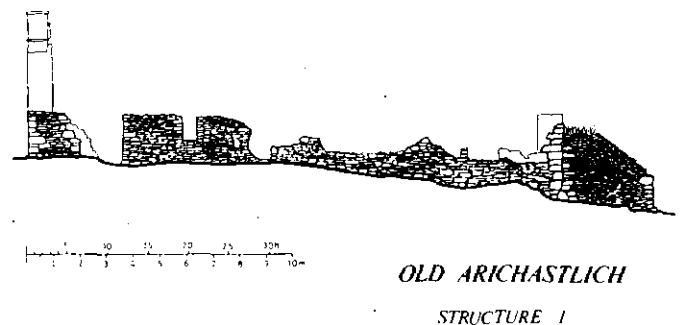


Fig 18

surveyed March 1991 p.6 ACFA

Old Arichastlich: Tom Barr an Stalcaidh (See H Baney above)

NN 268 355 (a) A substantial, mid-19th century farm, consisting of a longhouse, 25m by 6.5m, (see elevations), an adjacent byre to the west, 16m by 6m and an extensive rectangular enclosure to the south, 50m by 28m probably representing the former gardens and orchard of the house. An associated structure, 6m by 4.5m lies within the north wall of the enclosure.

(b) A substantial crucked barn, 20m by 6.2m lies 60m to the west of the farm.

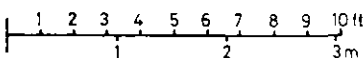
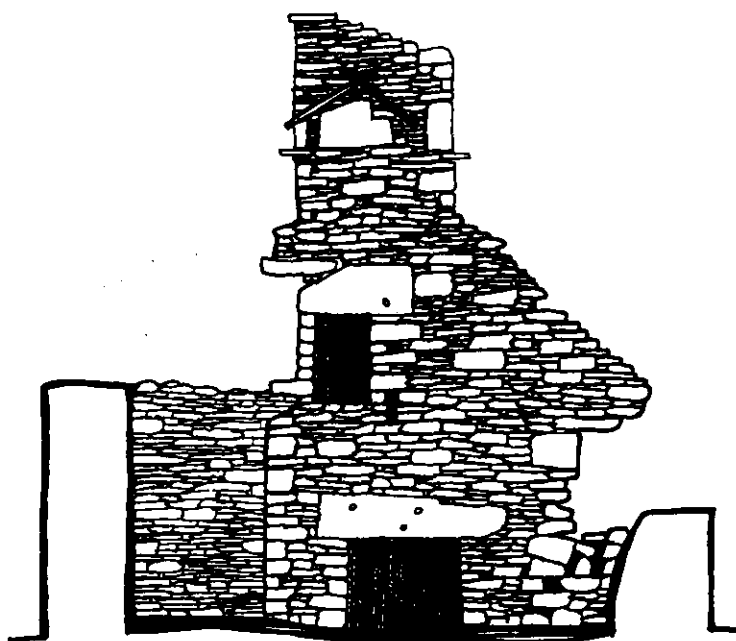
(c) A kiln barn – the kiln 1.5m high with flue on its NW side and a possible barn, 7m by 5m on its south side. The knoll on which the kiln has been constructed has been enclosed and has evidence of earlier structures at its south end.

(d) A low turf and stone banked structure, 6m by 3m, with an adjacent enclosure 10m by 6.5m probably represent an earlier phase of occupation.

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The settlement lies in a mature 19th century estate plantation, and tree collapse is now threatening many structures.

A copy of the Report and Survey plans has been lodged with the NMR and Dalmally Historical Association.



OLD ARICHASTLICH south gable

Fig 19.

Bochyle (Glenorchy & Inishail parish)
Deserted settlement

H Baney

NN 241 311 Multi-occupancy site in Glen Orchy. 'Improved' sheep fank; kilns; house with byre; several dwelling sites; foxhunter's house; pony park; to be described in forthcoming work on settlement patterns in Glen Orchy. See ACFA entry above.

Bealach na-h-Innsig, Glen Ure (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)
E B Rennie

Recessed platforms, shielings, and hut circles

NN 073 485 (centre) The Allt Bealach na h-Innsig flows through a steep-sided hanging valley above Glen Ure. Access is through narrow defiles from Glen Creran on the West and Glen Etive to the East. The floor of valley is a flat grassy area of about 3 acres lying beside the river. The altitude is at 250m OD.

A linear group of 5 stone-built recessed platforms are built on top of the scree above a track leading into the valley on the W (the Glen Creran) side. On the East side where the ground starts to rise towards the exit to Glen Etive there are another 5 stone built platforms.

These 10 platforms are mostly of the large sizes – 3 are of 9m, 2 of 10m, 2 of 11m and 1 is nearly 12m in diameter. They all have a 'domed' appearance as there is a second front lip above and behind

the primary stone lip. The surface mounds above this again. The upper lip is formed of either stone and turf or apparently turf alone. The same conformation of this secondary foundation set on the platform has been recorded at other platform sites – particularly at those sites at high altitudes.

On the valley floor 7 foundations were recorded. Two were rectangular dry stone structures – 7m by 4m and 5.3m by 2.5m; the others were turf foundations – some circular and some sub-rectangular.

On the opposite side of the river from the 7 shieling foundations at the East end of the valley there are two possible hut circles. Both are very denuded. The larger is 10m by 9m and contiguous with it, one of 7m diameter.

It seems evident both from the name of the valley and the well-made access path leading into the valley, that the structures on the floor are shielings of different periods. It is therefore postulated that the platforms also are the foundations of round turf-built shielings associated with round timber structures of an earlier period. There are a group of recessed platforms 100m below nearer to the floor of Glen Creran. It is possible that the two sets of platforms are related as settlement and shielings.

Lochnell Primary School, Benderloch

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Strathclyde RC

Standing stone

NM 906 386 Excavation of part of the area surrounding the standing stone took place as a condition of scheduled monument consent prior to the construction of a new school building. A relict soil horizon was identified within the gravels of the marine terrace, and a possible stakehole cutting this was excavated.

No other archaeological features were observed during the watching brief which was maintained over the rest of the development site.

Dunloskin, Dunoon (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

E B Rennie

Charcoal pit

NS 163 790 On a small promontory between two deep seated burns a pit had been recognised for many years but could not be classified. It is set in a wood of scrub birch but with some mature oak trees. The wood and hillside are the site of the Dunloskin-Ardnam group of recessed platforms; 100m to the North is the Ardnam Enclosure which was partially excavated (GAJ, Vol 11, p 13).

Excavation showed that the pit contained intensely black soil – 10% of which contained pure charcoal. The pit is 1m deep with a rounded base. The sides and base are lined with packed clay burnt and baked showing red and black patches. The black soil within was spread in layers divided by clay packing which also had been baked showing red streaks throughout. There was a thicker layer of clay and some natural soil below the top level of charcoal and burning.

It was thought that the pit had been used for the making of charcoal frequently and that a fresh clay lining had been laid between each burning. Before the final burning a longer time may have elapsed which may have occurred within the last 100 to 150 years. This is inferred by the presence of naturally laid clay without burning below the penultimate burnt clay layer and the proximity of the blackened soil to the turf.

Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Society.

The Tom, Innellan (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

Cairn

NS 149 The cairn was reported by Mr David Robertson of the Forestry Commission who discovered prior to tree felling, an arc of upstanding stones in an area of mature timber. The upstanding stones, each about 0.6m high by the same in breadth formed a curve 1m deep with an arc of 2m.

Some members of CAHS cleared the vegetation and mud from the rear of the arc uncovering a crescentic-shaped cairn 4.5m wide by 2.5m deep. The trees around have been cleared and the site cordoned off for preservation during felling but one tree stump cannot be removed without damage to the monument.

The cairn is similar in size and shape to a cairn uncovered during the excavation at Achategan (PSAS, vol 109, p 61). This site is in Glendaruel within 20km NW of Innellan. Another monument with approximately a similar size, and shape, was uncovered at the Ardnadam excavation (GAJ, Vol 11, p 23). Ardnadam is 10km NNE of the new cairn.

Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Society.

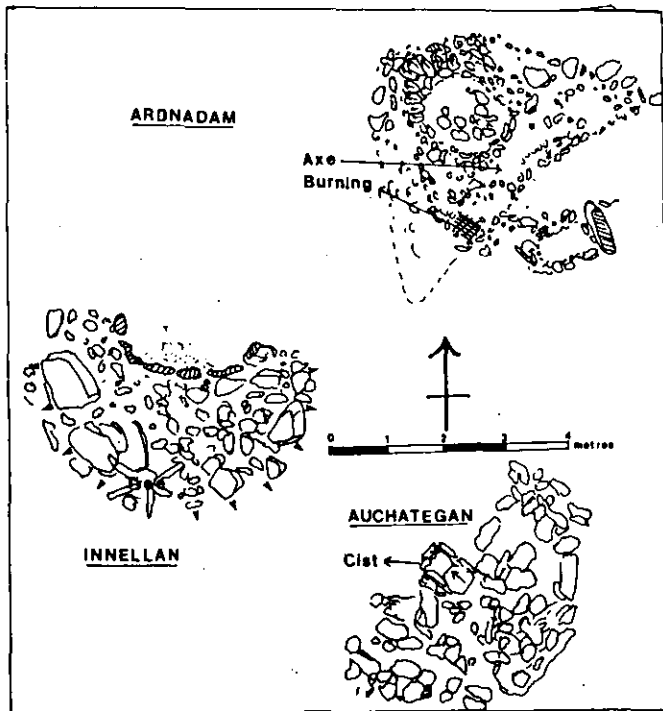


Fig 20.

Peninver, Kintyre (Campbeltown parish) F Hood
Pit

NR 759 239 Located on a grassy ledge 30m above the shore, a stone-lined pit 0.75m deep, 1.5m long and 1.25m wide. Possibly a well.

Achnasavil (Saddell & Skipness parish) S Carter
Prehistoric settlement

NR 792 386 Four small areas were excavated to investigate features revealed by river erosion over a number of years (see D&ES 1990, 33). A radiocarbon date of 2370±100 bp has been obtained from a previously recorded pit fill. Groups of plough truncated post holes and shallow pits were located but very few finds were recovered. A substantial though poorly preserved prehistoric site is indicated. Further charcoal samples have been submitted for dating.

Sponsor: HS

Achnasavil (Saddell & Skipness parish) G Siggins
Iron Age occupation (for previous reports see D&ES 1986-1990)

NR 792 386 Following excavations in the field overlying the occupation, and a riverbank fall, a post hole packed with stones and two irregular-shaped pits were exposed. A well-worn whetstone and a convex flint scraper were also found in tumble at this point.

Brackley Glen

Hillside settlement

NR 779 442 Clear-felling on east-facing hillside overlooking Auchenbreck farm is revealing ruinous stone structures:

1. D-shaped; sub-circular, hollowed area enclosed by random stone walling; possible entrance on south side; stone blocks of a natural outcrop form one straight side. Internal measurement back to front 4m.
 2. Oval enclosure measuring 11m by 9m.
 3. A small very mutilated rectangular enclosure.
 4. A setting of 5 stones, some on edge, approximately 1m diameter.
- Other structures have been seen and await examination when debris can be cleared.

Mull of Kintyre (Campbeltown parish)

Forest S of Arinarach Hill

Mesolithic flint implements

NR 722 150 A knife and a projectile point found during tree planting.

Musdale (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Cnoc na Seilg area

Possible ard-share

NR 721 408 Brought to surface by forestry plough during tree planting, a possible ard-share of dolorite (not a local rock); of unusual form and with clear signs of usage.

Glenskible, Skipness River (Saddell & Skipness parish) CFA
Shielings, rig and furrow, tracks and millstone quarry

NR 8888 5926, NR 8911 5901, NR 8950 6149 Along with several dispersed shielings, three shieling clusters by burns were noted. Each group occupies a relatively sheltered position and is composed of simple oval structures. More complex structures such as double chambered shielings were recorded in the vicinity. Fuller descriptions are included in the report lodged with the NMRS.

NR 8910 6045 The remains of the deserted farmstead of Glenskible and associated features were noted on the edge of the survey area. The farmstead is composed of a number of elements included a series of riverside revetments, an elongated enclosure containing areas of rig and furrow and some unenclosed rig and furrow.

NR 8750 6060 – 8801 6061 Extensive traces of roads and tracks cross the survey area and connect the Skipness River valley with Glenreaddell to the west. Further roads extend north from Coalfin towards the higher valley slopes and another runs east from the Abhainn leum nam Meann towards Garbh Allt.
Sponsor: HS

Kilbride, Glendaruel (Kilmodan parish) E B Rennie
Stone axe

NS 031 930 The butt end of a stone axe was found under about 20cm of soil at an altitude of about 170m by Mr Ian McFadyen, a forestry worker. Surviving dimensions are length 89mm by breadth 51mm by thickness 25mm. The butt was damaged and the body transversely fractured with subsequent steep flaking. Straight sides with thin facets – probably an attempt at re-use. Likely factory product but heavy weathering prevents any suggestion of source without sectioning.

Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Soc.

East Kames (Kilmichael Glassary parish) P Fane Gladwin & J Bell
Banked enclosure and cairn

NR 919 895 (1) Only the W half of this large banked enclosure is standing, the other half having been destroyed by Forestry ploughing

STRATHCLYDE

some years ago. It is approximately 100m in diameter and was almost circular in shape. There is an entrance on the W side constructed in stone 2.5m wide. Average height of bank 2m, width at base 2.5m. Probing indicates that bank is mostly turf construction but contains hard core in places.

(2) The *cairn* stands just outside the enclosure on the N side. At present very badly overgrown with bracken but appears to be of solid construction. The approximate dimensions are: 7m long, 4m wide and 1.6m high. It appears to be set on an axis of 32°.

Sron-na-Bruic, Mid Argyll (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Flint scraper P F Fane Gladwin & J Bell

NR 957 938 Brown flint scraper recovered during gardening at Nursery Cottages. Other pieces from the site include a scraper and leaf-shaped arrowhead. Remaining with the finders.

Ellary Boulder Cave (S Knapdale parish)

C S Smith

Mid Argyll cave and rock shelter survey

NR 739 764 During the spring of 1989 field work was concentrated at the Ellary Boulder Cave where the excavations, begun in 1987, continued. A further 0.30m of stratified occupation deposits was removed exposing several features including a substantial stone-lined fireplace. Finds were rather more numerous than in previous years and the assemblage of struck flint now numbers several hundred items while the total of worked pitchstone fragments stands at approximately fifty. Animal and fish bones continue to be common finds while shellfish remains are abundant. Post-excavation analysis of biological material is under way and three samples from stratified contexts have been submitted for radio-carbon dating; the results of which are as follows:

Shellmidden	<i>Patella sp</i>	840±50 BP
	<i>L. littorea</i>	1150±50 BP
Stone lined hearth	Charcoal	2100±50 BP

When allowance is made for the fact that dates on marine molluscs are usually considered to be several centuries too old due to the effects of ¹⁴C in sea water, the two midden dates imply that this deposit was accumulating during the late Middle Ages. This provides a temporal context for the medieval finds recovered from the cave. The charcoal deposit from the hearth is clearly of Iron Age date and it is likely that the evidence for iron working associated with the hearth dates from this period. As yet the earliest activity in the cave, represented by flint, quartz, pitchstone and pottery remains undated.

Dunstaffnage Castle (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

J Lewis

NM 882 344 The fourth season of excavation (D&ES 1987, 1988 & 1989) within the castle was concentrated principally within a 3m-wide trench spanning the width of the bicameral east range, at its north end. The clay floor associated with the (now removed) 18th century fireplace had evidently been repaired on numerous occasions, as had an underlying mortar floor which was also of post-medieval date. Below were the remnants of several more clay floors which, on the evidence of the artefacts contained within the associated occupation deposits, were medieval in date.

Underlying the lowest floor surface were the remains of two substantial mortared walls and a robber trench. All of these features appeared to pre-date the east range and the adjacent north tower, both of which had been assumed previously to belong to the castle's primary, mid-13th century phase.

In the south chamber rubble and midden material and an underlying layer of mortar, up to 0.40m deep and containing 19th century artefacts, overlay a spread of gravel that extended below the basement's 18th century partition wall. Removal of a modern wall at the south end of the room revealed the inside face of the building's primary gable. At the east end of the wall was an arched alcove,

situated below the topmost step of a stair that may have given access to a first floor hall.

Sponsor: HS

Barr Kilmhealaird (Kilniver & Kilmelford parish)

R Fishkin

Various structures

NM c862 131 On a shelf just below the summit of the east side of Barr Kilmhealaird are the grass-grown remains of three small structures, none standing more than half a metre high. Two are roughly circular; the third is oval with an internal wall dividing it approximately in half. The two round structures have an average diameter of 2.6 metres within walls about 0.8 metre thick; possible entrances face north-west and west. The elongated one measures 5m by 2.4m and has a possible entrance facing north.

Loch a'Phearsain

NM 858 138 On the level land east of Loch a'Phearsain in the midst of a number of ruined settlement structures, (of which some are marked on the OS map) is a round rock-cut basin. It has been cut into a horizontal shelf of stone a few metres north of the substantial ruin of a large, long building, whose walls stand 1.5m to 2m high, having externally rounded corners and a doorway in the west wall. The basin has an average diameter of 39cm at top and 17cm at bottom and is about 15cm deep. It shows what may be chisel marks on its walls.

Ardchyline, Loch Fyne (Strachur parish)

E B Rennie

Charcoal pit

NN 105 058 On wet moorland about 50m above Loch Fyne a firm dry area forms a level platform about 6m in diameter. Cut into the levelled area were two shallow depressions – one 2m in diameter, the other 1m.

The larger one was sectioned and then fully excavated. It was discovered to be 0.8m deep, clay lined and showing evidence of heat. There were patches of intense blackening and reddening in the sides. The base was firmly coated with clay and intensely black. 30% of the soil that was removed was composed of charcoal. The levelled area into which the pit had been cut appeared to be formed of laid clay which spread down into the pit.

It is thought that this pit is a 'pitstead' – a pit dug and prepared for the making of wood into charcoal. It is probable that the pit was used on many occasions and gradually filled with charcoal debris. There are other pits or 'depressions' in the same area.

Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Society.

Tom a'Chorachasaich, Inveroaden (Strachur parish)

Charcoal pit

NS 122 974 The feature has been known for many years as a round depression set in an oak wood which inhabited a knoll to the North of Loch Eck. The depression was 3m in diameter, 0.15m deep set in a low encircling bank of about 1.5m width.

On excavation the bank was found to be of clay which extended downwards and lined the pit which was approximately 1m deep, with a rounded base. The clay of the sides was reddened and baked hard and showed evidence of having sustained great heat. The pit was filled with layers of black charcoal-laden soil which proved to be 25% pure charcoal.

Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Society.

Kintra Farm (Kilmartin parish)

J H McBrien

Cairn, cremation enclosure, possible field system

NM 839 049 A second season's work (see D&ES 1990, 34) uncovered the remainder of the cairn, revealing a complicated sequence of secondary structures and stone-robbing.

The primary cairn was originally circular, c8m in diameter, with a kerb of large boulders and a central cist which lay behind the facade

identified in 1990. Adjoining the cairn to the west and bounded by a linear concentration of cobbles and small boulders was a level surface on which were found two deposits of cremated bone and further evidence of burning. Subsequent stone-robbing in antiquity and modern forestry ploughing have slighted the remains, but it is probable that this was some form of cremation enclosure.

Overlying one of the cremation deposits and the primary cairn was a circular, secondary cairn c2.25m in diameter, one of five such additions to the primary structure, two of which were heavily robbed of their stone in antiquity. The stone-robbing may be associated with the construction of a low, stony bank which led S from the robbed-out remains of the SE secondary cairn and which was sealed by the peat growth which covers the surrounding area. Linear concentrations of stone can be traced in the forestry plough furrows throughout the immediate vicinity, and may represent the boundaries of a relief field system.

Sponsors: SUAT, Strathclyde Regional Council, HS []
Tilhill Economic Forestry Ltd.

Kilmartin Castle (Kilmartin parish) R Will

NR 835 991 A watching brief was carried out at this 16th century semi-fortified residence while rubble was being cleared from the ground floor in advance of renovation. Work concentrated in the kitchen where the barrel vault had collapsed earlier this century. Particular attention was paid to the fireplace which has a water inlet through the outside wall. Unfortunately all that remains of any internal structure associated with this are several flat stones which may have formed the base of a water container or cistern. There does seem to be a possible occupation layer surviving in the fireplace and through into the kitchen although this has been left for future work and is presently protected by a thin layer of rubble.

The only finds recovered from the clearance work belong to the 19th and 20th centuries. These consist of pottery, window and bottle glass, clay pipes, two iron sickles and a bone four-hole shirt button.
Sponsor: T Clarke (owner).

Upper Kilail Burn, Otter Ferry, Loch Fyne (Kilfinan parish)
Pits E B Rennie

NR 943 830 On a peat and heather-covered moor about 120m above Otter Ferry there are various turf hut foundations, a very large bloomery, and at least 7 embanked pits or depressions, all within an area of approximately 40 acres. The pits are all oval or round in shape and some have smaller depressions attached. The main ones are all about 5m diameter from crest to crest and stand approximately 0.5m above ground level.

Three of the pits were excavated. They were all about 1m deep from the crest of the banks but only 0.5m internally. They were clay lined but showed no evidence of burning nor did the soil of the fill carry charcoal. However the sides and bases did show a black and brown flecking and the bases had a slight showing of white and yellow colouration.

1.5 of a kilo of the internal soil from one pit was water sieved. Left in a 1.5mm sieve was 0.5 kilo of brown fibrous material, some very fine gravel, 20 stones nearly 1cm in size, some twigs and 3 small pieces of slag – each about 1cm in size.

It is suggested that this pit and probably the other ones may have been dug and used for the making of PEAT charcoal.
Sponsor: Cowal Arch & Hist Society.

Auchalick Wood (Kilfinan parish) N Curtis & A Jaffray
Excavation around cup-and-ring marked rock

NR 919 740 Excavation of a 4m by 8m area around the carved rock revealed no artificial features. A metal detector survey and phosphate survey of a larger area (25m by 20m) was similarly negative.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, Hunterian Museum.

CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY DISTRICT

Auchenlongford (Sorn & Muirkirk parish) CFA
Pennel Burn haematite mine

NS 603 297 An archaeological survey of part of a haematite mine was carried out in response to a proposed forestry scheme. The main concentration of mining features lay to the east of the Pennel Burn outside the survey area. There were two main areas of activity on the W side. A number of mine shafts lie immediately north of a number of industrial features grouped round the terminus of a linear plane or track leading down to the main road. Further down the hillside is a single massive spoil heap beside two large settling tanks and associated with other mining structures. The remains seem to belong to a late 19th century expansion or reworking of mines which used to supply the Terroch foundry, three miles to the SE, in the 18th century.

Sponsor: HS []

Auchmannoch Muir (Sorn parish)
Farmsteads, small turf enclosures, field systems, a limekiln complex, quarries, cultivation rigs, peat cuttings, a complex enclosure, turn enclosures, stone mounds, low circular turf bank, a well and field plots

NS 5663 3224 This circular monument situated on the crest of Reoch Hill comprises an inner enclosed area described by two concentric turf banks between which is a ditch. The overall diameter of the feature is 25m.

NS 5665 3221 & NS 5660 3222 A pair of rough arcs of peat bank form two horseshoe features which are open to the downslope (south-east). An excavated drainage channel runs downhill from the centre of each enclosed area.

NS 559 321, NS 5596 3217, NS 5596 3217, NS 5595 3220, NS 5595 3216 (centre), NS 5596 3220, NS 5595 3223 (centre) and NS 559 321 This farming complex comprises a recent rectilinear, drystone sheep-fold set within an earlier larger enclosure and a large grassy bank containing traces of walling. The latter enclosure is associated with a series of earthen banks and grassed dykes. A cluster of three small depressions appear to be the result of deliberate extraction. No upcast is associated with these features. The focus of activity around this complex is clearly viewed from a distance as a sharply defined break in vegetation between grasses and the surrounding peat and moorland. The focal area appears to measure approximately 200m by 200m. It is likely that the features recorded formed a part of a larger integral system.

NS 5604 3212 Dentibert well appears as a stone-lined channel for a natural spring emanating from the lower east slope of Mid Muir. The channel runs from a rounded end for 1.5m, and is almost completely silted up. Probing of the hard silty fill revealed a depth of stone coursing of at least 40cm. The course of the outflow from the well is now straight due to its incorporation within a subsequent drainage system.

NS 5615 3213 & NS 5618 3214 Two small grassed cairns were located immediately to the west of the Glen Burn. The features seem too isolated to be clearance cairns.

NS 5619 3215 – NS 5620 3211 A linear stretch of earthen field bank runs south-east for 40m. The monument is disassociated, but may form a part of a field system related to one of the farmsteads.

NS 566 321 Four simple turf enclosures are recorded in the NMRS (NS 53 SE 3, B-E), and interpreted as field plots associated with one of the farmsteads.

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NS 570 320 This farmstead is named on OS map sheet NS 53 SE as 'Muirhead'. The farmstead has associated garden and infield features including drystone dykes, enclosures, lazy bedding, a large amorphous grassed mound, field banks and peat cuttings.

NS 550 317 & NS 556 315 – NS 555 313 Two peat cuttings lie together on the west side of the Stra Burn and a further four cuttings were traced on the eastern fringes of Mid Muir. Three more cuttings were located at NS 551 313.

NS 5508 3163 A small circular banked enclosure lies on the western edge of the scarp above the incised Stra Burn. The feature is open at the scarp edge, though it is not known whether this is integral to its construction or a result of subsequent erosion.

NS 5468 3150 A large oval quarry is cut into the lower south-west slope of Cockreoch Hill. The interior of the quarry is grassed, though traces of an exposed rock-face are visible on the eastern side. The interior consists of two distinct scoops, and is entered from the north-east. The quarry has truncated a section of the field bank running across Cockreoch Hill. A small quarry scoop is cut into the hillside downslope at NS 5468 3145.

NS 5585 3147 At this location a grassed mound was found beside the Cessnock Water. It is amorphous in shape and is directly overlain by the south-east corner of a fenced enclosure associated with a disused sheep-fold.

NS 547 310 This site comprises two limekilns, quarry, spoil tips, enclosure, bank, track, and stone building with two distinct phases of occupation.

NS 5473 3117 – NS 3476 3114 A linear raised terrace was recorded running from the limekiln complex to a field to the west, outside the survey area, where further limestone quarries and a limekiln are situated. The feature is indicated on the first edition OS map as a windbreak. However, it is possible that this was a reuse of an existing raised trackway.

NS 5469 3105 This homestead structure, known as Coplar, had two distinct periods of construction. This building would appear to be a 20th century abandonment.

NS 5469 3105 A series of features lie beside the west wall of Coplar. These include a ceramic wash built into a revetted bank with a stone face. These features lie adjacent to an oval depression. To the north lies a large stacked pile of stonework. Such features would appear to be contemporary with the second period of occupation of Coplar.

NS 547 311 An irregular scarp runs in an arc from the northern end of the eastern wall of Coplar. It varies in depth and traces of stone revetting are visible in certain parts. No function could be ascribed to the feature.


NS 548 310 Possible rig and furrow covers an area of 60m by 40m at this location. The interpretation of this feature is dubious as it lies in an area of dense drainage networks.

NS 554 309 This indistinct linear feature was indicated on the first edition OS map as a part of a field system. It was traced on the ground only as a vegetation change from grass to reeds. The feature had no upstanding physical boundary.

NS 5523 3066 This monument comprises a stone farmhouse, named 'Highbraes', and a series of dykes and garden features

associated with it. The field system associated with the farmstead is extant.

NS 5482 3027 An abandoned settlement, named 'Laighbraes', lies on the western edge of the channel of the Cessnock Water. All features associated with the settlement are recorded on recent OS maps.

Sponsor: HS 

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran (Kilbride parish)

Small stone pestle J S Wood & A Johnstone

NS 047 253 Beautifully-shaped dolerite pestle recovered from the beach immediately on the seaward side of the road bridge over the mouth of the Glenashdale Burn. Almost certainly brought down the burn by flood water.

The pestle is some 11cm long with a delicate oval section measuring 5cm by 3.8cm at the neck which has a 1cm deep rounded head. The shaft tapers gracefully upwards from the head to terminate in a small rounded head which fits under the thumb well.

Sannox, Isle of Arran (Kilbride parish)

CFA

Barytes mine, field banks, cairns, and enclosures


NS 005 455 An extensive 19th and 20th century Barytes mine was surveyed at the mouth of Glen Sannox. This was composed of a widely distributed series of adits, shafts, gullies and spoil heaps with a small railway line running through the heart of the area.

NS 005 464 – NS 016 445 A large stone and earth bank measuring in excess of 1m in height in places and running for several kilometres was interpreted as the 'head' or 'heigh' dyke. The dyke runs parallel to the coast and divides the more intensively cultivated arable lands closer to the farms from the less-used land in the island interior.

NS 016 447 A group of 13 clearance cairns was recorded in association with a series of banks and an area of rig and furrow. These lie on level ground within the 'heigh' dyke in the vicinity of a scheduled chambered cairn.

NS 017 448 A ruined chambered cairn was recorded on a rocky knoll above the village of Sannox. The cairn is oval with four chambers, three in a row may possibly indicate the presence of a passage which is now ruined.

NS 020 438 A collection of five small annular and sub-annular enclosures were recorded within the 'head' dyke.

Sponsor: HS 

DUMBARTON DISTRICT

Dalquhurn Estate (Cardross parish)

Strathclyde RC

18th century burial ground

NS 390 779 An enclosed burial ground was surveyed prior to redevelopment. Extreme root disturbance and vandalism had slighted sandstone rubble walls which were originally 0.6m thick and 1.4m high with fine red sandstone copings. An opening in the N side gave access to an area 5.2m by 5.2m which had contained a single chest tomb. The tomb had been heavily vandalized, the top slab lying to the S, and the demolished sides to the N. The much eroded inscription records the burial of George Scott on his family's lands in 1767.

Kilmarnock parish

T M Allan

Highland Front Roman Road Survey

Suggested course of Roman road from *Drumquhassle* Roman fort to Balloch (7½ miles), *en route* to the Inner Firth of Clyde. (See above, Stirling District, Drumquhassle.)

WSW from the E scarp of Endrick Water at NS 479 873 to a stone-and-iron wicket on the A811 at NS 473 872. From there W to Wardshill (NS 446 875), then WSW to Blairennich at NS 418 854, and then SSW to Balloch, throughout by way of the Old King's Road, alternately on its own and where the Old Military Road (the A811) was superimposed on it. On its own, the Old King's Road is now (except for three separate field's-breadths and two separate wood's-breadths) represented alternately by invariably straight stretches of substantial accommodation-road and invariably straight stretches of field-boundary which mark rights-of-way and are, in parts, lined by unploughable agger.

For an alternative route see *D&ES* 1974, 34. For the rationale of a Highland Front Roman road see *The Western Naturalist* 1975, Vol 4, 79; and for the suggested course of such a road NE from *Drumquhassle* see *D&ES* 1973, 41; 1976, 43, 48; 1979, 43; 1983, 3; 1984, 3; 1985, 10, 51, 62; 1991, Tayside Region, Angus District, Highland Front Roman Road Survey.

The Old Military Road continues ENE from Drymen as the A811 to Stirling, but evidently deviates from it for over a mile just E of Buchlyvie. Here, at NS 589 940, it was found to be 4m wide, and to have been superimposed (sometime in 1770–84) on a very substantial 'probable Roman road' 7m wide (*D&ES* 1989, 10).

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

Lonsdale Farm, Newlandsmuir (East Kilbride parish)

Hard standing

Strathclyde RC

NS 608 525 A laid surface of massive metamorphic blocks measuring up to 2m by 1m by 1m was uncovered during building operations. Situated at the foot of a slope and next to culverted burn, it is likely that the surface was a hard standing for unknown industrial activity related to mineral or mining works in the area from the late 18th century. The full extent of the surface was not determined.

Calderwood Castle (East Kilbride parish)

Tower house (site of)

NS 662 552 A large rectangular tower house stood in a bend of the Rotten Calder Water until 1773, when it collapsed into the gorge. Although mentioned by MacGibbon & Ross (*The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, iii, 1889) and known locally because of the later additions which survived until the present century, the tower house site was omitted from the NMRS and regional databases.

The heavily overgrown site is littered with rubble and there are signs of structural remains of indeterminate age.

Calderglen Country Park (East Kilbride parish)

Bridge

NS 660 551 During drainage improvement works in the Country Park, contractors uncovered a buried bridge over a burn which had been culverted before its valley was infilled. The bridge is c10m long and 5.7m wide at its narrowest point. The single span is 1.8m wide and the sides rise 1.4m vertically before forming a semi-circular arch of 0.9m radius. The western side of the bridge is intact to parapet height c0.95m above the point of the arch.

The architectural style suggests the bridge dates from the late 18th or early 19th century and may be related to landscape improvements in the estate of Calderwood Castle (see separate entry).

Peelhill (Avondale parish)

J Mair

Part of hoard

NS 645 365 Leaf-shaped spear head, part of original Peelhill hoard (PSAS 96), broken at neck and possible traces of vegetal matter at base of shank.

[Editor's note: now housed at Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. Acc no A9101]

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

Govan Road/McKechnie Street (Govan parish) Strathclyde RC
Watching brief

NS 552 658 A watching brief was maintained on a new housing development to the W and SW of Govan Old Parish Church, a site with early medieval associations.

No archaeological features earlier than the early modern period were observed.

Castlemilk House (Carmunnock parish)

R Will

15th century tower house

NS 609 595 A small trial excavation was undertaken to investigate the remains of the tower house and to look for a barmkin or any courtyard structures in the surrounding area in advance of the redevelopment of the site into an adventure playground. The depth of the trenches was limited by the architects requirements for the project. The excavation was carried out by Archaeology Projects Glasgow in close collaboration with the Castlemilk Local History Group.

Castlemilk House dates to the 15th century when it was built as a tower house for the Stewart family. During the 18th and 19th centuries the house was extensively rebuilt and renovated and became a large manor house with landscaped grounds and gardens. It was in this final state that the house was bought by Glasgow City Council in 1936. It was then used as a children's home until the early 1960s, after which it fell into disrepair. The main house was then demolished in 1969 leaving the centre stump of the tower house which still survives today.

The initial trench situated outside the south-west corner of the tower failed to uncover any material associated with the earlier phase of the house. It appears that this whole area was severely truncated when the main house was demolished in 1969. A second small trench excavated round the north-west corner uncovered the wall of the 1851 extension but the presence here of a sub-basement rendered further investigation unnecessary within the terms of the remit.

Two small trial trenches were then excavated in the interior of the tower. These showed that any occupation levels had been bulldozed and that the surviving ground level is in fact at the bottom of the original foundations. These were later strengthened after the demolition of the main tower house by a concrete apron which two sides of the tower.

A further two trial trenches were excavated to the west of the lower beside the existing asphalt playground. Both of these picked up a defensive ditch, as might be expected given that the eastern approach is the least naturally defended. In the southernmost trench the ditch appears to curve round to the east. Due to lack of time and for safety reasons the ditch was not bottomed but would appear to be in excess of 2.00m deep. In the northern trench the ditch had been filled with midden material which produced pottery, bone, bottle glass and a clay pipe bowl that would date the deposit to the 18th century if not earlier. A mortared stone structure with a dressed stone face was also uncovered running EW across the line of the ditch and has been interpreted as a possible bridge.

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The southern trial trench which has the ditch turning to the east, also contained a stone built drain and a possible stone wall. These features run parallel to one another and do not respect the line of the ditch. While their function remains unclear they do confirm that activity was taking place beyond the ditch in the area currently occupied by the children's playground and that any buildings in this area were demolished in or by 1851 when the house was extensively remodelled and this area landscaped. Two more trial trenches were excavated but only uncovered re-deposited natural and were abandoned at a depth of 1.20m.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Lurg Moor (Greenock parish) A Pollard & N Oliver
Roman road

NS 2950 7365 Prior to the construction of a new pipeline APG were asked by British Gas (Scotland) to examine a section of the Roman road which can be seen to run southwards for some 175m from the fortlet on the Moor (NS 295 737). Removal of surface peat from the two metre length of road due to be cut by the pipeline revealed a camber of gravel and grit, surviving to a width of 3.5m to 4m. This camber overlay a foundation of redeposited clay and sandy loam, which, in turn, overlay a bed of redeposited turf.

The road traversed the shoulder of a ridge and was built on a narrow terrace which had been cut into a layer of clay. Beneath the centre of the road this clay had been totally removed, possibly to allow for the drainage of water percolating through and under the road (no drainage ditches were found, though run-off had created a shallow trough on the western side). cursory examination of other parts of the road suggested that bed-rock, which appeared to be cambered, had also been utilised as a road surface.

Sponsor: British Gas (Scotland).

Blood Moss (Inverkip parish) F Newall & H M Sinclair
Ring ditch site

NS 210 689 A low knoll projected north from the Roman road terrace edge has been ditched to a depth of 0.6m round the downhill side but only shallowly across the uphill neck, 16.5m over the outer bank, within the ditch it covers 8.9m.

High Auchenleck (Kilmacolm parish) F Newall & J Dunn
Dished mound

NS 326 728 SW of the OS datum post W of High Auchenleck farm is a low mound some 35m across, and with a distinct saucer-shaped depression. There is no obvious trace of ditch.

Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish) F Newall & W Lonie
Possible Roman signal post

NS 3285 7295 On the E flank of Devol Moor, NNE of the OS trig point a low slightly scarped mound 10m over the roughly level surface is surrounded by a 2.3m wide bank, some 1.5m from the foot of the scarp. Overall the site is 17.2m in diameter, but on the east where there was possibly an entrance, the bank lies nearer to the mound reducing the diameter to 14.5m.

Port Glasgow (Port Glasgow parish) G Newall
Fragment of flaked axe

NS 340 726 Scott Bassett, pupil of Port Glasgow High School submitted for identification the butt end of a mottled light-green silicious flaked axe. The axe was recovered by Mr T Hendry, Scott's grandfather, while digging in his garden at 59 Slaemuir Avenue, Port Glasgow, at a depth of c0.3m. The surviving fragment is 4.3cm long,

4.5cm broad, and 2.3cm thick. The butt end is damaged but was c2cm across. Flakes and edges have been rounded by solifluctions, but the edges appear to have been rubbed smooth originally. The axe is retained by the finder.

SW of New Yetts Reservoir No 7 (Inverkip parish)
Round house F Newall & H M Sinclair

NS 262 738 SW of New Yetts Reservoir no 7, is a round house 12m across over earth and stone wall 2.3m thick.

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

Lochgate Farm (Galston parish) A Johnstone
Turf banked circular enclosure

NS 623 371 The enclosure lies on a small promontory on the south side of the drained Lochgate. It is approximately 9m in diameter. The turf bank is 0.7m high and 1m wide. There is no clear entrance but the enclosure has been partly destroyed by forestry ditching.

Moscow (Kilmarnock parish) J Mair
Stone axe-head

NS 487 403 A fine-grained, black, polished stone axe-head was found at the bottom of the garden near the Volga Burn at No 9 Hemphill, Moscow, Ayrshire, when soil was being turned over by Mr E Kamming, in 1984. Dimensions:– 108mm by 55mm by 16mm. Now in the possession of the Loudon family, Dykescroft, Moscow, Ayrshire.

Newmilns Tower House (Loudoun parish) A Cox
Open ground adjacent to tower house

NS 536 373 An exploratory excavation was undertaken in the area to the north of the mid-16th century tower house, to determine the nature and depth of any archaeological deposits in advance of development for housing.

No structural remains were recovered. A sequence of tilled garden soils with small areas of burning were recorded. These were cut by pet burials. The results of this work and a previous borehole survey suggested that the area had been open ground for a considerable time.

Sponsors: SUAT, Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust.

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

Dundonald Castle G Ewart

NS 363 345 The excavation took place over 20 working days in order to (a) reveal the limits of a large stone structure immediately E of the late 14th century tower; (b) to shed light on the access route into the inner and outer courts; (c) to retrieve samples for corroborative dating of the firing of the vitrified rampart to the E of the hill summit; (d) to excavate a narrow track for a drain pipe at the S side of the tower complex.

Two main trenches were ultimately opened (K and L) – trench K over the assumed site of the stone building and trench, immediately to the N, linking with the inner face of the barmkin wall.

The excavation results fall into 9 broad phases, reflecting 7 historic periods from a date prior to 1370 AD up until the present time.

Period 1: c1250–1370 AD

Previous excavation on the site has shown the presence of an extensive enclosure castle dating to the late 13th century, and the earliest structures and contexts revealed in the recent fieldwork, most likely date to that period.

Prior to the construction of the Barmkin wall in Period 2, a free-standing rectangular stone building (Structure A) was built, below which traces of an earlier stone structure were found.

A short stretch of a very substantial wall (F 1108) aligned NS was found running beneath the barmkin wall (F 1103) to an unknown point beyond the barmkin enclosure. It probably represents either some sort of division within the enclosure castle, or is part of a separate tower-like building occupying the wide terrace immediately N of the barmkin.

Structure A was defined by walls 1012, 1031, 1019/20 and 1207, creating a building 6.6m by 5.4m internally (EW and NS respectively).

Only parts of the structure were revealed and no sign of an entrance was found, although it probably was in the S wall, approached ultimately from the inner court.

Period 2: c1370–1450

After the construction of the great tower by Robert II, the barmkin enclosure was established with an inner and outer court. This was achieved by the construction of a major wall (F 1011) which ran from the S barmkin to abut the SE corner of structure A, thus forming an enclosure with the Tower complex to the W. The earlier great wall F 1108, was robbed of stone and was built over by the N barmkin wall (F 1103).

Period 3: c1450–1550

Structure A continued in use after the castle passed from royal ownership, and was extended by the addition of another room to the E (Structure B). By the addition of walls 1010, 1014 and 1013 to the E gable of Structure A, a building 5.4m (NS) by 3.4m (EW) internally was created. Access into 'B' appears to have been from the E, but there was no door between 'A' and 'B'. It is likely that 'B' was abandoned and partially demolished by the end of Period 3.

Period 4: c1530–1650

After the demolition of 'B', crude, vaguely circular stone settings were constructed against the outer face of the E wall of 'A'. These settings (F 1026 and F 1030) were of roughly mortared rubble and which may have supported posts for some lean-to-structure.

Period 5: c1750–1850

The local demolition of 'A' occurred at this time although it may well have been ruinous for a while prior to this. The building was then flattened and infilled with numerous dumps of rubble, some of which found its way over the N limits of 'A', to cover the period 1 and 2 surfaces found in trench L.


Period 6: c1850–1940

The area N of 'A' was infilled with a deep deposit of garden soil (F 1016, 1028) which eventually saw use in allotment style cultivation around WWII, but which may well have stemmed from a more elaborate garden, perhaps in association with the extensive 19th century gardens of Audans House.

Period 7: c1940–1985

The excavation revealed extensive evidence of the use of the site as a training ground for commandos in WWII (numerous .303 cartridge cases) but in the main, the 'modern' usage of this part of the site, has been that of a dump for spoil from carious clearances and repairs to the tower, culminating in the ongoing programme of consideration which started in 1985.

This short excavation confirmed therefore the presence of a highly significant stone building ('A') the importance of which is implied by its strategic location on the limit of the bedrock summit, and its integration and extension, during the 'royal' occupation of the castle after 1370.

Sponsor: HS 

Garleffin Standing Stones (Ballantrae parish) Strathclyde RC
Displaced stone

NX 087 818 The northernmost in a group of seven stones, five standing and two which have either fallen or are recumbent, has been removed from its recorded position (NX 0875 8181) in the middle of a field under cultivation. It has been moved c45m W to the edge of the ploughed area.

Barr (Barr parish) F Newall & W Lonie
Turf walled houses

During a survey of the 17th century road leading south from Barr via the Nick o' Darlae, the following were recorded:


Longhouse and enclosure
NX 294 923 Within 1.8m to 2.3m wide turf walls a house 15.4m by 6.2m overall contains a solidly walled uphill room 5m by 1.4m, benched at its lowest end by 1m of stone and turf, and a 4m by 3m room with lower disjointed walling. The entrance appears to have been on the north between these compartments. Leaving a gap to provide a through entrance a D-shaped annexed enclosure 9m by 12.4m swings out from this entrance and curves to pass 4m E of the house, but turns sharply to abut the house near its SE corner. A length of wall from the NE corner completes a small annexed pen within the enclosure wall.

NX 298 922 A turf outlined longhouse aligned NS lies on the east bank of the Water of Gregg, 17.7m by 8m. A through entrance separates a 5.3m by 2.4m room from a room 7.6m by 3.7m. This room has had secondary stone walling built into the turf and across the straight 'entrance' end to leave a narrow access at the NW. Subsequently the chamber has been almost completely filled by a stony mound.

The Nick o' Darlae Road
This is a well-engineered cobbled carriageway 2.1m to 2.5m wide on a terrace 3.8m to 3.9m. A ford over the Changue Burn (Lead Mine Burn) is of a type with those encountered on the Stroanpatrick road (D&ES 1990, 11). In view of the reported condition of the Barr road in mid-18th century, a 17th century date would seem likely at the latest.

Bents Farm (Colmonell parish) L Gray
Cairn field

NX 206 827 Survey of some 128 hectares following ploughing in preparation for forestry plantation. 11 undamaged clearance cairns, 40 further clearance cairns damaged by forestry ploughing, 3 large cairns (13m, 10m and 7m diameters), 2 banks, 1 turf enclosure (10m diameter).

Survey by ACFA. Report and plans sent to sponsor.
Sponsor: HS 

Blackclachrie (Barr parish) CFA
Cairns, cairn fields, rig and furrow, field systems and burnt mounds


NX 2639 8452 A small number of cairns were recorded. Most notable is the scheduled Balmalloch round cairn. A second possible cairn, Damaconnar cairn (NX 2796 8393) has previously been identified.

NX 3038 8501, NX 2635 8441 Several cairn fields were recorded on the higher ground of which two main concentrations were predominant. Two further smaller groups of five and eleven cairns respectively were recorded. (NX 3062 8475 & NX 2772 8407)

NX 3052 8451 This was the largest and clearest example of a number of burnt mounds. Of the remaining four two were found at NX 3164 8488, one at NX 3060 8540 and the fourth at NX 3105 8475.

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NX 2685 8388, NX 2668 8385 Fragmentary traces of pre-improvement farming were recorded on the upland moor which included enclosed and open rig and furrow and a field system of five fields (NX 2722 8492). Extensive remains of pre-improvement farming exist in the valley bottom enclosed by head dykes, although only limited evidence of one farmstead was found at Clauchrierob. These include extensive field systems and both enclosed and unenclosed rig and furrow (NX 3109 8492).

Sponsor: HS 

Blair (Daily parish)

Enclosures, field banks, shielings, quarries, abandoned peat cuttings and an unenclosed platform settlement

NS 3278 0125 (centre point) A dispersed collection of six shielings was recorded on the edge of the burn running north-east to west on the north side of Wee Knockinculloch over a distance of 85m. They comprised four rectilinear and two sub-circular shielings, all built on platforms and showing pronounced interior hollows.

NS 3270 0125 Two shielings possibly related to the above distribution but some 50m westwards along the burn, were recorded. Both are on platforms and have pronounced interior hollows.

NS 3382 0150 (centre point) A dense cluster of five shielings was noted on the edge of the above-mentioned burn. These shielings are very ruined with poorly defined interiors and appear as flattened mounds.

NS 3360 0176, NS 3362 0176 & NS 3372 0161 Three single, isolated shielings.

NS 3250 0117 (centre point) A varied collection of six shielings was noted within 20m of a centre point on the edge of the aforementioned burn. These vary in quality of preservation.

NS 3315 0142 A low, annular, earthen mound with an opening to the west seems to be interpreted as a hut circle. An associated bank runs northwards from the hut circle for a distance of 4m.

NS 3199 0035 A semi-circular incision cut into the upper hillside on the western spur of the Pilot was recorded as a probable *unenclosed platform settlement*. A small apron of level ground extends beyond the mouth of the arc.

NS 3405 0082 A roughly defined arc incised into the moderately sloping hillside was interpreted as a disused quarry and may relate to the quarry marked on the 1:10,000 OS map at NS 3400 0110 north of Knockinculloch.


NS 3417 0052 A large sub-rectangular enclosure was noted containing eight structures of almost identical form and a ninth ruined structure incorporated in the enclosure wall. The interior structures appear as 'P'-shaped enclosures where the head of the 'P' is a sub-square enclosure and the leg a rectilinear enclosure. No evidence of an entrance to any of the enclosures was apparent and the function of these monuments remains unknown.

NS 3420 0065, NS 3330 0100, NS 3340 0055, NS 3340 0085, NS 3345 0055 (centre points) A series of abandoned peat cuttings was recorded across the lower slopes of Knockinculloch. These appeared as large areas of regular straight edged depressions.

NS 3440 0035 A low, earthen-banked, rectilinear enclosure was recorded in a waterlogged hollow, associated with a low arcing bank springing from the northern corner of the enclosure and arcing down

towards but not meeting, the south-eastern corner. This appears to have been a stock pen.

NS 3445 0045 – NS 3385 0030 & NS 3445 0050 – NS 3455 0030 Two fairly substantial field banks were recorded, one running for c800m north-east to south-west while the other runs north-west to south-east for 200m and is discontinuous.

Sponsor: HS 

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

Elvanfoot (Crawford parish)

CFA

Linear features

NS 956 166 In response to the threat posed by a forthcoming pipeline an archaeological excavation was carried out on a series of linear features identified from vertical aerial photographs at Elvanfoot, Strathclyde Region.

It was thought these features may represent the line of the Roman Road that passes through this area on its way from the Roman fortlet just north of Durisdeer to Crawford. A single trench was first opened over the linear features and this showed that the features were of recent origin. Modern disturbance is clear from a number of modern dumps and cuts probably associated with the construction of the nearby A702 road.

Two other smaller trenches were opened in the area over some nearby linear cropmarks, again determined from aerial photographs and thought to relate to the Roman road. No archaeological features were located.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Elvanfoot (Crawford parish)

J MacDonald

Survey

The site surveyed by the ACFA team lies about 1 mile south of the village of Elvanfoot along the A702 – Dumfries Road, lying to the west of the road. A NGR number NS 9542 1524 centres on a circular sheep fank beside the road and approximately in the centre of the area.

The site is bounded to the south by the stone wall running to the north of the Annanshaw Burn, and, about 1km to the north by a dried-up watercourse. The eastern boundary is the A702 and the western boundary is the ridge of the hills.

The area is divided from north to south by the track of a Roman road marked on the OS map and from east to west by the Air Cleuch burn. The features surveyed were found mostly in the SE and the NW quadrants.

(1) At the south boundary of the site is a large, well-built stone sheep fank built into a dry-stane dyke. The walls – 38m E wall, 25m S wall, 30m W wall, 28m N wall – are of dry-stane construction and stand to a height of approximately 1.5m. An entrance about 2m wide lies in the E wall and a 'sheep creep', about 1m high and wide, has been built about 6m from the NW corner in the N wall.

(2) An old quarry scoop, lying about 10m N of (1) impinges into the Roman road which runs close to the W wall of the sheep fank.

(3) Another quarry scoop, rather larger than (2), lies down-slope from the Roman road.

(4) A small quarry scoop, down-slope from the UPSs (feature 5).

(5) An unenclosed platform settlement consisting of 4 platforms 5/1 – a grass and bracken covered platform about 9.00m in diameter. At the rear the bank has been quarried away more recently and the front stands 3.00m high with a lot of stone showing.

5/2 – a grass and bracken covered platform lies some 2.00m upslope from 5/1. The platform is cut into the slope at the rear with some stone showing. The front face has some exposed stone and stands some 3.00m high. There is natural outcrop to the W. The platform measures 15m by 10m.

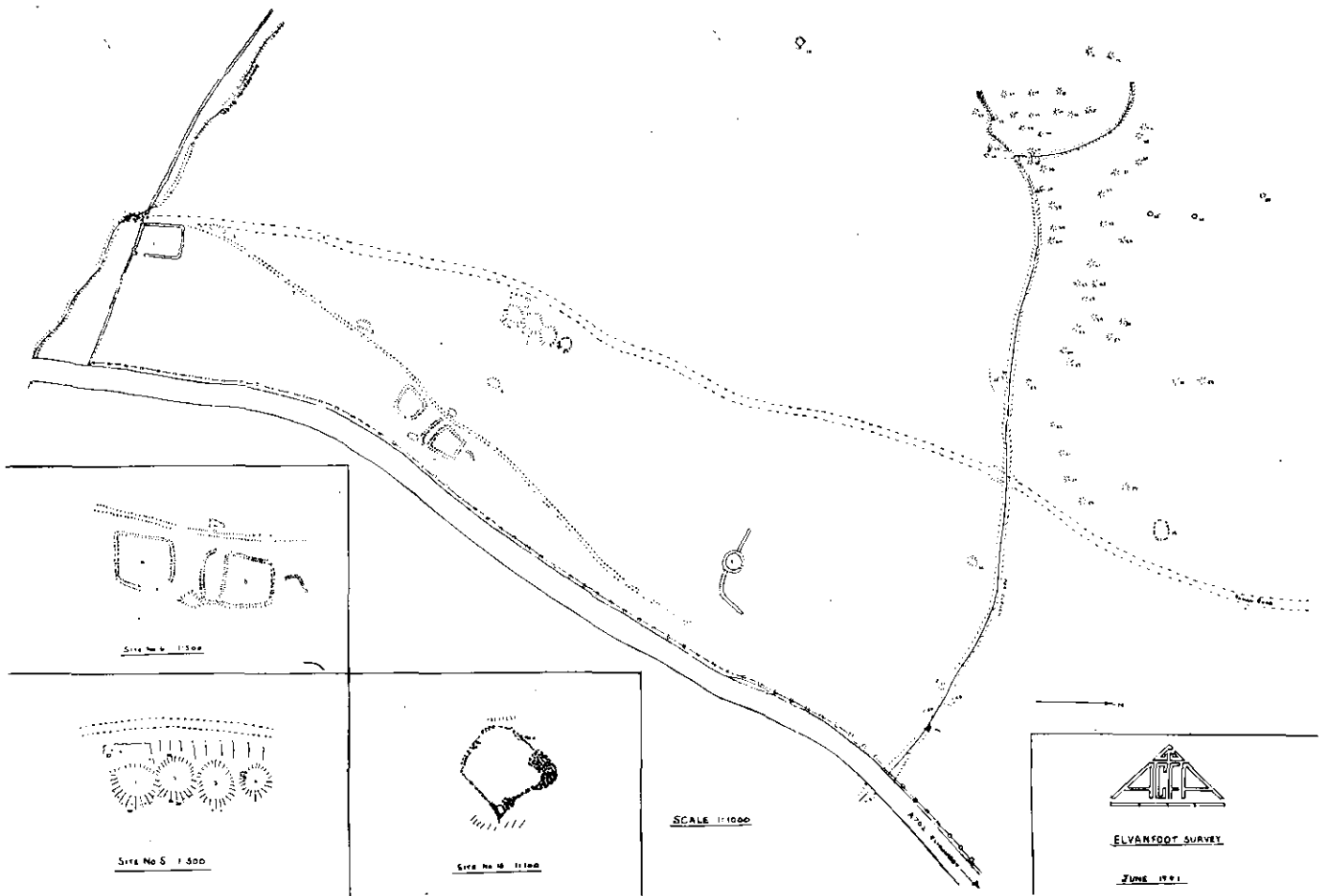


Fig 21. Elvanfoot survey.

5/3 – a grass and bracken covered platform lies at the same level as 5/2 and almost merges with it at the SW side. The platform is oval, 10m by 12m, cut into the natural bank at the rear and some 2.50m high at the front.

5/4 – a grass and bracken covered platform lies some 1.50m up-slope from 5/3. The front shows some stone revetting although the revetment has collapsed at the NE side. The platform is c9m in diameter, the front is about 1.60m high and the back is more steep, about 3.00m, although this is mostly natural bank.

(6) Two roughly rectangular enclosures within 20m of each other, paralleling the A702 and the Roman road and about 10m down-slope from a trackway, (7). The enclosures are situated on the same contour level as, and roughly midway between, the sheep fanks (1) and (9).

6/a – A rectangular area of approximately 4m by 4m enclosed by a low turf bank of a width varying from 0.75m in the N to 2.0m in the E and S. The bank fades away in the SE corner.

6/b – An area of approximately 3.5m by 3.5m is enclosed by a more substantial bank than that of the enclosure 6/a. The bank is approximately 2.0m wide and 0.5m high in places. There is some stone visible. To the W of the enclosure a low turf bank encloses an area approximately 20.0m from N–S and 7.0m or 8.0m E–W. The bank disappears in the N sector where the feature is possibly disturbed by the installation of a telephone pole inside the curve of the NW corner. Immediately to the SW of this area is a deep quarry scoop. East of 6/b, but not adjoining, is an L-shaped low bank approximately 1.0m wide opening to the SE.

6/c – An oval mound, flat-topped, rises above the track (7) on its N side and between the 2 enclosures 6/a and 6/b. It has a distinct edge above the track and the ground surface around it, of about 0.3m. The track curves around this feature.

(7) A track, well-defined as a 2.5m wide depression, runs along the contour above the features 6/a and 6/b. The hollow of the track is quite distinct along most of the way, but, in places, it becomes level with the surrounding ground surface. The track can be traced from the circular sheep fank (9) to the quarry scoop lying 10m N of the sheep fank (1), and passes close by the quarry scoop (3). It may be considered that the track has been a cart track leading from the quarry scoops to the 2 sheep fanks, supplying the stone for their construction.

(8) A Roman road, marked on the Ordnance Survey map, runs roughly N–S across the site. The road is fairly distinct along most of its length although in places it has been disturbed by quarrying and, more recently, by drainage ditches. There is a considerable number of quarry scoops of varying sizes along the length of the road, both N and S of the Air Cleuch and E and W of the road. It is tempting to conjecture that many of these may have been quarried out for the stone to build the road itself.

(9) A circular sheep fank measuring 15.50m in diameter. An entrance has been built in the N and to the E and W sheltering walls measuring 45m and 19.50m respectively, join on to the fank. The walls are standing to about 1.5m high and are in good condition.

(10) A small, sub-rectangular, stone feature lying in the mouth of a small, dry, curving gully. The stones of the feature are 2/3 courses high on the S side, but the stone is very spread to the N and E. A twinning pen has been constructed within the SE corner. The stones are turf-covered in places and bracken is encroaching over the site. Ferns were noticed growing in the E. A scatter of stones, probably clearance, was seen about 10m along the gully to the S.

The remaining features occur mostly in the NW quadrant of the site and mainly consist of a very extensive cairn field. The cairns vary in size from as small as 1m in diameter to as large as 9.5m by 3.5m.

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Almost all have a considerable amount of stone visible with some grass and turf cover.

- (11) Cairn – 1m by 1m by 0.3m high.
- (12) Cairn – 6m by 6m by 1m high.
- (13) Stream running into the Air Cleuch.
- (14) Cairn – 5m by 4.5m by 0.4m high.
- (15) Cairn – 4m diameter – 1.0m high.
- (16) Cairn – 5.0m by 3.0m by 0.5m high.
- (17) Cairn – 5.0m diameter – 0.75m high.
- (18) Cairn – 4.0m diameter – 1m high.
- (19) Cairn – scattered – 5m by 4m by 0.25m high.
- (20) Cairn – 6m by 4m by 0.5m high.
- (21) Cairn – 3m by 2m by 0.5m high.
- (22) Cairn – 4.5m by 3.5m by 0.5m high.
- (23) Cairn – 3m by 2m by 0.25m high.
- (24) Cairn – 3m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (25) Cairn – 2.5m diameter by 0.3m high – linked to (26) by stone spread.
- (26) Cairn – 4m diameter by 0.35m high.
- (27) Cairn – 2m diameter by 0.2m high.
- (28) Cairn – 5m diameter by 0.3m high.
- (29) Cairn – 3m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (30) Cairn – 2m diameter by 0.3m high.
- (31) Cairn – 5m by 4m by 1m high.
- (32) Cairn – 6m by 5m by 1.2m high.
- (33) Cairn – scattered – 5m diameter by 0.6m high.
- (34) Cairn – 4m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (35) Cairn – 4m diameter by 0.4m high.
- (36) Cairn – 9m by 3.5m by 0.5m high.
- (37) Ditch and bank.
- (38) Cairn – 4m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (39) Cairn – 4m diameter by 0.8m high.
- (40) Cairn – 3m diameter by 0.3m high.
- (41) Cairn – 4m diameter by 1m high.
- (42) Cairn – 2m by 4m by 0.3m high.
- (43) Cairn – 4m by 2m – irregular pile of stones against slope.
- (44) Cairn – 3m diameter by 0.25m high – ditch on S edge.
- (45) Circular setting of stones – 3m diameter – much disturbed.
- (46) Circular setting of stones – 3m diameter – almost complete.
- (47) Circular setting of stones – 3m diameter – complete.
- (48) Cairn – 4m diameter by 1m high.
- (49) Cairn – 4m diameter by 1m high.
- (50) Cairn with stony spread – 4m diameter by c1m high.
- (51) Cairn – 3m diameter by c1m high.
- (52) Cairn – 3.5m diameter by c1m high.
- (53) Cairn material banked into slope – 5m diameter by 1m high.
- (54) Cairn – 5m diameter by 1m high.
- (55) Cairn – 4m diameter by 1m high.
- (56) Cairn – 4m diameter by 1m high.
- (57) Clearance scatter piled against slope – 7m diameter by 2m high.
- (58) Sub-circular enclosure – turf and stone banks – 16m by 12m by 0.5m high.
- (59) Cairn with stone spread – 6m diameter by 1m high.
- (60) Cairn – 2m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (61) Cairn – original base of cairn visible – 3m diameter – stone has been piled into a modern cairn about 1m high.
- (62) Cairn damaged by drainage – stony spread 6m by 3m.
- (63) Cairn – 1.5m diameter by 0.5m high.
- (64) Modern cairn beside the Air Cleuch.
- (65) Stony bank running E–W for c20m – 0.3m high – stone and turf.
- (66) Large quarry scoop – 4m across – approximately 21m S of the Air Cleuch – scatter of large stones upslope.

Close to the point where the Air Cleuch passes under the A702 can be seen 3 large mounds with flat level tops. All 3 have some

stone visible but have grass and turf cover. The mounds vary in size but are all about 3m high.

- (67) Flat-topped mound – 6m diameter by 3m high.
- (68) Flat-topped mound on N side of the Air Cleuch – 6m diameter.
- (69) Flat-topped mound – furthest downslope of the 3 mounds – 10m diameter.
- (70) A scatter of large stones on the N bank of the Air Cleuch is possibly connected with 67/68/69.

Crookedstane Farm (Crawford parish)

CFA

Settlement complex

NS 969 161 In response to the threat from a proposed pipeline trench very restricted excavations were carried out on a settlement complex identified from both field survey and aerial photographs. The site was interpreted as a multi-phase farmstead complex unattributable to period. Three small trenches were excavated at the points where the proposed pipe centreline intersects with surface features of archaeological significance.

The principal trench, trench A, was positioned to examine the intersection of the north-eastern inner enclosure and its smaller subdividing enclosure while two sections, trenches B & C were excavated through the outer enclosing bank at its eastern and western extremes.

The excavation of trench A demonstrated a sequence of activity more complex than was visible from surface remains. A number of lint and chert artefacts were found in disturbed contexts indicating early prehistoric activity of some kind in the immediate vicinity. Specialist analysis suggests that this material is a coherent group related to a single episode of Mesolithic activity. No features could be unambiguously linked to this activity however, although one shallow pit was possibly of a relatively early period. A series of early soils and a possible early boundary were succeeded by the construction of a stone faced wall with an earthen core. This formed the still visible boundary of the large enclosure. After a period of uncertain duration this wall was revetted on both sides with an earthen bank and, probably contemporaneously, the smaller internal enclosure was constructed containing lazy-bed cultivation. This latter construction demarcated areas of separate function within the original enclosure.

The two sections through the outermost enclosing bank of the complex, trenches B & C, provided some information on the construction of the feature. The bank was of simple earthen construction and appears to have been quarried from its flanking outer ditch. There was no indication here of multiple building phases.

The site was also surveyed in detail and artefact scatters were recorded. The main settlement focus appears to be a complex banked platform, possibly a moated structure. The combined survey and excavation have demonstrated that the site at Crookedstane is a complex multi-period farm site, highly vulnerable to all developments channelled through this valley system.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Perryflatts, Thankerton (Covington & Thankerton parish)

NS 959 389 Excavations were carried out on two sites near Thankerton where cropmarks identified from vertical aerial photographs suggested the presence of two possible pit alignments. The features lay partially on the route of a proposed pipeline. Such features can indicate prehistoric agricultural activity, denoting relict boundaries.

Trenches were restricted to the area within the pipeline swathe and concentrated on the intersection of the centreline with features observed from vertical aerial photographs. No evidence of human activity was found in the excavated areas, although a small assemblage of chert and a waisted stone artefact were recovered. The results of excavation strongly suggest that if the observed aerial

photographic features did indeed represent pit alignments then they have now been removed by ploughing in the excavated areas. Examination, during excavation, of nearby field boundaries, and the relationship of the features to extant field boundaries, suggests that the features may represent relict tree-lined field boundaries.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Wellbrae (Covington & Thankerton parish)

Enclosures

NS 9711 4010 The examination of vertical aerial photograph enlargements, prior to the construction of the North-West Ethylene Pipeline, revealed two adjacent parch mark, rectangular enclosures of undiagnostic type. They were not thought to be of recent date. The one to the east was c40m long and c14m wide, while the western one was c20m by c20m. Internal features and divisions were visible within both enclosures.

Excavation of nearly the entire area of the eastern enclosure and half of the western one proved extremely rewarding. Within the large enclosure there was a high density of pit and post hole features. Many contained Late Neolithic impressed ware and other ceramic types. Other finds include chert, flint, pitchstone, two stone axes and other stone tools. The remains of large amounts of carbonized seeds in one pit, a series of structural features and the apparent lack of ritual deposits in the features, combine to suggest that this part of the site was a settlement.

By contrast the western enclosure contains only a few features and the presence of a cremation accompanied by a stone axe and a beaker towards the centre of the area indicates a funerary function.

A fuller report will be submitted on completion of post-excavation work which is now in progress.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.

Rowantree Grains (Crawford parish)

Putative Roman road

NT 035 138 Excavations took place 0.5km east of the fortlet at Redshaw Burn where a new pipeline crosses what was thought to be the scheduled Roman road running between the Roman marching camp at Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway Region, and the Roman camp at Little Clyde, Borders Region. Evidence for a road running eastwards from Redshaw Burn is visible on the ground and an oblique air photograph clearly shows the road and fortlet at Redshaw Burn.

The area was stripped of peat and a crude road measuring approximately 2.80m wide featuring two parallel ruts was uncovered. The ruts were roughly central to the road with a gap between them of about 1.10m. The road was composed of a compact peaty soil containing an abundance of coarse rounded pebbles. Several small fragments of green glass were recovered from the northern rut.

Three types of road have been recorded in the Beef-tub area; the Roman road, a medieval track and an 18th century road, all of which follow roughly the same route – dictated by geography – and can be seen together at various places in the district. The road uncovered does not conform to the generally accepted description of Roman or 18th century roads in Scotland and it seems likely that this represents the medieval track.

A further small trench was dug in the vicinity of the Roman road 200m east of the Roman fortlet at Redshaw Burn, on the edge of a forestry track. These excavations were in response to a possible threat to the road and any associated features from pending pipeline activity. However, no archaeological features were found.

Sponsor: Shell Chemicals UK.


Biggar Common (Biggar parish)

Round cairns, long mound, surface scatter

NT 00 38 (area) The excavation of the long mound (Cairn 2) was completed (see D&ES 1990, 37). The mound had five phases of

construction and alteration. The original earthen mound (phases 4-6) which contained at least two burials, was approximately 18m long; the addition of a (phase 7) bank made it approximately 20m long; but the phase 8 bank cut it down to some 16m in length. Three phases of activity were recognised in 1990 underlying the mound: (i) seven charcoal-filled post holes; (ii) a thick brown soil, possibly cultivated, overlying the truncated phase (i) features; and (iii) three heavily charcoal-bearing layers sealed by the mound. Surprisingly early radiocarbon dates have been recovered from phases (i) and (iii):

- (i) GU-2987 6300±130 bp
GU-2988 6080± 60 bp
- (iii) GU-2985 5250± 50 bp
GU-2986 5150± 70 bp

Sponsor: HS 

Survey: A74 and M74 Road Development Routes T Ward


The voluntary programme of survey and field walking by members of LADAS and BMT is now continuing under the administration of the BMT and funded by the organisations given below. Part of the remit is to reassess known sites in the area as well as to search for new ones. This policy is increasing the sites of cairns and unenclosed platforms, especially, by considerable numbers. Detailed surveys and reports of the following are now lodged with NMRS.

(Crawford parish)

- NS 960 193 Rectangular buildings. Probably 19th century.
- NS 960 196 Rectangular buildings. Probably 19th century.
- NS 959 194 Circular enclosure, grassy bank, 4m by 3m by 0.3m high.
- NS 960 195 Three small cairns. BA funerary. Excavated by APG, forthcoming.
- NS 956 191 Three small cairns.
- NS 957 193 Ten small cairns.
- NS 954 204 Twelve unenclosed platforms. BA houses etc. Part of site excavated by APG, forthcoming.
- NS 954 183 Circular enclosure, grassy bank, 10m diameter by 0.3m high.
- NS 984 204 UPS and possible UPS. Excavated by APG, forthcoming.
- NS 980 162 Large cairn group and other possible structures, Roman road.
- NS 915 217 L-shaped turf building.
- NS 920 217 Unenclosed platform site.
- NS 964 183 Cairn.
- NS 968 188 Unenclosed platforms, cairns, enclosures.
- NS 943 175 Unenclosed platforms, cairns, enclosures.
- NS 938 175 Unenclosed platforms, cairns, building.
- NS 914 216 Burnt mound.
- NS 941 166 Burnt mound.
- NS 960 192 Burnt mound.
- NS 958 200 Burnt mound.

(Douglas parish)

- NS 870 281 Cairns, rush patches, building.
- NS 870 276 Cairns, rush patches.

Sponsors: Clydesdale District Council, Strathclyde Regional Council, HS , Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd, Nuttal Levack (Joint Venture M74), Lanark & District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Cornhill (Culter parish)

Lithic scatter

NT 019 356 A quantity of worked chert, pitchstone and flint was found during arable fieldwalking from an area of about 25 square

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metres. The site was originally interpreted as being possible Mesolithic/Neolithic, however the finding of a single jet disc bead may mean a Bronze Age date, or a multi-period activity. The spot is on a terrace immediately above the old course of the River Clyde. A lesser quantity of struck chert was found scattered in the surrounding field.

Redshaw (Douglas parish)

Flint knife

NS 852 291 Found on a molehill while fieldwalking over a deserted farm, c1600 AD.

A double-sided flint blade, both edges pressure flaked. Creamy coloured. 67mm by 28mm by 10mm.

Donated to Douglas Museum Trust.

M74 (Lintshie Gutter) Unenclosed Platform Settlement

(Crawford parish)

J Terry

Site threatened by M74 road development

NS 945 204 This settlement of up to 32 platforms strung along the 300m contour lies on the north-facing slope of Mid Hill near Crawford. A total of nine potential house platforms were investigated in five specific areas of trenching where information would be lost to the new motorway.

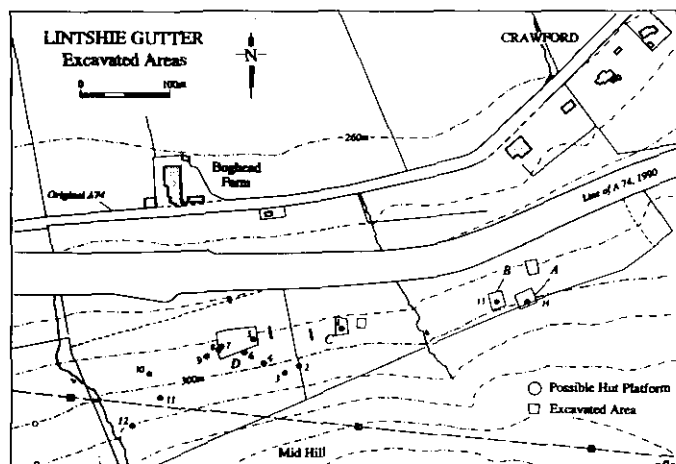


Fig 22. Lintshie Gutter. Excavated areas.

Trench A over platform 14 revealed two phases of single ring-groove defined buildings of very approximately 8.00m diameter (based on the slim surviving evidence preserved only at the rear of the platform). Two corresponding floor surfaces were also present.

Platform 13 excavated in Trench B was better preserved and a more complete plan survived for a double ring-groove hut of 8.00m internal diameter, with an entrance on the west side. Seven post holes formed an internal post-ring for support of the roof.

Trench C, opened up over platform 1, revealed remains for the base of an oval stone walled enclosure, measuring 18.00m along the contour axis and 13.00m across. Phosphate and magnetic susceptibility samples were taken over the better preserved rear part of the platform and it is hoped their analysis will further the tentative interpretation of a stock enclosure offered as a function for this non-house platform.

Four platforms were exposed or at least partially exposed in Trench D. Platform 5 was remarkably well preserved, with its construction 'scooped' entirely into the hillside with no evidence for a protruding front apron dump. A single hut of 9.00m internal diameter was built upon this stance, incorporating a double ring-groove around the back and a single post-trench for the front wall with opposing entrances. The rear double wall was built on a ledge running around the back of the platform. An occupation layer

survived over the rear of the building, mainly composed of rake-outs from an oven built into the back of the hut. Numerous sherds of pottery including two complete vessels were recovered from this occupation *detritus*, particularly about the east entrance, through which the oven cleanings had been removed. The plan of the internal post holes allows eight posts (marked in black) to form a convincing evenly spaced post-ring respecting both entrances. Additional posts, some indicating up to three reuses, may be interpreted as part of a continuous sequence of repairs to the fabric of this building. A small hearth west of centre was the only other internal feature, but other areas of activity may yet be revealed by the magnetic susceptibility and phosphate samples.

Platform 6 was not excavated as it lay beyond the development threat. However, topsoil was removed over the front to confirm its archaeological nature and standard platform construction.

The platform 7 complex was made up of two platforms, where a primary platform with traces of a double ring-groove was superseded by a later platform built over the back of the earlier one. A midden dump containing substantial quantities of pottery had been utilised in building up the front apron for the later platform. Unfortunately little remained of the structure on this platform, however the remains of a circular stone base for a wall may be linked with the second hut built on the neighbouring platform 8 stance.

Platform 8 had been the stance for two phases of hut construction, as indicated by single intercutting ring-grooves preserved at the back of the platform. Evidence for an internal post-ring was not present, although only half of this platform was uncovered, primarily to establish any relationship with platform 7 remains.

A trench to the far east of the settlement over two potential neighbouring platforms, on excavation revealed a very modern dump to have formed the terracing, probably related to the present A74.

Preliminary analysis of the unusually large assemblage of pottery recovered from this type of site (in excess of 250 sherds) indicates a date for the Lintshie Gutter settlement in the region of 1500–1200 BC (C14 dates pending). The reuse of platforms and the constant repair of huts tends to imply a fairly intensive settlement of this hillside over the Mid to Late BA.

Sponsor: SOIn Roads.

Rome Hill and Mossy Dod (Crawford parish)

CFA

Cairns, unenclosed platform settlements and peat cuttings

NS 9856 2396, NS 9860 2397 and NS 9848 2396 A cluster of three small cairns was located on the saddle between Rome Hill and Crannies Hill at the 500m contour. The latter two are of no certain archaeological significance.

NS 9890 2275, NS 9888 2269, NS 9882 2266, NS 9880 2263, NS 9880 2179 and NS 9870 2185 A series of unenclosed platform settlements were recorded around the 300m contour on the steep southern slopes of Crannies Hill and across the valley at about 375m on the steep northern slopes of Mossy Dod. All were clearly distinguishable with the exception of NS 9880 2179 for which the evidence is unclear.

NS 988 216 Above the 400m contour on Mossy Dod a series of regular depressions were recorded. These were thought to be abandoned peat cuttings, although the soil profile is relatively shallow.

Sponsor: HS

Biggar Common (Biggar parish)

T Ward

Neolithic structure and finds

NT 002 388 During the ongoing programme of fieldwork and excavation on the Biggar Common (*D&ES* 1989, 60; 1990, 37) a fourth area of known concentration of Western Neolithic sherds and lithics has been opened. An area of 140 square metres has been

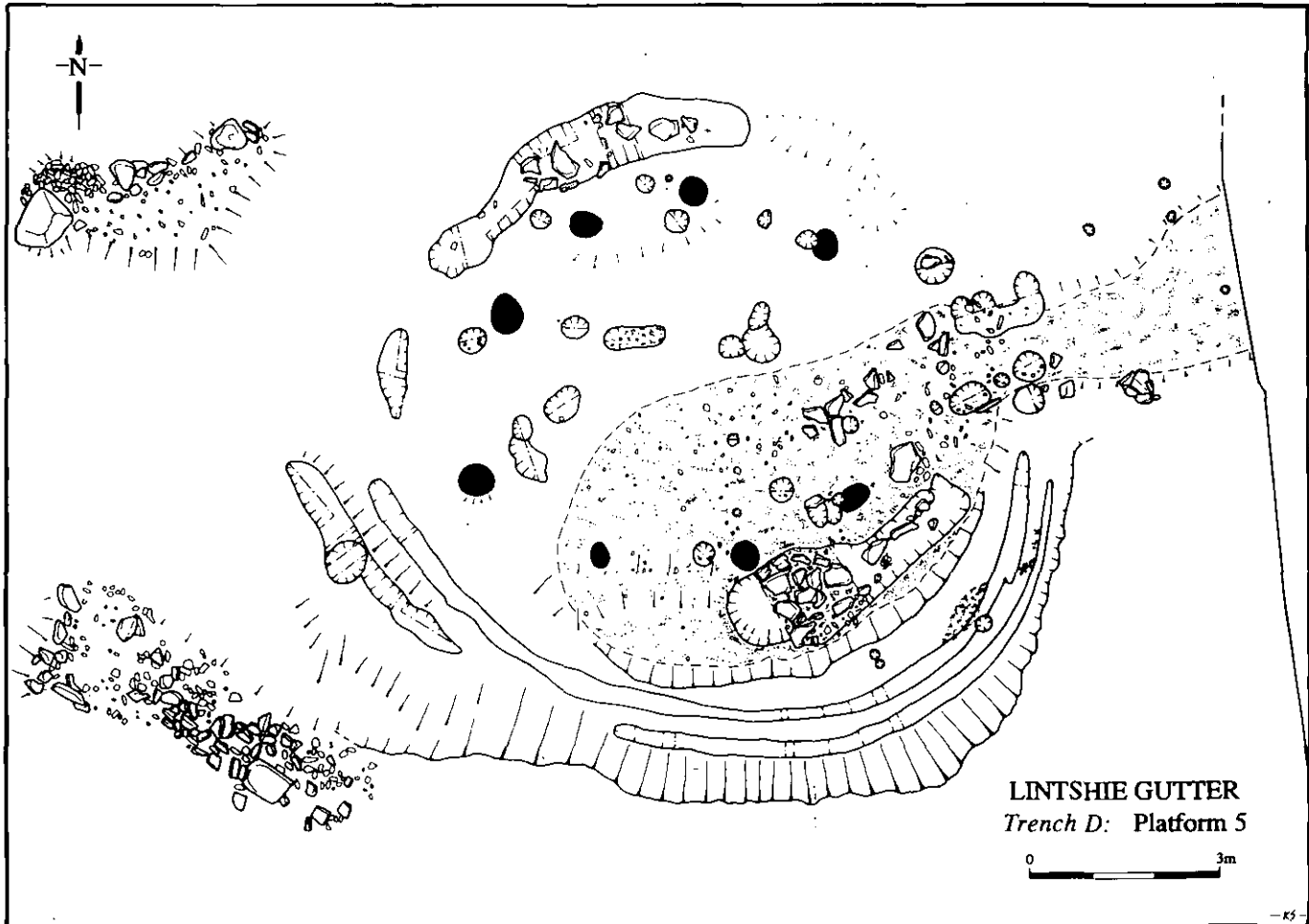


Fig 23. Lintshie Gutter. Trench D: Platform 5 (see p 66).

excavated. 47 sherds of WN pottery were found here during initial inspection of the freshly ploughed furrows. A further 1,200 pieces of the same type have been retrieved and include 116 sherds with straight and rolled rims. The entire ceramic assemblage is plain undecorated ware with a burnished surface, several vessels are represented, some having a clear affinity with Grimston Wares. A quantity of worked chert, pitchstone and only two pieces of flint, one of which is a scraper, were found. A small stone axe measuring 70mm by 40mm and several hammerstones and rubbers were also retrieved. Positive features in the trench include 69 'stakeholes' measuring up to 100mm in diameter, 23 possible 'post holes', a fire and a circular setting of stones which is 0.6m in diameter. A well-worn stone, flat on one side and rounded on the other, lying on this feature is interpreted as being a quern rubber. This feature is adjacent to a cluster of 24 stakeholes in which cremated bone was evident. A distinct oval setting of stakeholes measures 1.3m by 0.8m. All of the features contained charcoal enriched soils and many of the larger ones contained several sherds. A sub-rectangular building measuring 5m by 4.7m is possible from the disposition of the post holes, on the other hand a round building of 5m diameter is equally possible, depending how one views the features. Part of a second building may be located to the west, evidenced by three post holes and the fire which contained ash as well as charcoal. No formal hearth was evident. The cut features may be datable by C14 if sponsors can be got for this.

It seems reasonable at this early stage to conclude from the evidence that this is the site of at least one early Neolithic house, with the bias against a ritual, funerary or industrial place, although any or all of these cannot be ruled out.

A further stone axe was found in Area 3 (*D&ES* 1990, 37). This had been washed out from the trench section during winter. Fragments of another polished axe were also found bringing the total from this area to three. Both the recent axe and the fragments appear to be type VI, the complete axe measures 110mm by 50mm and the broken axe has been larger. This area will be further investigated next year.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeology Society,
Biggar Museum Trust.

Cairn (see Fig 24, p 68)

NT 002 388 Cairn 7 (*D&ES* 1990, 37) has been completely excavated. When cleaned of turf it measured 3m by 2m and consisted of a single layer of angular stones up to 0.6m in size. Only a few were earthfast in the sub soil, the rest lying in or on the thin layer of top soil. No features or artefacts were found in the cairn. A small piece of pitchstone was found beside it but is not necessarily associated as this material abounds in the general area. This cairn is therefore of indeterminate function, possibly clearance or it may be associated with the nearby Cairn 1.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeology Society,
Biggar Museum Trust.

Stoneyburn Cairns (Crawford parish)

Round cairns (sites threatened by M74 road development)

NS 9606 1963 Three small cairns were investigated by Archaeology Projects Glasgow in May and June under the sponsorship of the Scottish Office Roads Department. Sited on a small glacial knoll beside the A74 and the London to Glasgow mainline, the three cairns were in close proximity to one another.

I Banks

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Fig 24. Biggar Common (see p 67).

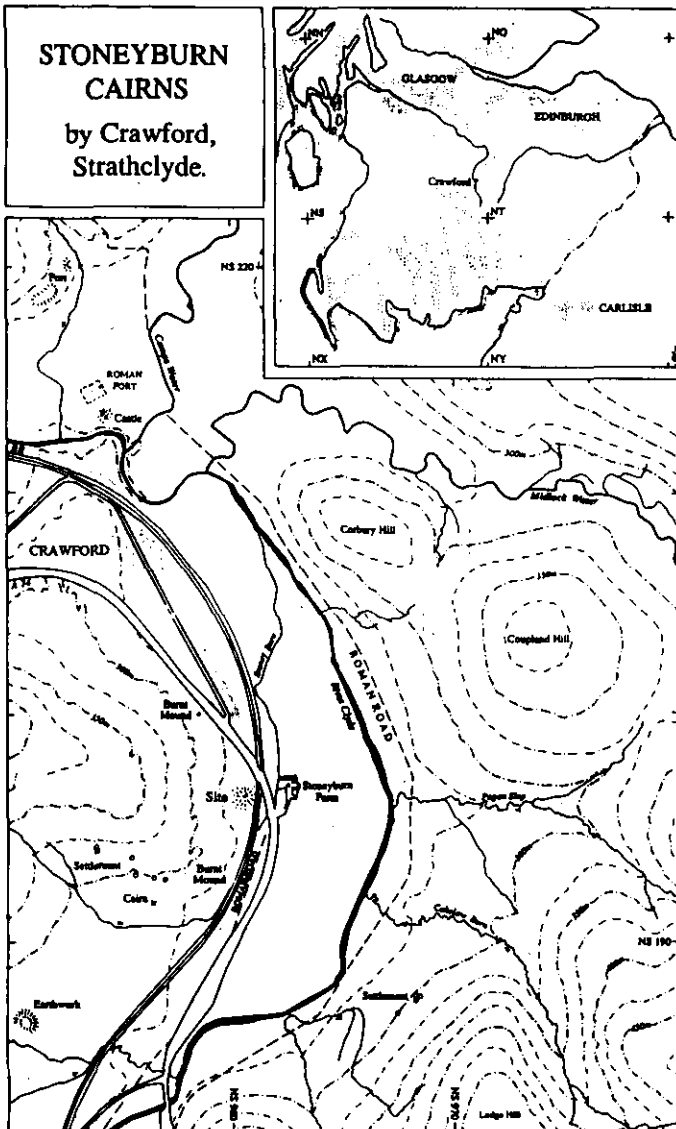


Fig 25. Stoneyburn Cairns.

The largest of the three had a slight banking to the cairn structure and covered a redeposit of natural soils containing a number of pits. These produced pottery ranging from late Neolithic to middle Bronze Age in date and a variety of flints. Other flints were recovered from the area around the cairns. Most notable among the flints were a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a barbed and tanged arrowhead.

The two smaller cairns lacked the slight structuring of the larger cairn and were simple mounds. Central to both were single small pits containing cremations. Covering one of the cremations was a complete pygmy cup in an excellent state of preservation. Cremated bone was also recovered from pits under the larger cairn, but the quantities were not sufficient to indicate primary burial.

Sponsor: SOInD (Roads).

Wildshaw Burn (Crawfordjohn parish) A F Leslie
Survey: Excavation of possible enclosed cremation cemetery

NS 8846 2746 In advance of the construction of the Millbank – Nether Abington section of the new M74 motorway, APG were asked to undertake a three phase programme of survey and excavation. Phase I involved rapid survey and assessment of the road corridor. The principal sites recorded have already been noted in this journal, as discovered by members of the Lanark & District Archaeology Society and Biggar Museum (*D&ES* 1990, 37–8). Phase II involved more detailed survey, at 1:2500 and 1:50, of specific sites identified as being most at risk from the road building programme. Geophysical survey of these sites was also undertaken. In the list of recommendations attached to the report on Phase II, APG intimated that the mounded feature discovered during Phase I (noted as ‘hut circle/barrow, possible’ in *D&ES* 1990, 38) lay in a potentially precarious position and recommended excavation. This formed Phase III, and took place between 20 March and 4 April 1990.

The site lay c1km N of the A74 and some 240 metres E of the Wildshaw Burn, on the S-facing slope of a broad valley. After removal of a covering of reeds, and subsequent stripping of the peat and turf, the site was revealed to be a roughly built sub-circular dry-stone wall, internally some 12 metres in diameter, enclosing a flat interior within which lay a mound of earth and stones set off centre towards the east side of the interior. The wall ranges between 1.20 metres and 1.80 metres in width and stands 0.50 metres where best preserved. No evidence for an entrance or deliberate break in the

circuit was detected. The mound of earth and stones measured roughly 5 metres EW by 4 metres NS and sat upon a layer of black humic earth which covered much of the interior. Fifteen small features were recovered from beneath this layer, grouped around the centre of the interior. All but two were highly irregular and probably represent stone holes. The remaining two features seem clearly to be human made pits, one of which was found to be tightly packed with stones. There were no finds from the excavation.

The function of this monument is obscure, though it is notable that its characteristics bear strong similarities to the type of site known as enclosed cremation cemeteries. These possess low stone-built encircling banks, are of roughly the same size, lack kerbing stones, possess low internal mounds overlying pits, lack obvious entrances and lack finds. Clearly the crucial evidence, ie cremations, is missing, though it is entirely possible that these remained undetected beneath the unexcavated half of the site.

Full details of both survey and excavation phases are available in the form of reports at the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Sponsor: HS

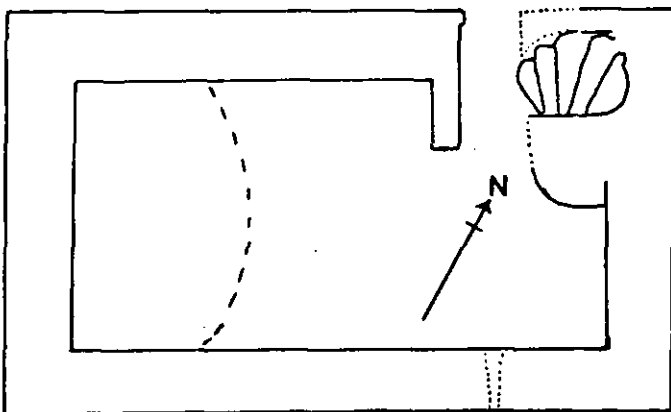
Wintercleuch (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Bastle house

NS 980 114 Excavation of a ruinous building seen as a turf-covered mound has now confirmed its interpretation as a bastle house (D&ES 1985, 40). The house measures 10.4m by 6.2m in total. The lime mortared walls are 1m thick. A commodious internal stone stair, 1m wide with 5 steps *in situ* survives in the NE corner. This is interesting as it wheels up in a clockwise direction. The type found so far have turned with a right angle. The steps and quoins of the house are made from the local greywacke rock and the walls are built in the random rubble fashion. Large boulders in the basal courses of the walls form a plinth on the outside. On the west side of the ground floor entrance there are two door jamb stones *in situ*, made from dressed red sandstone. Those on the other side have been removed before the entrance has been carefully blocked up using stone taken from the building. This drystone blocking has been done with care to maintain the external wall face of the house.

Wintercleuch



Scale 5metre

Fig 26. Clydesdale bastle house. Ground floor plan (short type).

A drain through the south wall would keep the cobbled floor of the basement clear of effluents. Evidence for a vaulted chamber is seen in the form of the collapsed masonry which chokes the interior to a height of 2m. The house has been subject to a serious fire as a layer of carbonised timber is noted sandwiched within the collapsed mortar and stone. Lumps of carbonised straw and heather stalks found outside the walls suggest the roof was covered in this material, before it came to an untimely end. Finds such as iron nails, horse-

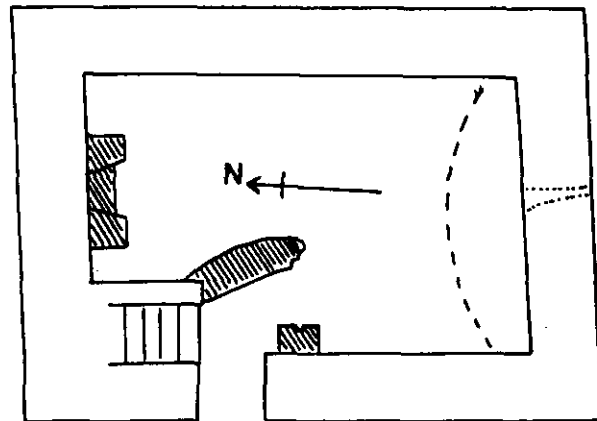
shoes, pottery, glass and whorls are being retrieved. Early 17th century clay pipe bowls indicate an earlier date for the abandonment than is usually found in the Clydesdale bastles. Work continues, the fabric of the building will be consolidated.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Glenochar (Crawford parish)

Bastle house, farm complex

NS 946 139 A sixth season has now completed the two buildings reported last year (D&ES 1990, 37). The long building on the north side of a well-made cobbled road measures 20.5m by 6.0m overall.



Glenochar

Fig 27. Clydesdale bastle house. Ground floor plan (short type).

This has a room of 7.0m by 3.6m which was a barn with an enclosed drain and then subsequently used as a house. The building on the south side of the road was 17.5m by 7.0m overall and has been shown to be a house/byre. Both these buildings have been used throughout the late-17th to mid-18th centuries and have been subject to continuous modifications internally, being used as byres, stores and houses. This is clear by the numerous features such as drains, hearths and layers of floors which are composed predominantly of burnt layers. Patches of woven fabric have been retrieved from these floors. The buildings had walls with stone and clay bonding as well as turf walls. The range of finds indicate the period and function of the various phases. A large quantity of clay pipe bowls will help to refine the dating of features etc. Work on this site is to continue. The site will now be restored. The two thalers reported last year are now shown to have been **inside** the byre end of a house/byre and not outside as was then thought. The broken top stone of a rotary was found to have been reused as a floor cobble in one building.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Castledykes (Carstairs parish)

L J F Keppie & G S Maxwell

Roman temporary camp

NS 931 445 Ground-survey and trial-trenching of the Roman marching-camp discovered from the air by RCAHMS in 1989 confirmed that the defences had made good use of rolling terrain; the 480m length of the N side, for example, had been drawn in such a way as to include local eminences within the NE and NW angles, while the rampart in the former sector had been set deliberately just above the break of slope. The ditch width averaged 2.5m, and although no datable artefacts were found, observation of the ground occupied by the camp suggested strongly that its SE angle is intersected by the outer defences of the nearby fort: a Flavian origin may therefore be argued, and an area in excess of 19ha (48 acres) presumed.

STRATHCLYDE/TAYSIDE

MOTHERWELL DISTRICT

Camp Cottage, Camp Road (Dalziel parish) Strathclyde RC
Watching brief

NS 748 557 A watching brief was carried out during the development of part of the site of an enclosure recorded in the Statistical Account and in the Lanarkshire Inventory (RCAHMS 1978, p 144, No 267). No archaeological remains were encountered.

RENFREW DISTRICT

Parkvale, Inchinnan (Inchinnan parish) Strathclyde RC
Drain

NS 476 698 Erosion of a field boundary wall revealed a large drain running for at least 31m in a dog-leg from the SSW. The drain is capped with large sandstone lintels resting on sandstone rubble walls bonded with a now-degraded lime mortar. Internal measurements give a width of 0.5m to 0.6m and a height of up to 0.9m. Deposits on the floor obscure its construction details and the full internal height.

Abbey Close, Paisley (Paisley parish) J H McBrien
Late medieval structural remains, pottery

NS 485 639 Trial excavations were undertaken on behalf of Paisley Museum in the area south of the Abbey. Four areas were sampled to assess the depth of stratigraphy and the degree of survival of pre-Reformation monastic structures.

South of the Abbey crossing, a series of stake-holes was found at a depth of 0.6m, and part of a pit or robbed-out structural feature was identified at the same depth. This feature had been backfilled with a mixed demolition rubble which contained the broken remains of at least three medieval vessels.

Stone paving and possible wall foundations were found at a depth of 0.9m to the south of the 17th century 'Place of Paisley', which is presumed to be built on parts of the east and south ranges of the cloister.

An area of known Victorian and later landscaping between the Abbey and the White Cart Water was sampled to a depth of 1.9m, where the survival of 18th century deposits was good, but earlier deposits remain untested due to their depth.

Severe 19th and 20th century disturbance was encountered in all areas.

Sponsors: SUAT, Renfrew District Council,
Strathclyde Regional Council.

Picketlaw (Neilston parish) B Henry, I Black, D Gormlie,
Possible cairn site S Hunter, R Hunter

NS 468 522 The site originally reported to BANHA in 1986 as a possible hut circle was surveyed in July 1991. Within the circular area of the feature were found a large quantity of stones, 30 of which were near enough the surface to be plotted and measured without disturbing the site. The quantity of stones underlying those on the surface and the presence of ancient dry stone dykes nearby make it more likely that the site is a robbed out cairn.

Detailed report placed with NMRS.

Sponsors: ACFA, Glasgow University, Barrhead and Neilston
Historical Association (BANHA).

Cowdon Hall (Neilston parish) G McCrae, I Hughson,
17th century hall house P Schreiber

NS 466 571 The site is located on flat ground above the steep-sided Neilston Gap. During a visit to the site by the contributors, the remains of this well-documented but threatened building were planned. Although very ruinous, the building was originally a

substantial one. The fireplace formed a projecting ingleneuk. A cruck slot was found in the remaining wall of a smaller later addition.

At a later date a group of volunteers from ACFA carried out a more thorough survey which identified a stretch of revetting wall along the edge of the steep valley side, and a track, running at an angle from the valley floor into a rectangular courtyard to the south of the hall, enclosed by a stone and earth bank, now completely vegetation covered.

Elevations of the standing walls of the hall were also drawn.
Sponsor: Neilston Community Council.

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Pert Old Parish Church (Logie Pert parish) N K Atkinson
Carved skewput

NO 649 660 Following recent work consolidating the ruined church, the site was visited and a carving discovered on the skewput on the south-east gable.

Incised is a hammer and a circular mark which resemble carvings on 13th and 14th century calvary cross slabs. The skewput may have been fashioned from such a graveslab when the church was rebuilt in the 15th century.

This fragment and the three lancet windows are the only evidence for an earlier church, not mentioned until 1574.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

East Campsie (Lintrathen parish) R Eames, W G Watson, J Olson
Short cist burial

NO 288 527 On 13 March 1987 a short cist burial was excavated at East Campsie Farm, Lintrathen. It was discovered during ploughing. The cist contained a skeleton buried in a foetal position, of a child aged about 12 of indeterminate sex and a worked blade of orangy-brown flint with a steep retouch down one edge.

The skeleton has been donated to Aberdeen University Anatomy Department.

Flint flake size 4cm by 1.5cm by 0.05cm. Museum Accession No: F1989.9.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Montrose (Montrose parish) R Eames
Jeton

NO 716 585 A personal jeton of Hans Krauwinkel, Nuremberg, was discovered in the garden of 12 Mount Avenue, Montrose. Retained by finder. DBM 978.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Battledykes (Oathlaw parish)
Quernstone

NO 458 556 A beehive-shaped upper quernstone with socket in upper surface for handle has been recently donated to Angus District Museums. It was originally from Battledykes, Forfar. Size: 36cm by 25cm by 13cm. Museum Accession No: F1991.8.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Mains of Edzell (Edzell parish)
Two quernstones

NO 590 690, NO 490 640 Two rotary quernstones, one upper stone with socket in top surface for handle and one lower stone have been recently donated to Angus District Museums. They were from

the garden at Mains of Edzell Farm. Possibly originally from Drummorie Hill NO 581 690 (Ref: Jervise 'Land of the Lindsays' 1853 p 90). They may be part of the same quern. Sizes: 44cm by 8cm, Museum Accession No: B1991.4; 42cm by 8cm, Museum Accession No: B1991.5


Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Friockheim (Kinnell parish)

S Carter

Circular and rectangular cropmarks

NO 599 500 Cropmarks previously recorded by RCAHMS were the subject of an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed housing development. The rectangular cropmark was of the site of Kinnell Castle and was found to have been destroyed by earlier gravel extraction and a sewer trench. The circular cropmarks were identified as possible houses. Excavation located two shallow cuts each c2m wide and 0.2m deep in positions corresponding to the two clear circular cropmarks. These may be the remains of plough truncated ring ditch houses. No other archaeological features were found.

Sponsor: HS 

Melgund Castle (Aberlemno parish)

J Lewis

NO 546 563 Excavation revealed the foundations of the outside wall of a passage against the north wall of the castle and beyond the passage, a partially robbed area of squared sandstone flags, probably the floor surface of the inner courtyard. Against the north face of the tower was a clay bonded rubble wall, perhaps the remnants of a barmkin wall.

Sponsor: M Gregory Esq.

Highland Front Roman Road Survey

T M Allan

From Shielhill Bridge (NO 426 580) across the South Esk, 1½ miles E of the small Roman fort of Inverquharity (NO 404 582), to Barrelwell farm at NO 561 608, 2 miles W of Brechin – ie, for about 9 miles diagonally across northern Strathmore – a C road runs alternately E and ENE, in invariably straight lengths, and on a course almost everywhere dominating to N or S or both, along the high ground between the South Esk and the Cruick Water. Moreover, a mile ENE of Barrelwell an ENE line is resumed for ¾ mile by the road to and past Maisondieu. From thereabouts a direct route for nearly 5 miles, perhaps with branches at either end to Stracathro Roman fort (NO 617 657), would have led, over easy country dominating Strathmore from a little above the A94, to what would have been a typical site for Roman fortification – ie, NO 653 665, between the North Esk and the Black Burn near their confluence. From here, beside the ruined Church of Pert, the A94 runs NE for over 9 miles in straight or formerly straight lengths above first the Luther Water and then the Bervie Water, thus avoiding the mosses that formerly covered large parts of the Howe of the Mearns, (*J Rom Stud* 1973, 63, 228, 233), and passing *en route* the presumed Roman signal-station at NO 683 683, by Drumnagair (*J Rom Stud* 1951, 41, 65). This being so, any finding of signs of a fortlet or fort at the site suggested might explain why the A94 crosses the North Esk, the Black Burn and the Luther Water within a mere ¾ mile, instead of crossing only the North Esk about ⅓ mile SE, as the Roman army will doubtless have done to reach the site of its Balmakewan marching-camp (NO 665 666), just over the river. The survey continues.

For an alternative (or additional) route – a route which likewise starts at Shielhill Bridge, but which keeps to the NW side of Strathmore and the Howe of the Mearns instead of crossing to the SE side – see O G S Crawford, *Topography of Roman Scotland North of the Antonine Wall*, 1949, 105–6. For possible evidence of the course of the road from Cardean fort (NO 289 460) to Inverquharity fort, via Kirriemuir Golf Course, see *D&ES* 1985, 62.

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT


Benvie Church Yard (Liff & Benvie parish)

R M Spearman

Class III Early Historic stone

NO 328 315 The Benvie Stone was identified during the National Museums' examination of Scottish early historic sculpture as being in a particularly perilous state. With the consent of the local community, Dundee Art Galleries and Museums undertook to move the stone into the McManus Gallery for conservation and future display (Accession No: DUNMG.1991–173).

Prior to the removal of the stone in October 1991, a limited excavation was undertaken which demonstrated that the stone had been erected there in the late 19th century. It is probable that the 17th-century recumbent grave stones immediately to the east of where the stone stood were also placed there at this time. Examination of the graveyard soils below the foundation cut for the stone suggested that the graveyard had been substantially landscaped and built up during the early 19th century.

Sponsors: City of Dundee District Council, HS , NMS.

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

Dull Kirkyard (Dull parish)

N M Robertson

Early Christian cross-slab

NN 806 492 A recumbent cross-slab was found lying east–west under the turf in the upper level of the kirkyard, at the point where the path from the lower level enters it, on 4 August 1990. The slab has parallel sides but sloping ends, and is incised at the west end with an outline cross with hollows at the armpits. The stone's dimensions are 135cm by 35cm, while the cross measures 42cm by 29cm.

Kilmaveonaig Kirkyard (Blair Atholl parish)

Cup-marked stone

NN 879 657 Found re-used as a recumbent grave-slab, a rough slab of maximum dimensions 146cm by 59cm, marked at one end with 5 small cup-marks of varying depths. Beside these there may formerly have been a sixth cup-mark, now interrupted by a fracture, and possibly a seventh at the other end of the slab.

Tulliebole Kirkyard (Fossoway parish)

Hogback fragment.

NO 054 008 First noticed in November 1989, a stone carved with parts of three rows of the tegulated pattern characteristic of hogback monuments. The stone lies south of the ruined church and measures 104cm by 35cm, with a varying depth of some 20cm. It has been cut down on all sides, and is clearly a fragment of a larger monument.

Sponsor: Pictish Arts Society.

Cladh Bhranno Burial Ground (Fortingall parish)

Early Christian and medieval slabs

NN 581 467 (1) Probably Early Christian in date. A dressed slab, somewhat damaged, measuring 182cm by 53cm, deeply incised with an unusual outline cross, its shaft long and narrow and its arms, which reach from side to side of the slab, about four times as broad as the shaft. This carving would seem to partly overlie an earlier outline cross, now largely worn away, whose head was at the other end of the stone.

(2) A medieval grave-slab, deeply incised with a schematic representation of a late medieval two-handed sword or claymore. This slab measures 190cm by 50cm, while the sword itself is 127cm long.

Both these stones were identified on 4 August 1990.

TAYSIDE

Old Faskally Kirk (Moulin parish)

Early Christian cross-slabs

NN 918 631 (1) Re-used as the lintel over the door of the ruined kirk. This is a dressed slab with a plain sunken Latin cross at the top of one of its short sides, which faces outward above the doorway. The underside of the slab has been partly cut to shape to form the lintel, while the top of the stone is shrouded with moss and the inner face is built into the thickness of the wall, so it is impossible to say if there is any other sculpture on this stone. It is likely that it originally stood upright in the ground. The dimensions of the lintel are: length at face 155cm; total length of slab c160cm; breadth c18cm; width 26cm. The cross itself measures 42.5cm by 16cm.

(2) This recumbent stone lies on the ground within the kirk. The ends of the slab are rounded off and it is carved with three crosses in a row, somewhat towards one end. These are not 'Maltese', as recorded by Dixon (1925), but plain, roughly equal-armed incised crosses. A 17th century date has been added to one end of the cross-slab (1.8.1685), which measures 173cm by 45cm.

Reference

Dixon, John H (1925) *Pitlochry Past and Present*, Pitlochry.

Fortingall Kirkyard (Fortingall parish)

Early Christian/medieval stones

NN 742 470 (1) A rough slab, probably Early Christian in date, lying near the kirk. It is split unequally into two pieces, and has a worn cross of unusual form incised in the centre. The cross has a single upright stroke, crossed by three transoms. The initials DMG have been added to one end of the stone at some point. Length of slab c135cm; length of cross 30cm.

(2) A tapered slab of uncertain date, incised with a realistic outline representation of a short-hafted axe or hatchet between two simple, roughly equal-armed crosses. This stone is 152cm long and has a maximum breadth of 48cm.

PERTH burgh and parish

Innerhadden (Fortingall parish)

M D King

Four Bronze Age axes

NN 6757 Bronze axe hoard. Following a Treasure Trove enquiry, this hoard is now in the collections of Perth Museum and Art Gallery. [First published in *D&ES* 1987, 55.] Acc No: 1990.217.1-4.

Kinclaven (Kinclaven parish)

Socketed iron spearhead

NO 158 377 A medieval socketed iron spearhead with a surviving section of wooden shaft was found in the silt of the River Tay directly below Kinclaven Castle. The spearhead has a long narrow socket, 19mm in diameter at the base. The blade has a midrib and has had its point broken off. The maximum width of the blade is 35mm, the entire length of the spearhead 293mm. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No: 1991.55.

Sandport, Kinross (Kinross parish)

Stone lintels and corbel

NO 120 020 Two re-used stone lintels and a stone corbel with a worn carving of a head were removed from a cottage at Sandport, Kinross, before demolition. One lintel has on its face an incised inscription, 17 1C CS 42, the other an inscription in relief, IH HO 1644. They have been donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No: 1991.29.1-3.

Loanleven Gravel Quarry (Methven parish)

Ring-marked slab

NO 0543 2577 The ring-marked cist slab from Cist 1 of the cremation and inhumation cemetery is now in the collections of Perth Museum and Art Gallery. [See previous report in *D&ES* 1988, 28.] Acc No: 1990.218.

St John Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Human and animal bone

NO 2363 1198 At the junction of St John Street and High Street a human skull fragment and a butchered sheep tibia were located in a service trench. They may have been displaced by previous service excavations.

Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc No: 1991.119.1-2.

Lurgan Farm (Weem parish)

Stone axe


NN 876 531 Stone axe found in a pile of stones in a field in 1988. One side is flat, possibly due to shearing of rock or for specialised use. It measures 137mm in length, 60mm wide at cutting edge, 35mm wide at butt, and 26mm maximum thickness. Retained by finder.

Whitefriars Street/Riggs Road, Perth (Perth parish)

R Cachart

Watching brief, medieval friary

NO 108 237 Monitoring of contractor's foundation trenches to the south-west of the site of the Carmelite friary revealed only the remains of 19th century occupation. This suggests that the southern limits of the friary precinct were located in the Trust's excavations of 1982.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Skinnergate, Perth (Perth parish)

C F Falconer

Medieval town wall

NO 119 237 Excavations were carried out during May to June 1991 prior to re-development at 29-41 Skinnergate, which lay on the projected line of the existing nearby city wall.

Large clay bonded wall footings and revetments were revealed just above the present-day water table. Pottery and coin finds date these features to the 15th century, and so must surely represent at least one phase of construction of the city wall. Part of the Red Brig Port, known from documentary evidence to have been sited where Skinnergate bridged the lade, is almost certainly indicated by the clay bonded foundation courses butting the city wall.

Sponsors: SUAT, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

South St John's Place, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval cemetery

NO 119 235 Excavation was carried out between May and June 1991, in conjunction with Tayside Regional Council Water Services Department, who were replacing a sewage pipe which ran from east to west along the south side of St John's Kirk, within what had been the medieval burial ground. Fourteen complete or partially articulated skeletons were recovered from the undisturbed graveyard soil, all being aligned east-west.


Sponsors: SUAT, Tayside Regional Council.

Princes Street/Marshall Place, Perth (Perth parish)

R Cachart

Cromwellian citadel

NO 119 231 A large deep machine trench was dug to locate the northern defences of the 1652 Cromwellian citadel. The defensive ditch was not located but a sand layer and stone foundations may have belonged to the fort interior. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

New Row/Market Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Late medieval suburb

NO 114 236 Limited excavation showed a thick clay loam overlying late medieval features and layers. Abundant late medieval pottery and daub was recovered. A possible boundary ditch was recorded and a 19th century pit produced the articulated skeleton of a cow.


Sponsors: SUAT, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

TAYSIDE/ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

108–110 High Street, Perth (Perth parish)

Urban medieval


NO 118 236 A watching brief on contractor's pits in the basement of the former Halford's building revealed undisturbed medieval stratigraphy to a depth of at least 1m. Preservation was excellent and finds included pottery, bone and a well-preserved wooden stake end. Features included cuts, floor levels and a midden fill.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

South Street/Fleshers Vennel (Perth parish)

Urban medieval


NO 119 234 A watching brief on contractor's trenches inside a building revealed undisturbed stratigraphy below a timber floor. A layer of burnt clay and charcoal were recorded along with midden deposits. These deposits were thought to relate to the late medieval period.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Skinnergate, Perth (Perth parish)

Medieval vennel

NO 119 236 An extended watching brief on this vennel during resurfacing for pedestrianisation revealed some animal bone fragments and the top of deposits thought to be medieval.

Sponsors: SUAT, HS 

Midgate (Findo Gask/Tibbermore parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Roman fortlet

NO 021 204 Fortlet reported by Christison at Midgate (PSAS 35, p 32ff) was surveyed and found to be almost identical to those at Glenbank and Kaims Castle. Two small excavation sections were undertaken of the 'V'-shaped ditch with bottom sump 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep. No datable finds, but the ditch passes within 13m of the ditch of Midgate watchtower, suggesting that the Gask Ridge towers and fortlets may not be contemporary.


Fowlis Wester Cross Slab (Fowlis Wester parish)

J Lewis

NN 928 240 The removal of the cross slab to the nearby church was preceded by an investigation of the stone's setting within the centre of the village.

It was evident that the stone had been moved on a previous occasion, having been secured within its 1.06m long, 0.40m wide and 0.85m deep socket with well-compacted mortared rubble, probably from a demolished post-Reformation building.

Trenching within the recess below the laird's loft on the north side of the church revealed the outer face of the building's primary north wall which had been built directly upon glacial till.


Sponsor: HS 

Dalcroy, Tummel Bridge (Blair Atholl parish)

G J Barclay

Burial mound

NN 775 591 On a level terrace of the River Tummel, to the S of the public road, is a roughly circular mound c25m in diameter and c1.5m high. The mound is under pasture. A telegraph pole has been erected on its northern flank and a water pipe has been dug across it. It was identified by OS as a quarry spoil heap. However, there is no evidence of quarrying in the area and its shape, regularity and position suggest that it is probably a burial mound.


Sponsor: HS 

Sair Law (Fowlis Wester parish)

Burial mound

NN 947 232 This mound is situated on the summit of a gravel ridge, lying within and largely defined by a wall enclosing an area 30m in diameter: it is a maximum of 1.5m high. The mound is locally


known to be a burial mound, yet it seems until now to have escaped formal notice.

Sponsor: HS 

Millhaugh (Dunning parish)

Burial mound

NO 010 140 A circular mound, 20m in diameter and c1.8m high is situated on the summit of a low ridge, crowned with mature trees, within an uncultivated area in an arable field.

Sponsor: HS 

Dunsinane/Dunsinnan (Collace parish)

D B McIntyre

Hilltop fort

NO 213 316 Site threatened by proposed extension to Collace Quarry. Evidence of vitrification confirmed by independent photographic examination of samples.

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Stenness (Stenness parish)


C Richards

Maeshowe chambered cairn

HY 3182 1277 Two periods of excavation were undertaken at Maeshowe in response to the laying of a new pathway, rabbit damage, and the installation of a new drainage system. The first investigations focused on an examination of the platform upon which Maeshowe is built. The platform was found to be a combination of a modelled natural sandstone mound and a laid silty clay. Directly outside the present entrance to the tomb, below the clay platform, the remains of a stone paved pathway covering a stone drain was discovered. This is undoubtedly part of an entranceway into an earlier structure lying below Maeshowe tomb.

The second excavation examined the outer bank and an area of the platform at the rear of the tomb. The encircling bank was found to have started life as a substantial wall, approximately 2 metres thick, and probably of similar height. After a relatively short period of time this collapsed creating a pile of rubble running into the ditch. This wall can be provisionally dated to the late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age since the ditch silts and peat which developed in the Bronze Age lay on top of the collapse. At a later date (probably the early historic period) a further deposit of stone rubble was placed on the collapsed wall effectively creating the bank appearance which we see today.

A small trench on the platform at the rear of the tomb located a large stone socket with its packing intact. The standing stone had been removed in antiquity. The size of the upright would have been comparable to the stones composing the Stones of Stenness and from the position of the Maeshowe stone it is quite possible that it was also part of a stone circle which would have surrounded the tomb. This work concludes the Barnhouse late Neolithic landscape project at Stenness, Orkney.

Sponsor: HS 

Papa Westray (Papa Westray parish)

A Bowman

Coastal survey

In March and May 1990, a coastal survey was carried out with the aim of recording the remains of boat nausts and to identify any examples which could be dated to Viking/Late Norse occupation. Previously known nausts were photographed and drawn. In addition 5 probable naust sites, not previously recorded were found at Links, HY 4985 5141; Skennist, HY 4964 5198; Mayback, HY 4986 5144; Whitehowe, HY 4845 5070; Mullhead, HY 4995 5580.

ORKNEY/SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

A report on the survey has been published:— Bowman, A, 1990, 'Boat Naust Survey on Papa Westray, Orkney', *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 19, 317–325.

Sponsors: The Hunter Trust, Society for Medieval Archaeology, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dept of Archaeology, Durham.

Humrip's Point (Deerness parish)


J R Hunter

CHY 5440 0640 Survey and excavation at Humrip's Point took place during July 1991 on a low, uncultivated area of headland covering some 5,000 sq m on the W side of the Deerness peninsula near Mirkady. This area had been examined in some detail on previous occasions and four boat nausts had been identified, two isolated examples at the N end and a paired unit adjacent to possible structural remains at the S. All had suffered some form of damage either by sea action or infilling; each measured between 7m to 9m in surviving length. At least two showed the use of constructional stonework.

Boat nausts are common features throughout the coastlines of the Northern Isles but have received little archaeological attention, perhaps surprisingly in view of their vulnerability. The majority are considered to be of relatively modern date but others, particularly those with slipways, marker stones and associated buildings paralleled in coastal Norway, may be somewhat earlier.

A contour survey (25cm intervals) was undertaken of the whole area together with a detailed geophysical survey using both resistivity and magnetic methods (1m intervals). Detailed hatchure plans were also produced of all four nausts together with the possible structural remains. On the basis of this data the most southerly naust (Naust 1) was excavated totally, including the cutting of sections across the adjacent naust to the N (Naust 2) and the structural remains to the S. Investigation showed that those two nausts were not simple scooped hollows revetted with stone, but were formal structures. In the case of Naust 1 the monument might most accurately be described as a dry dock. The dating evidence suggested that the latest use was post-medieval, although its stone constructional matrix included a sherd of Neolithic pottery.

Stone from the naust construction was almost certainly quarried from the adjacent grass-covered structure which sample excavation showed to be a cairn or series of cairns. These were of linear appearance, some 60m long and standing to a height of 1m to 2m. The maximum width was approximately 15m at the seaward end where surface depressions also pointed towards robbing. A section was excavated across the landward end where the feature narrowed to around 6m; this showed a formal kerbed arrangement with an intact passage or chamber approximately 1.7m wide.

Sponsor: HS 

Earl's Bu (Orphir parish)

P G Johnson & R C Harry

Geophysical survey

HY 334 044 A geophysical survey was undertaken in the environs of the Earl's Bu, Orphir, as the first stage of investigation of the site in advance of a proposed development for visitor car-parking. In 1989 and 1990, geophysical surveys were conducted immediately to the north of the churchyard wall and produced results which implied the presence of significant archaeological deposits, and in an area to the west, which also produced promising results.

In 1991, resistivity and gradiometer surveys were conducted in concurrence with each other. The results of the resistivity survey demonstrated curvilinear features, possibly concentric, the innermost of which may be circular and possibly represents walling. Within these are three series of linear features. The results of the gradiometer survey suffered from metallic interference yet still produced promising results, including curvilinear features, some of which were detected last year, and putative linear anomalies.

Sponsor: Dept of Planning and Museums, Orkney Islands Council.

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

Haggrister

V Turner

HU 34 70 (centred) Sites discovered during site visit for proposed planning application.

(1) A Neolithic heel-shaped chambered cairn (HU 3443 7051) of red granite, having a discontinuous facade of granite blocks on end, and three sides of the chamber visible as slabs set on edge.

(2) Three to four possible house sites (HU 3454 6971). One is well-defined as medium (0.5m to 1m) sized stones, which protrude through the turf.

A second remains as a low mound, with its outer limits fairly well-defined.

The third (most northerly) structure(s) appears to be at least two phases of building. There are local reports of duff mold columns having been in the area, which could account for this later structure, which overlies one or two curvilinear structures.

(3) Other short lengths of dyke and clearance cairns protrude at intervals from the peat on the hill, suggesting an extensive, buried, prehistoric landscape.

Loch of Voxterby

HU 263 540 A settlement site, probably Neolithic/Bronze Age due to its similarities to Scord of Brouster (3km to the SW). It comprises up to six possible oval house sites, standing up to 1m high. Associated in-fields remain several courses of small-medium (0.1m to 1m) high, and also dykes constructed of larger stones, remaining as discontinuous lines, dividing up the hillside and running a considerable distance.

South Nesting (Nesting parish)

S J Dockrill

Archaeological landscape, burnt mound

HU 472 538 An initial four week season of a new research and training programme by the University of Bradford's Archaeological Sciences Department in conjunction with the Shetland Archaeologist Val Turner, took place in the South Nesting area of Shetland. One of the main research aims of this project was to provide an opportunity to collect data on the function and role of burnt mounds. This area of Shetland contains a known prehistoric resource of prehistoric settlement sites and burnt mounds together with a favourable limestone geology. A burnt mound complex damaged by coastal erosion was partly excavated to provide samples for environmental, chemical and magnetic analysis. To understand these monuments, excavation alone was felt to be insufficient; the aim of the project was to view this monument form in the context of the surrounding paleolandscape. A large scale survey programme was initiated to fulfil this aim involving field walking, conventional survey, geophysical survey (both magnetic and resistivity), and environmental assessment. This programme, it was hoped, would isolate surviving features dating to the prehistoric period, with the aim of providing data on near contemporary settlement and land-use. More recent land-use has had a tendency to remove many of the earlier elements with stones from prehistoric structures and boundaries being cleared and re-cycled in other structural forms. To identify and isolate these elements of the prehistoric landscape and to understand their distribution, a total detailed sites and monuments survey was required.

In 1991 an area in excess of 1 square kilometre was surveyed in detail by intensive field walking with some 260 sites being recorded. In a number of instances detailed conventional survey of buildings and earthworks took place as a supplement to this record. Sites or areas of archaeological potential were also investigated by geophysical survey. The data obtained from this integrated approach is being stored in a format which will be analysed by a 'Geographical Information System' where possible.

SHETLAND/WESTERN ISLES AREA

The excavation programme saw the investigation of one burnt mound complex at the head of Vadill of Garth which opens into Trowie Loch. This complex consisted of two burnt mound sites separated by a tidal creek. Both sites showed extensive damage from marine erosion, exposing archaeological deposits. These exposed sections formed the basis for the excavation area, with the straightening of the sections and removal of foreshore debris to reveal stratified deposits whose excavation formed the basis of the 1991 season.

The excavation of the smaller landward burnt mound, Mound A, saw the identification of a heating surface or area, and a clay lined pit, as well as a complex stratigraphic sequence of deposition. The much larger mound, Mound B, surviving as a tidal island, revealed tips of peat ash and burnt stone. A section was extended from this site across the tidal creek to Mound A. This confirmed the interpretation made upon the visible evidence that these were two separate mounds both of which appear to seal a peat deposit overlying a glacial derived mixed boulder clay.

Excavation of deposits adjacent to a second burnt mound exposed within the cut section of a drainage ditch associated with the Skellister road proved to be of modern date.

Two excavated sections were taken across prehistoric field boundaries, one of which contained evidence of a paleosol and arid cultivation.

Sponsors: Bradford University, British Academy, British Petroleum, RCAHMS, Shetland Amenity Trust, Society of Antiquaries (London), Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Warren Jepsons.

Clicksti Stanes, Longfield (Dunrossness parish) H Exton
Possible prehistoric domestic site

HU 385 158 This suboval structure is approximately 50 feet by 40 feet, with its probable entrance and general orientation towards the SE. It includes at least two chambers and the rough stone survives to an average height of 2.5 feet. Among the remains is a sandstone slab with a further height of 3.5 feet in the middle of the NW chamber.

Lumbister (Yell parish)

Prehistoric stone rows

HU 486 962 A setting of five parallel rows of 250 small boulders in all is to be found to the east of ruined croft buildings on a gently sloping grassy area in a region which is otherwise generally covered with a layer of peat. These rows, which run approximately from north-east to south-west, are on average 120 metres in length and 20 metres apart. The second row from the east is crossed obliquely by a shorter row 45 metres long. Fojut (1981) has reported previously on four of these rows.

240 distances between the centres of adjacent stones were measured, each to the nearest 2cm. The accurate orientation of this site remains to be determined.

Reference

Fojut, N (1981) *A Guide to Prehistoric Shetland*, p 56. The Shetland Times Ltd, Lerwick, Shetland.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

LEWIS

Kneep Headland (Uig parish)

T G Cowie

Burial, probably Viking

NB 100 365 In May 1991, the site of a burial of presumed Viking-age date was found by two teenagers in a blow-out on Kneep

headland, uphill from the find-spot of the rich female Viking burial discovered in 1979 (Welander, Batey and Cowie 1987). Although the skull area had been disturbed by erosion and at the time of discovery, the prompt reporting of this find permitted full recording of the grave. Excavation revealed the crouched burial of a child of about six years, which appears to have been deposited immediately behind a large rock in a shallow grave-pit scooped in a layer of wind-blown sand, representing the fossil subsoil of an old ground surface. In this case, the only artefacts likely to have been deposited with the burial were an amber bead and a stone pendant (Cowie 1991).

References

Cowie, T G (1991) 'The discovery of a child burial of probable Viking-age date on Kneep Headland, Lewis. 1991: preliminary report'. *Hebridean Naturalist*, 11 (1991), 31-34.

Welander, R D E, Batey, Colleen, and Cowie, T G (1987) 'A Viking burial from Kneep, Uig, Isle of Lewis', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 117 (1987), 149-74.

Sponsor: RMS.

Sandray (Sandray parish)

P Foster

Survey: Various monuments

Centred on NL 631 919 The coastal erosion survey of Sandray was completed in 1991, with 63 sites and monuments being recorded within the 50m coastal corridor. These included hut-circles, cairns, stone settings, standing stones, and blackhouses. The majority were not under threat from erosion, but two significant sites were threatened.

At NL 633 924 an oval house 7m by 5m with a smaller hut inserted over it is thought to be Iron Age, and is being actively eroded by wave action. At Sheader (NL 631 920) a tell-like mound, severely eroding, yielded evidence of nine stratified phases of occupation. The earliest is a large shell-midden with no visible artefact material, overlain by a stone-founded building. One or both phases may be associated with Neolithic pottery from the site. Sterile sand separates these levels from an Iron Age occupation, in turn overlain by two phases of medieval stone buildings. Further sand deposits are overlain by four phases of post-medieval buildings, the last of which is thought to be associated with the short-lived re-occupation of Sandray by some of the Vatersay raiders of 1908.

Sponsor: HS [2].

Kildonan (S Uist parish)

M Zvelebil

Iron Age round house and midden

NF 725 280 Excavation of the circular house and midden, begun in 1989, was completed. Four main phases of occupation were identified. The earliest occupation deposits were associated with a large circular pit, and produced pottery, bone and a flint core and two scrapers. The pottery is tentatively identified as middle or late Bronze Age. An almost sterile 50cm layer of sand separated this stratum from the main occupation phase represented by the remains of a circular house, 6.5m internal diameter, with remains of six radiating internal piers, and a 1.5m by 0.5m slab-lined hearth. Pottery from the occupation deposit suggests a later Iron Age date.

A smaller, 2.6m internal diameter, stone-based hut was subsequently built within the ruins of the aisled house.

Finally this was overlain by an extensive midden associated with cultivation of the machair. A plate-headed knee brooch and penannular brooch suggest a *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the underlying structures, around AD 250-400.

Sponsor: HS [2].

Brevig/Castlebay to Tangusdale (Barra parish)

K Branigan


Survey: Various monuments

From NL 6998 to NF 6400 The coastal erosion survey of Barra was commenced in 1991, with a 50m wide corridor of coastline running from Brevig (NL 693 985) through Castlebay to Tangusdale (NF 648 005).

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Between Brevig and Castlebay sites and monuments of any type and period were very few, and rarely threatened. An exception was a rectangular house and pen at NL 675 973, which may be the house built c1780 and occupied for about twenty years by Dermott O'Neill.

In contrast, the coast of the Tangaval peninsula was rich in sites and were recorded in the 50m corridor, of which only Dun Ban was previously known. Many of the sites were probably post-medieval, but apart from the Neolithic/EBA settlement site at Alt Christal there were three large round houses which are provisionally identified as probably of Iron Age date.

Sponsor: HS 

Maol Bhan, Berneray (Harris parish)

R McCullagh

Farm mound or midden

NF 918 835 Two mounds, measuring c20m diameter and 2m high within dunes at the edge of the machair. Although covered in coarse grass, dark soil, shell, bone and pottery was exposed in animal burrows. The pottery is hand-built and resembles Hebridean, prehistoric (possibly Iron Age) coarse wares.

OS and NMR records refer to a site grid referenced some 1,000m to the SW. The earliest record reports disturbed stonework and abundant midden material. A subsequent report (dated 1965 in the NMR) failed to locate the sites and infers that the sites have been lost to erosion.

The sites, here reported, are substantial, upstanding mounds and are visible from most vantage points overlooking the machair. It is most probable that they were incorrectly map referenced but it remains possible that here are two newly reported sites.

Loch Faoghail an Tuim (Uig parish) G R Curtis & M R Curtis

Possible kerb cairn or hut circle
NB 204 269 There is a sub-circular setting of 7 stones on edge set firmly into the ground, now under 20cm to 40cm of peat. The largest stone is 0.5m high. The internal dimensions are approximately 5.5m by 4.0m.

It is located on near-level ground on a gently sloping rock and heather ridge overlooking land on the shore of the loch.

The site was brought to our notice by Mr J Crawford of Garynahine.

Upper Breasclete (Uig parish)

Small kerb cairn

NB 2165 3595 There is a cairn with 4 almost continuous kerb stones set on edge and 3 other kerb stones enclosing a low mound of earth and small stones. The overall diameter is approximately 3.2m. It is situated on a local summit and overlooks the small valley behind the village of Breasclete.

It is located near the upper end of Croft No 26 and has a fence running through the middle of it. Mr M McLean permitted it to be surveyed.

Crulivig Island (Uig parish)

Possible burial cairn or platform with stone setting

NB 1705 3380 There is an extensive accumulation of stones forming a level platform with sides sloping down to the shore, and surmounted by 2 erect stones, 2 stones set on edge, and probably several fallen stones possibly forming a rectangle. Overall size of area is approximately 14m by 10m; of platform is 7.5m by 7.0m; and of rectangle is 4.1m by 4.6m.

It is located near the S tip of the island, on the W shore, above rock at high tide level. The island belongs to the village of Crulivig and is accessible on foot only at low spring tides.

Rubha Nan Sgarbh, Ensay (Harris parish)

Cup marks

NF 9794 8750 There is one cup mark, 13cm diameter, carved on the relatively smooth horizontal surface of a geological dyke running

SW NE through the western part of the headland. It is above the high tide level but within the splash zone.

There are 2 small cup marks on a vertical surface and 1 possible cup mark in a hollow surface within a few metres of the main cup.

'Olcote', Callanish (Uig parish)

Hearth with charcoal

NB 2176 3463 A concentration of charcoal including burnt branches and bark, and possibly a sherd of pottery was found within a setting of small stones probably forming a rough hearth, lying on stones of the glacial till and under a relict clay soil, over which lay 20cm of undisturbed peat, and a 27cm layer of cultivated soil.

The surrounding area had a scattering of charcoal fragments under the relict soil and a scattering of bark from small branches over the relict soil.

The materials, including samples for radiocarbon dating, are in the possession of the reporters.

Beannan Mor (Tolsta Chaolais) (Uig parish)

Probable burial cairn

NB 198 384 There is a mound of stones and grass, approximately 20m long in a NNW SSE direction and 11.7m wide, including tumble. It is considerably denuded and has a present height of 1.5m. There are possibly 2 kerb stones visible on the E side and some rock outcrops at the N end.

On top of the mound there are 3 semi-modern small hollows or ruined settings. Within a distance of 13.5m from the centre there are 3 settings some of which may be ruined shielings.

It is located on Tolsta Chaolais Common Grazings on the NNW sloping shoulder of Beannan Mor with old feannags nearby, and it overlooks Loch a' Bhaile and adjacent small fertile valleys.

It is shown as 'ruin' on the OS 6" map of 1853.

The site was brought to our notice by Mr and Mrs Ian Law of Tolsta Chaolais.

Totarol, Kirkibost, Great Bernera (Uig parish)

Burial cairn

NB 189 340 Adjacent to the kerb cairn reported (D&ES 1990, 49) there is a flat-topped mound of stones and grass, approximately 15m long including tumble in an EW direction and 6m wide. It is now about 1.4m high. At its W end it falls over steeply sloping ground and the tumble stones lie between natural rocks. Two or three larger stones on top and a small protruding ridge of rock may indicate the position of a burial.

It is located immediately W of, and slightly lower than, the kerb cairn, which it may touch. A field wall running up to the cairn is not shown on the 6" OS map of 1898 but does appear on the 1:10000 OS map. This suggests a late date for the robbing of stones.

Both cairns are on Croft No 18, belonging to Mr Norman Morrison.

Mol Ghibidil, Cnoc Glas Nan Corran, Callanish (Uig parish)

Hut circle, or platform

NB 2099 3420 There is a circular setting, approximately 8.6m internal diameter, within which there is a roughly level area made by cut and fill. There is a built-up stone bank less than 1m high on the downhill (NW) half of the perimeter.

It is located on the east side of a small valley which it overlooks, on sloping ground, from which peat has been cut leaving only thin grass and heather cover, below the north end of a small rock ridge to the east, and above a small stream to the west.

On its west side there is possibly a sub-circular setting, approximately 8m internal diameter, less well defined, lower than the hut circle and cut by it.

These were reported to us by Mr Simon Fraser, Callanish.

WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

Sgianaitt (Uig parish)

Graves of Clan Morrison

NB 208 369 There are 6 or 8 rough angular stones acting as headstones set in thick heather on rising ground known as 'the Slope of the Dead' a few metres W of a prominent cliff on the west side of Ceadraiseal Hill.

Each stone is set at the head of a low mound. They mark the graves of men of the Morrisons of Ness who were killed by the MacAulays of Uig during clan feuding.

This was reported by Mr Norman MacLeod of Tolsta Chaolais who recalls that there are also 3 graves some 100m further N. All these graves were much more obvious some 20 or 30 years ago.

St Kilda (Harris parish)

P A Schreiber

Surveys

NA 095 995 A short season of surveys was carried out on Hirta. Field surveys of structures west of Abhainn a Ghlinne Mhor in Gleann Mor, enclosures north of Abhainn Ruaival on Ruaival, structures north of enclosures in An Lag Bho'n Tuath were undertaken.

Geophysical surveys of putative sites of St Brianan's Church, St Columba's Church and the Ruaival enclosures.

Sponsors: University of Glasgow, National Trust for Scotland.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. National Archaeological Survey

Work on the new archaeological survey series continues apace. Two volumes, covering *South-east Perth* and *Upper Annandale and Eskdale* are in preparation. *South-east Perth* is due to go to press in early 1992 and will be published by HMSO later in 1992 or early 1993. Fieldwork in Annandale is nearing completion, with considerable numbers of hitherto unrecorded burnt mounds and prehistoric settlements recorded during the course of the year. The detailed survey of monuments in Eskdale, which complements the rapid survey undertaken by the Commission in 1980 (RCAHMS, *Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland*, No 12) has begun and will continue in 1992.

Lack of resources continues to preclude a full Ordnance Survey map revision programme, but fieldwork was undertaken on six 1:10,000 map sheets in Moray District and two in Clydesdale.

Three special surveys have been carried out in 1991. At Auchenlaich, immediately to the south of Callander, Lorna Main (Central Region Archaeologist) asked the Commission to survey a large mound which has now been identified as Scotland's largest long cairn (see elsewhere in this volume for a fuller description and plan). In June the Commission undertook a joint survey programme with the John Muir Trust on the Trust's estate at Li, Knoydart, and in September Historic Scotland commissioned a survey of part of the Cleaven Dyke in advance of tree-felling.

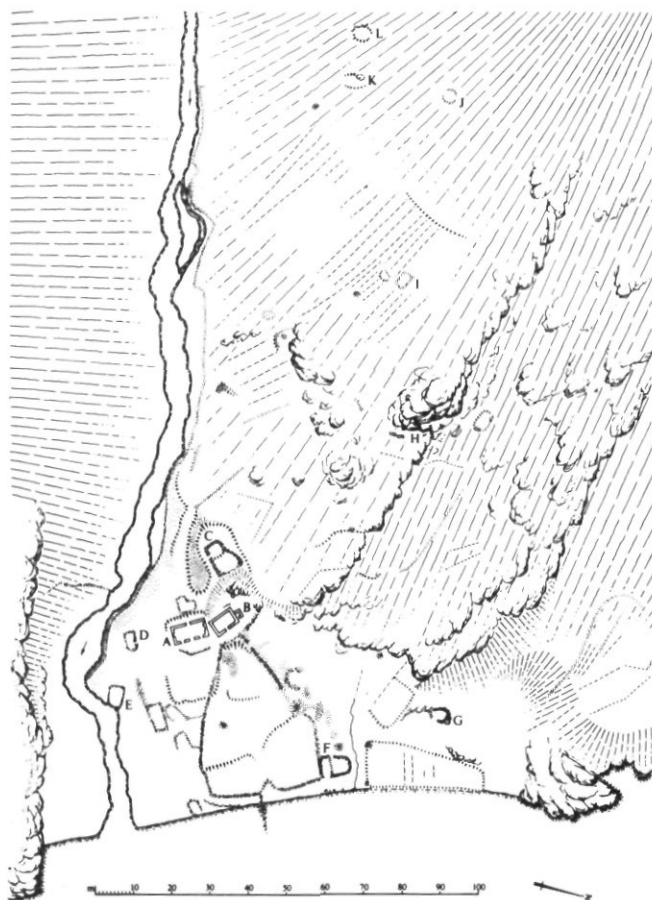


Fig 28. National Archaeological Survey. Pre-clearance landscape with farmstead, Glac nan Sgadan, Knoydart, Highland. (RCAHMS)

2. Aerial Survey

In contrast to the turbulent weather of early 1990, the January and

February of 1991 produced excellent snow-cover, accompanied for several days by clear calm weather, which allowed the recording of low earthwork sites under favourable conditions. Priority was given to the areas covered by the Commissions's National Archaeological and Afforestation Land Surveys, and flights were carried out in the Sidlaws (South-east Perth), Annandale and Eskdale, and Central Scotland; recording was also undertaken in the Borders, Fife and Lanarkshire. Reconnaissance designed to take advantage of the low light conditions took place in West Perthshire, concentrating on the farming landscape on the south side of Loch Tay, the coastlands of Easter Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, the Strath of Kildonan, and North Argyll and Ardnachurchan; this flight produced particularly fine photographs of the monuments of Lismore.

The wet weather of June and July led to a disappointing yield of cropmarks, with none appearing in the north and west of the country. However, the drier weather of late July and August did produce conditions more favourable for cropmark-formation, but the results had a pronounced southern and eastern distribution. New forts and settlements were recorded in East Lothian and Berwickshire, often showing as reversed markings.

Extensive recording of urban areas in Central Scotland has been undertaken, as well as survey in Fife, Inverness and Easter Ross linked to the architectural programme 'Townhouses and Tolbooths'. Industrial recording was concentrated on threatened sites, but the opportunity was taken on distant sorties to combine archaeological and industrial aims, and photograph, among other targets, harbours in Sutherland and Caithness, as well as aluminium smelters and their associated water pipelines in Inverness-shire.



Fig 29. Aerial Photographic Survey. Kinlochleven Aluminium Works, Lochaber, Highland; aerial view from NW. (RCAHMS)

3. Afforestation Land Survey

Strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation was undertaken in several regions during 1991. Projects initiated in 1990 were written up and the material incorporated into the NMRS (Watnish, Skye, Highland). The major survey areas from north to south include:

Strath of Kildonan, Sutherland, Highland

Some 95km² of Strath of Kildonan and the Strath na Frithe were surveyed between February and July 1991. Although well known for the Kilphedir broch, the hut-circles excavated by Fairhurst in the 1960s and the gold rush of 1869, the rolling moorland of Kildonan is littered with a vast suite of lesser known material, ranging from neolithic chambered tombs to townships cleared in 1816–17. The prehistoric material, impressive for its density, complexity and scale, includes various types and sizes of hut-circle (some with souterrains incorporated in the enclosing bank), as well as burnt mounds and field-systems.

Altyre, Forres, Moray, Grampian

An area of 100km² was surveyed between June and July 1991 to the south of Forres, on the east side of the River Findhorn. Intensive agricultural improvements and extensive afforestation have left little potential for discovery. Most of the unimproved land that does survive is covered in deep blanket peat at altitudes in excess of 350m and has produced no archaeological remains. Consequently, many

of the sites recorded are farms that were occupied, or depicted as ruins, on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map. However, four pre-improvement farmsteads survived in pockets, mostly dislocated from any associated land-use remains by improvement and afforestation. Of the wide range of prehistoric sites, recorded by the OS by the 1960s, many have now been engulfed in forestry, although some individual structures, such as hut-circles or large cairns, have been preserved in clearings. Only one 'intact' area of prehistoric landscape appears to have survived, discovered at Rochuln during heather-burning and notified to the Regional Archaeologist by the landowner; this was mapped in detail.

Cleish Hills, Dunfermline, Fife.

The survey of the Cleish Hills has been a long-term project which was initiated in 1989 and is now being drawn to a close. The work has been divided into two parts, one a transect across the western end of the Cleish Hills surveyed at 1:2,500, and the other a sweep along the entire range of hills locating sites at a scale of 1:10,000. The 1:2,500 transect has involved the examination of extensive areas of

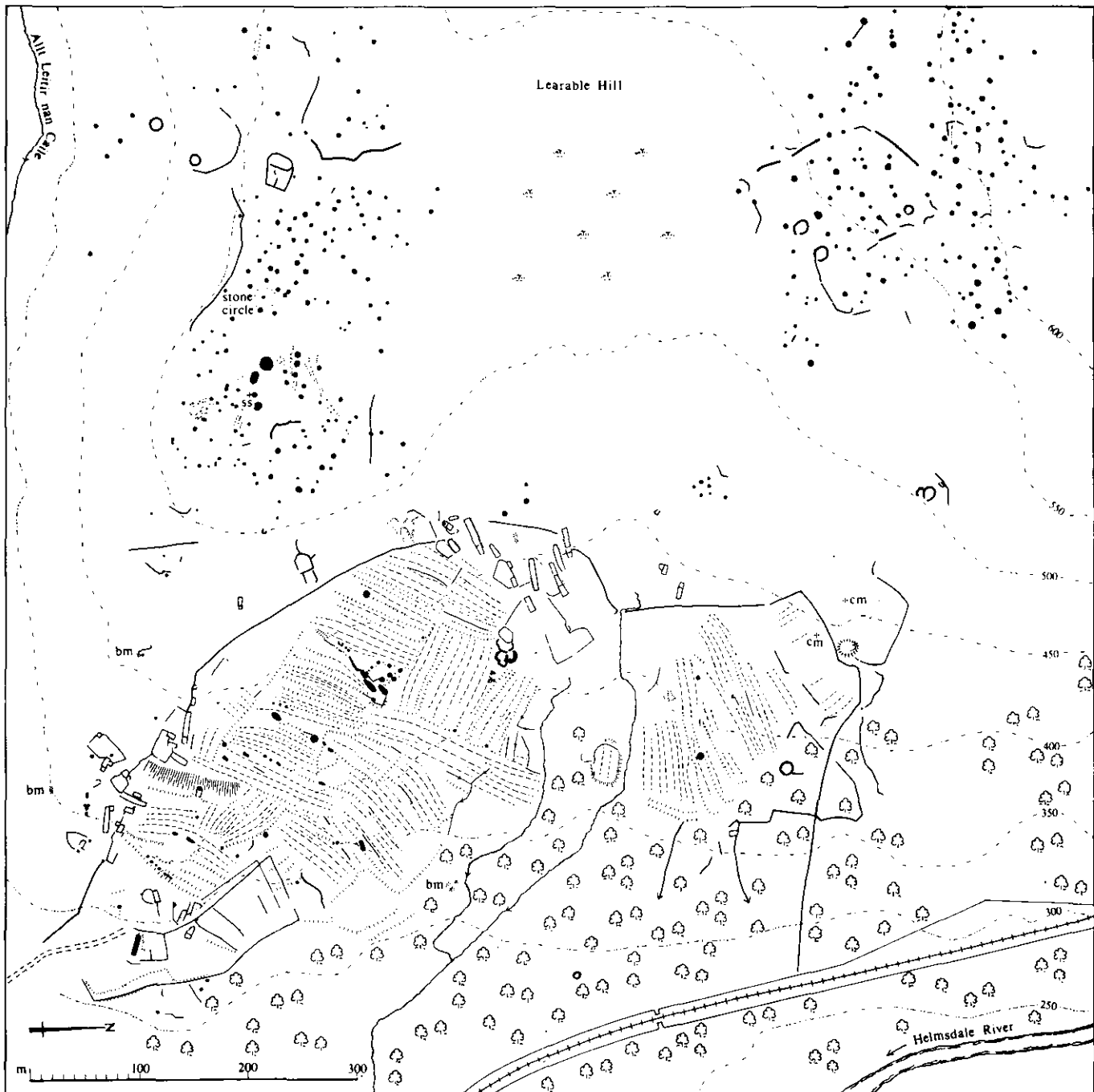


Fig 30. Afforestation Land Survey. Landscape survey at Learable Hill, Sutherland, Highland. (RCAHMS)

cultivation remains, including, on the lower ground, systems of broad reverse-S rigs of a sort that have been largely levelled across the rich farmland of eastern Scotland; higher up, there are systems of fields enclosed by turf banks. These field-systems and the farmsteads and settlement earthworks that occur around them offer considerable potential for pre-Improvement settlement studies. The 1:10,000 sweep has concentrated on the mining remains that are scattered along the southern fringes of the Cleish Hills. Initial impressions suggest a grim toll of the 19th- and 20th century mineheads and spoil tips, lost through demolition, opencast mining and land-reclamation schemes, but a small number of earlier mining sites has also been identified.

Central Scotland Woodlands

Initial reconnaissance and inspection of aerial photographs has identified areas of medieval and post-medieval land-use and settlement on the higher ground, at the fringes of recent agricultural improvements. Areas of relict industrial landscape have also been identified, although most seem to have been heavily disturbed through reworking and landscaping schemes.

Muirkirk, Cumnock and Doon Valley, Strathclyde

The first component of the Muirkirk survey was a 1:10,000 sweep of an area to the west of the village, carried out in the autumn of 1990. The results, in terms of the conventional archaeology, were disappointing, being largely blanketed in deep peat, while an early excavator had disturbed many of the known sites. Among the interesting sites that nevertheless came to light were two previously unrecorded tower-houses. The second component of the work, the 1:2,500 survey of industrial remains lying to the south of the village, was carried out between spring and autumn 1991. About 8km² have been recorded, revealing a complex pattern of industrial activity spanning 135 years and initiated by the establishment of an ironworks in the late 18th century; it is manifested by the remains of mining for coal, limestone and iron ore, interwoven with the embankments and cuttings of tramroads and railways. In amongst the spoil tips there are the ruins of a tarworks established by Lord Dundonald prior to the foundation of the ironworks and of interest for its connections with MacAdam of tarmac fame.

Southdean, Roxburgh, Borders

An area of about 25km² on the western extremities of the Cheviots is being surveyed at a scale of 1:2,500, with the help of a series of good quality vertical aerial photographs. Topographically, the area is dominated by the valley of the Jed Water (where Pont's map depicts a series of settlements) and the Carter Burn. Most of Pont's sites may be identified with structures on the ground (many appearing as farmsteads), situated in platformed enclosures and associated with unenclosed furlongs of broad rig; the latter are occasionally superseded by narrow rig within earthen banks.

Prehistoric remains recorded include several examples of cord-rig cultivation, a farmstead, and various enclosures (one palisaded) as well as the sites of timber houses.

Dalmacallan Forest, Nithsdale, Dumfries and Galloway

Survey of about 100km² is under way to the south of Moniaive; initial reconnaissance and some survey have produced a mass of remains typical of much of Galloway – groups of small cairns, field-systems and burnt mounds, sometimes in surprising densities: twenty-three burnt mounds occur in a single square kilometre on Sundaywell Moor. A previously unidentified type of roughly oval enclosure has also been recorded, measuring up to 18m by 15m within faced stony banks up to 3m thick. Concentrations of shielings, farmsteads and systems of globular fields comparable to those from the Gatehouse of Fleet area have also been noted.

BUILDINGS SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. Threatened Buildings and Industrial Surveys

During the period 1 October 1990 to 30 September 1991, 69 notifications of the granting of Listed Building Consent for demolition or part demolition, and 181 notifications of applications to demolish or partly demolish listed buildings, were received. Numerous notifications were also received concerning proposals to alter statutorily preserved buildings or demolish unlisted buildings of interest.

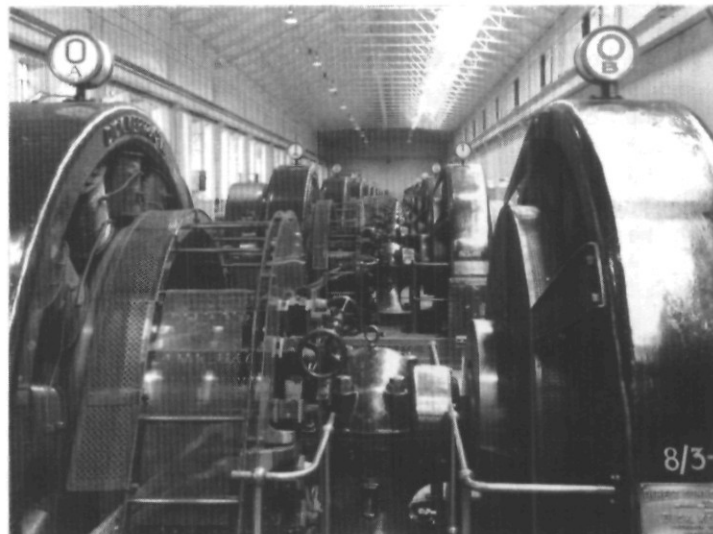


Fig 31. Industrial Survey. Power house, Kinlochleven Aluminium Works, Lochaber, Highland. (RCAHMS)

The total number of surveys carried out was 295, 109 of which were of industrial subjects. Among these were numerous strategic surveys of buildings under long-term threat, including hospitals, schools, public housing, co-operative stores, old shop fronts, and football stadia (notably Celtic Park, Glasgow). On the industrial side,

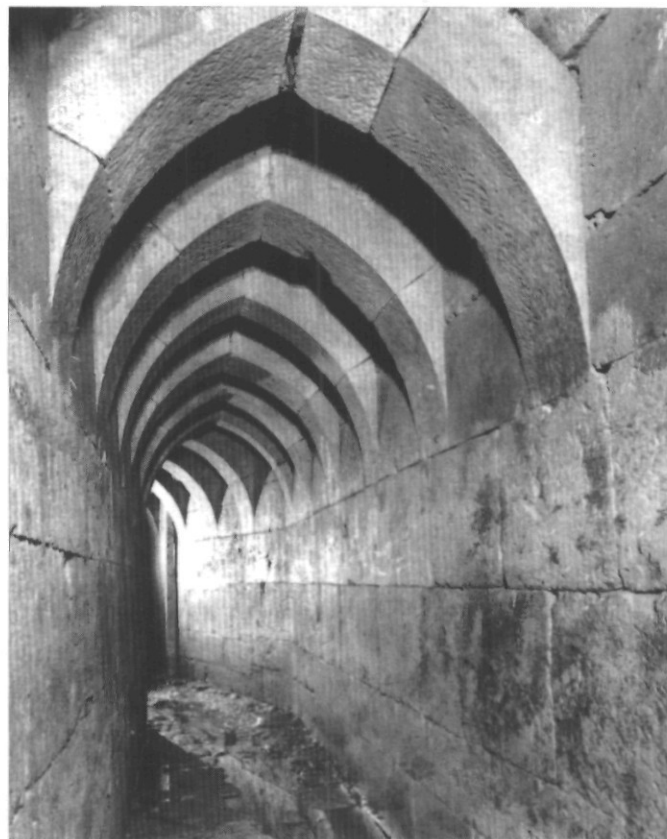


Fig 32. Threatened Buildings Survey. Medieval drain, Paisley Abbey, Renfrew, Strathclyde. (RCAHMS)

remaining steelworks are now being systematically surveyed, and a programme of recording agricultural buildings continues. Major industrial surveys have included Ardeer Blackpowder Works and Grandholm Works, Aberdeen; the aluminium works, housing and public buildings of Kinlochleven were photographed in detail. Emergency survey work included the Palace Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh, demolished after being gutted in a fire. A substantial proportion of aerial photography is also devoted to buildings under long-term threat, especially in the Glasgow area. Video recording has covered self-acting mules at Dangerfield Mill, Hawick, and the abortive demolition of multi-storey blocks at Niddrie Marischal, Edinburgh.

The surveys carried out during this period were as follows:

Borders

Bogend, Swinton, Egg-end boiler
 Duns, Chalkielaw Farm
 Gattonside Footbridge
 Gattonside House, Walled garden
 Hassendean Station
 Hawick, Wooden Estate, Chain bridge
 Kirk Yetholm, Blunty's Mill
 Kirkurd, West Mains
 Selkirk, High Street, County Hotel
 Stanhope House

Central

Alloa, Mill Road, Grey and Harrower's Mill
 Glen Lochay, Moirlanich Cottage
 Kinneil Colliery
 Milton of Buchanan, Buchanan Mill

Dumfries and Galloway

Brockwoodlees Farm
 Cummertrees House and Steading
 Cummertrees, Summerfield Farm, Horse mill
 Dalbeattie Royal Naval Armaments Depot
 Flish Bridge
 Isle of Whithorn, Boatbuilder's Yard
 Kirkcolm, Corsewall Lighthouse
 Minnigaff Mill
 Minnigaff, Cumloden Waulk Mill
 Old Luce, Auchmalg Farm
 Wanlockhead, Ore-processing plant

Fife

Aberdour, The Murrell, Kate Randall's Cottage
 Anstruther Easter, 11-13 East Shore Street, The Old Boatyard
 Anstruther Wester, 15 Esplanade
 Benarty House
 Benarty Steading
 Blair Mill
 Coaltown of Wemyss
 Culross, Low Causeway, Lord Elgin's Hospital
 Culross, St Mungo's Chapel
 Cupar, County Jail (former), William Watt Seed Merchants Offices
 Dunfermline, Pittencreiff Park, Dovecot
 Dunfermline, Pittencreiff Park, Statue of Andrew Carnegie
 Dunfermline, St Leonard's Church
 Dysart, Frances Colliery
 East Wemyss
 East Wemyss, Michael Colliery
 Kilconquhar, Lindsay Hall and Cottage
 Kirkcaldy, Dunnikier House Hotel
 Lawhead of Radernie, Sycamore Cottage
 Leslie, 20-21 The Green
 Leslie, 70 High Street, (building to rear)
 Markinch, Balbirnie Church
 Markinch, High Street, St Mark's Church

Newmills Old Bridge
 Newton of Wormiston, Rose Cottage
 Pitlessie, Priestfield Maltings
 Rosyth, HM Naval Base, Giant cantilever cranes (2)
 Tayport Harbour
 Tulliallan Castle
 West Wemyss

Grampian

Aberdeen, Grandholm Works, J & J Crombie Limited
 Aberdeen, King Street, Merkland Road, Pillar-box
 Aberdeen, Market Street, Central Market
 Aberdeen, Pittodrie Park Stadium
 Aberdeen, Pittodrie Street, Gallowhills Gas Holder
 Aberdeen, Powis Terrace, Cattle Market and Toll House
 Aberdeen, Skene Street Congregational Church
 Aberdeen, 4 Craibstone Street
 Aberdeen, 40 Bon Accord Terrace
 Aberdeen, 42 Bon Accord Street
 Garmouth Church
 Spitalburn Bridge

Highland

Ackergill Farm, Chimneys
 Ackergillshore Harbour
 Ackergillshore, Boat winch
 Applecross, Longbain, Thatched cottage
 Ardgay, Gruinards Lodge
 Ardtornish, Larachbeg, The Old Laundry
 Aultvaich, Cruck cottage
 Boleskine Burial Ground
 Calda House (Edderchalder House)
 Castletown Corn Mill
 Coul House Hotel
 Coulags Bridge
 Edderton, Old Parish Church
 Fodderty Cemetery, Willie Logan's Grave
 Invergordon, Boatbuilder's Yard
 Inverness, Church Street, Town Guide Illuminated Map
 Inverness, 41-3 Castle Street
 Kildary, Scotsburn House, Cast-iron fence posts
 Kinlochbervie Church (Free Presbyterian)
 Kinlochbervie Manse
 Kinlochbervie, Pier House
 Kinlochleven Aluminium Works
 Kinlochleven, Concrete pier
 Kinlochleven, Concrete viaduct
 Kinlochleven, Foyers Rd, Appin Rd, Leven Rd, Glendale Rd, Housing
 Kinlochleven, New road bridge
 Kinlochleven, Riverside Road, Lochaber Road, Housing
 Kinlochleven, Secondary School
 Kinlochleven, Wade's Road, Lovat Road, Housing
 Kinlochleven, Works Hostel
 Kirkhill, Canal
 Kishorn, Courthill Episcopal Chapel
 Kishorn, Courthill House
 Kylesku Bridge
 Plockton, Church of Scotland
 Scarferry, Boatbuilder's Yard
 Scrabster, Boatbuilder's Yard
 Strathpeffer, Kinnetas Road, Grain Store
 Thurso, 22-24 Manson's Lane, 23 Riverside Place
 Tulloch Castle Folly
 Waterloo Farm, Silo
 Wick, Stirkoke House, Generator
 Wick, Stirkoke Mains

Lothian

Bathgate, Balmuir Road, Ballencreeff Mill
Broxburn, Rashierig Road, Kirkhill Primary School
Dalkeith, Old Edinburgh Road, West Church
Dunbar, Boatbuilder's Yard
Dunbar, Lamer Street Depot
Duntarvie Castle
Edinburgh, Albert Road, Reinforced concrete silo tower
Edinburgh, Beaverhall Road, Powderhall Stadium
Edinburgh, Breadalbane Street, Bonnington Bond
Edinburgh, Chancelot and Caledonia Mills
Edinburgh, East Newington Place, Hutton's Timber Yard
Edinburgh, High Street, St Giles' Cathedral
Edinburgh, London Road Foundry
Edinburgh, Morningside Parish Church
Edinburgh, Newhaven, Bonnington Mill
Edinburgh, Nicolson Street, Royal College of Surgeons, Congress Hall
Edinburgh, Old St Andrew's House, Boilers
Edinburgh, Old St Andrew's House, Diesel alternator set
Edinburgh, Princes Street Gardens, Iron footbridges
Edinburgh, Princes Street, Palace Hotel
Edinburgh, South College Church
Edinburgh, The Drum, Gilmerton
Edinburgh, Westburn Gardens, Wester Hailes, Block 6, flat 36, mural painting
Edinburgh, 122–130 Morningside Road
Edinburgh, 15 Blacket Place
Edinburgh, 27–9 Maritime Street, Leith
Edinburgh, 33 Raeburn Place
Edinburgh, 34B Haddington Place
Edinburgh, 39–41 George Street
Edinburgh, 4 Junction Place
Edinburgh, 54–6 Melville Street
Edinburgh, 69 York Place
Edinburgh, 7–8 Hunter Square, 1–7 Blair Street
Edinburgh, 77 Promenade, Portobello
Edinburgh, 78 Dundas Street
Edinburgh, 94–6 Grassmarket
Esperston Lime Kilns
Haddington, 37–41 Market Street
Haddington, 37–41 Market Street, Fortune Avenue, Remains of Enclosing walls of medieval ngs
Haddington, 91 High Street, The George Hotel
Kellerstain House
Linlithgow, Cauldhame Farm
Linlithgow, High Street/The Vennel/West Port, Housing Development
Linlithgow, High Street, Central Redevelopment
Linlithgow, 88–94 High Street, Victoria Hall
Linlithgow, 9–17, 19–21 High Street, St Michael's Hotel
Newbattle, 20 Abbey Road, The Sun Inn
Preston Mill
Temple, 2 Temple Village, The Manse
Tranent, Edinburgh Road, Bankpark House
Tynninghame, Gardener's Cottage

Strathclyde

Ardeer, Nobel's Explosives Factory, Blackpowder Works
Ardrossan, 11 South Crescent Road, Kilmeny Hotel
Ardrossan, 86 Eglinton Road, Seafeld Residential School
Auchencloigh Castle
Auchinleck, 159 Main Street, Broadway Cafe
Auchinloch, First Avenue, MOT School sign
Ayr, Old Parish Church
Ayr, 21 South Harbour Street
Ayr, 230 High Street, Tam O'Shanter Museum
Ayr, 3 Barns Street
Ayr, 41–5 High Street

Beith, 18–20, 20A Main Street
Bellshill, Clydesdale Tube Works
Cambusnethan Priory
Campbeltown, Benmore Distillery
Campbeltown, Gas Works
Campbeltown, Glebe Street, Campbeltown Distillery
Campbeltown, Glebe Street, Duty Free Warehouse No. 1
Campbeltown, Glebe Street, Glennevis Distillery
Campbeltown, Glebe Street, Rieclachan Distillery
Campbeltown, Glebe Street, Springbank Distillery
Campbeltown, Glengyle Distillery
Campbeltown, Glenscotia Distillery
Campbeltown, Hall Street, The Picture House
Campbeltown, Jaeger Tailoring Factory
Campbeltown, Lochend Bond
Campbeltown, Lochhead Distillery
Campbeltown, Millknowe Road, Hazelburn Distillery
Campbeltown, Parliament Place, Housing Estate
Carluke, Carnwath Road, Douglas Hall
Clydebank, Clydebank Shipbuilding Yard, Giant cantilever crane
Coatbridge, 31 Muirhall Street
Connel Bridge
Craig House
Crawford Railway Viaduct
Creagan Viaduct
Crosshill, 45 Dalhowan Street
Crosshouse Hospital
Culzean Castle, Gas House
Cumbernauld House,
Cumbernauld Wardpark, Wynford Road, Lock-keeper's cottage
Dumfries House, Saw Mill
Dundonald, Aircraft hangar
Dunlop, Hapland Mill
Eaglesham, Cheapside Street, The Manse
Fenwick, 23 Main Street
Galston, Bridge Street, Galston Co-operative Society footwear shop
Glasgow, Albert Road, Crosshill Railway Station
Glasgow, Balmore Road, Lambhill Cemetery
Glasgow, Barclay Curle Shipyard, Giant cantilever crane
Glasgow, Bearsden Road, 'Early Warning Siren', Painted sign
Glasgow, Kerrydale Road, Janefield Street, Celtic Park Football Stadium
Glasgow, Lainshaw Drive, Linn Crematorium
Glasgow, Newbold Avenue, Colston School
Glasgow, Old Rutherglen Road, Hutchesontown Parish Church
Glasgow, Stobcross Quay, Giant cantilever crane
Glasgow, Tabernacle Street, Cambuslang Public School
Glasgow, Wallace Street, Fire Station
Glasgow, 1 Sydenham Road
Glasgow, 1048 Govan Road, Kvaerner Govan, Giant cantilever crane
Glasgow, 106–22, 142 Trongate, 3–69 Candleriggs, 5–33 Wilson Street
Glasgow, 1088 Tollcross Road, Tollcross Central Church
Glasgow, 117–23 West Regent Street
Glasgow, 129–33 St Vincent Street
Glasgow, 132–50 Hill Street, Beatson Hospital Annexe
Glasgow, 15–17 Derby Street
Glasgow, 16 Algie Street, Langside Hill Church,
Glasgow, 183 Main Street, Rutherglen
Glasgow, 20–21 Woodside Place
Glasgow, 217–19 St Vincent Street
Glasgow, 22 Herbert Street
Glasgow, 24 Newton Place
Glasgow, 246–56 West George Street
Glasgow, 287–9 Alexandra Parade, Electricity sub-station
Glasgow, 452 Cathcart Road, Bendix Auto Laundrette
Glasgow, 66–72 James Watt Street
Glasgow, 94–106 Otago Street

Glasgow, 96, 102–4 St Vincent Street, 26–8 Renfield Street
 Greenock, Cathcart Square, Drinking-fountain
 Greenock, James Watt Dock, Giant cantilever crane
 Greenock, 10 William Street
 Greenock, 9–13 William Street
 Hamilton, Barncluith Primary School
 Hamilton, John Ogilvie High School
 Helensburgh, 4 Munro Drive West, Brantonwoode
 Kilmarnock, Bellfield Housing
 Kilmarnock, Onthank Housing
 Kilmarnock, Shortlees Housing
 Kilmarnock, Shortlees Nursery and Primary School
 Kilmarnock, 8–12 John Finnie Street
 Lanark, Mousebank Road, Ridge Park Home
 Lanark, St Mary's Roman Catholic Church
 Leadhills, Risping Cleugh Viaduct
 Lochwinnoch, 16 Johnshill
 Mull, Tobermory, East Brae, Ledaig distillery
 New Cumnock Kirk
 New Cumnock, Bank Special School
 New Cumnock, St Margaret's (RC) Primary School
 New Lanark, Mills 1, 2 and 3
 Newmilns, Lanfine House West Lodge
 Newmilns, 25–35 Main Street
 Newmilns, 58–66 Main Street
 Newmilns, 79 Main Street, Rex Cinema
 Ochiltree, Old Lugar Bridge
 Paisley Abbey, Medieval Drain
 Paisley, Amochrie Primary School
 Paisley, Glen Street, Former North Church
 Paisley, Gleniffer High School
 Paisley, High Street, New Street, Weighhouse Close
 Paisley, Nethercraigs Development
 Paisley, St Aelred's (RC) High School
 Paisley, Stanely Green High School
 Paisley, 1 Glasgow Road
 Paisley, 2 County Place, Kirkwood's Fishmonger
 Paisley, 25–9 Causeyside Street, Paisley Co-operative Society Store
 Paisley, 38 Ferguslie
 Port Glasgow, Barr's Brae, Roseyard
 Saltcoats, 72 Hamilton Street, Melbourne Cafe
 Tannochside, Old Edinburgh Road, Caterpillar Tractor Company Limited

Tayside

Ballechin, Ballyanach Farm
 Blackford, Moray Street, Gleneagles Maltings
 Crieff, James Square, Town Guide, Illuminated map
 Dundee, Bank Street, D C Thomson Limited, Printing presses
 Dundee, Lochee, Pitalpin House
 Dundee, Lochee, Pitalpin Street, Pitalpin Works
 Dundee, St Mary's Tower, Medieval sculptured stones
 Errol, The Grange, Gourdiehill House
 Kinnaird, Balmacneil East Farmhouse
 Montrose, 83–7 High Street
 Perth, South Methven Street, St Paul's Church
 Perth, 53 King Street

Western Isles Islands Area

Grimsay, Scotvein, Boatbuilder's Yard
 South Uist, Howmore, Watermill

2. Topographic and Thematic Survey

Inventory of Argyll

The seventh and final volume of the Argyll *Inventory* is due for publication early in 1992. It covers the Early Christian, medieval and later monuments in Mid Argyll and Cowal (prehistoric and early

historic sites were published in *Argyll* 6, 1988). Notable monuments include Castle Sween, Carnassarie and Carrick Castles; Inveraray Castle, estate and town; and the numerous Early Christian and medieval carved stones of Knapdale and the Kilmartin area.



Fig.33. Inventory Survey, *Argyll* (vol 7). Pillar-stone bearing marigold and equal-armed crosses, Cladh a' Bhile, Ellary, Mid Argyll, probably of early 5th-century date. (RCAHMS)

District Photographic Survey

Field survey work in Cumbernauld, Monklands and Motherwell Districts was completed, and the survey of Aberdeen was commenced. The *Tenements and Towers* exhibition was shown at the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, Edinburgh, and at the Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow. A book containing material drawn from the DPS of Dundee (surveyed 1989), and from

the NMRS collections, was prepared, and, it is hoped, will be published in 1992; an exhibition on a similar theme was mounted in the McManus Galleries, Dundee, to coincide with the City's 1991 octocentenary celebrations.

Thematic Survey

Work continued on the Brick, Tile and Fireclay publication; the volume *Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560–1830* is now well advanced, and preparatory work on Schools, West Highland Early Medieval Sculpture, and the Catalogue of Industrial Records 1985–91, is under way.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

The accessions of historical and modern collections continue to grow in both extent and variety.

Drawings of Taymouth Castle, Perth and Kinross District, fill a gap in the Record's collections since the original designs from which they were copied in the 1850s have been lost. A set of sketchbooks kept by Sir Robert Lorimer and made between 1888 and 1927 provides new insights into Lorimer's work, and throws fresh light on his professional life. The sketch books were presented to the RIAS and deposited in the NMRS.

The most unusual purchase is an engraved copper plate of the elevation design for the Infirmary, Edinburgh, by William Adam, published in *Vitruvius Scoticus*, but seen here in miniature. It seems likely that it was prepared for the labels on the collection boxes used by the Infirmary to collect charitable donations.

The NMRS is particularly grateful to the National Art Collections Fund and the Lindsay Trust for generous grants towards the purchase of a watercolour drawing of a design for St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, by Peddie and Kinnear, 1872. It was one of six designs by different architects submitted by invitation to the Trustees of the Walker Trust, who favoured the design by Sir G Gilbert Scott.

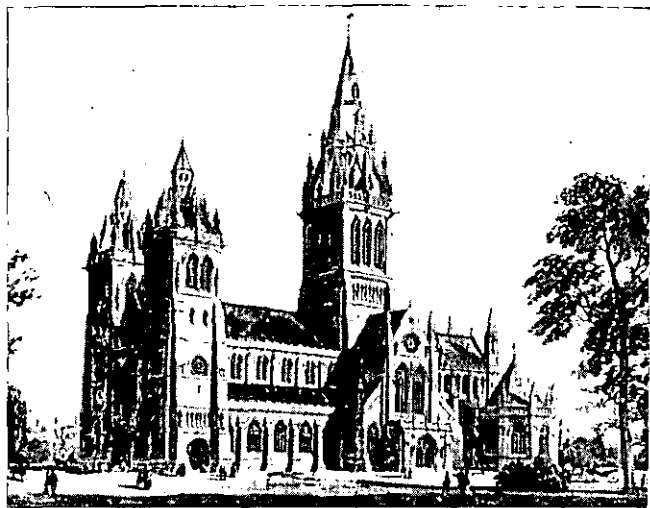


Fig 34. NMRS Accessions. St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh: competition design by Peddie and Kinnear, 1872. (RCAHMS)

The collection of manuscript notes, newspaper-cutting books, negatives and slides illustrating the work of Ludovic Mann has been presented to the Record by Mrs G Applebey and Mr G Applebey. This varied collection will form an important part of any study of Scottish archaeology of the first half of this century.

PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC

Prehistoric and Roman

Thirteen volumes of newspaper cuttings, drawings and notes illustrating contemporary events and people, collected by Ludovic Mann. (Mrs G Applebey)

Report of an archaeological excavation of a coastal section at East Wemyss, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, carried out for Fife Regional Council, Glasgow, per Dr S Driscoll.

Report of the M74 (Elvanfoot Bridge: Roman Road) by Keith Speller, 1990.

Report, photographs and colour slides of consolidation work at Dunbeath broch, Caithness District, Highland Region, by I Banks, 1990.

Report of the excavations of the Roman Road at Lurg Moor, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by A Pollard and N Oliver, 1991.

Interim Reports of the excavations of the cropmark enclosure at Uppercleuch, Annandale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Terry, 1991.

Statement of the Archaeological Assessment at Drumoig, North East Fife District, Fife Region, 1991.

Report of the excavation of a possible enclosed cremation cemetery at Wildshaw Burn, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1991, by A Leslie. (Archaeology Projects, Glasgow)

Reports of short notice forestry surveys at Auchmannoch Muir, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, 1991/7, and the Gall Boreland, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1991/8, by A Dunwell. (Dr I Armit)

Report, notes, resistivity survey notes and negatives of the excavation at Dalmore Farm, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by D Reed, 1985. (Mr P Ashmore)

Report with dyeline copy of a plan of a survey of the souterrain at Barns of Airlie, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1989. (Association for Certificated Field Archaeologists)

Reports, photocopies of plans and colour prints of a section across the Antonine Ditch, in Callendar Park, and excavation of the Antonine Wall at West Burn, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1989. (Mr G B Bailey)

Reports, negatives and photographs of a south western henge re-discovered at Picts Knowe, Troqueer, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by G J Barclay and N Fojut, 1991.

Report and colour slides of the re-erection of a standing stone at Peterhead Farm, Gleneagles, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1990.

Report, photographs and colour prints, correspondence and draft reports of the excavation of an enclosure at Waulkmill, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay and M Tolan, 1987.

Report of the excavations on the Antonine Wall at 15 Arnohill, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1990. (Mr G J Barclay)

Unedited text of *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1990. (Dr C Batey)

Report describing possible astronomical alignments from NS 8825 2717 Wildshaw Burn stone circle, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by R Ebdon, 1991. (Biggar Museum Trust)

Handbook for the 1991 Ancient Monument Board's tour of Caithness and Sutherland Districts, Highland Region, 1991. (Dr D J Breeze)

Newsletter of the National Museums of Scotland titled *Reclaiming the Romans: the Newstead Project*. (Ms M Brown)

Field notes for three sites in Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, and Berwick District, Borders Region, by R C Callander and J Murray, April/May 1991. (Mr R C Callander)

Reports of short notice forestry surveys undertaken at Glenquicken Moor, Wigtown District, by A Sangster, 1990, and Townfoot, Nithsdale District, by A Dunwell, 1990, Dumfries and Galloway Region; Auchan Longford, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1990; Dess, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, 1991, and Cambusmore and Braes of Greenock, Callander, Stirling District, Central Region, 1991; Sannox, Cunninghame

District, Strathclyde Region, by J Hamilton, 1991; and Glenskible, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by P McKeague, 1991; Moorbrock, Manquhill, Carrock and Blackmark areas, Stewartry District, and Craigenvey, Loch Urr, Dunscore, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by A Sangster and P McKeague, 1990; Rome Hill and Mossy Dod, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by A Dunwell, 1991; Breda Estate, Gordon District, 1991; Glengarnock Estate, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, and Blair, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1991, by J Hamilton, and Blackclachrie, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, by P McKeague, 1991. (Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Notes, correspondence, plans, and photographs of excavations undertaken at sites throughout Scotland including Pitnacree, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1964, Culbin Sands, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1970, Kilmelfort Cave, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1956. (Prof J M Coles)

Sixth interim report on the excavations at Barhobble, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1984–90. (W F Cormack)

Ordnance Survey Archaeology Branch visitor book 1958–83. (Mr J Davidson)

Catalogue of aerial photographs, 1990. (Mr J Dent)

Report on area to be afforested by the Forestry Commission at Dornoch, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by J Harden and J Wordsworth, 1990.

Report on areas to be afforested at Munsary, and Rhanacoil Croft, Caithness District, Highland Region, by J Harden and D Harvey, 1990. (Ms Jill Harden)

Report, drawings and notebooks of the excavations of the stone circles at Machrie Moor, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by A Burl, 1978–9, and A Haggarty, 1985–6. (Mrs A Haggarty)

Report on sites discovered during fieldwork in Highland Region, 1990

Report of an archaeological field survey of an area to be afforested at Kintradwell, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by J Harden, July 1991. (Dr R Hingley)

Preliminary report on the field season at the Roman fort at Newstead, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, 1990. (Dr R F Jones)

Photocopies of correspondence, newspaper cuttings and photographs relating to the discovery of cists and skeletal remains at Golspie, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1956; letter, notes and sketch of a burial at Portgower, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1960. (Miss D Low)

Report and photocopy of a plan of an archaeological survey of an area of proposed afforestation at Kilmorie, Strath, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1990. (Mr R Miket)

Catalogue of aerial photographs and colour slides 1984–89. (Dr C Martin)

Reports, context sheets, photographs, negatives, colour slides and drawings of the excavation of a souterrain at Cyderhall, Sutherland District, Highland Region by R W Pollock, 1987–88. (Mr R W Pollock)

Reports, plans, photographs and maps of an investigation of cropmarks revealed on aerial photographs at Inveravon, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1990. (Mr L Potter)

Interim report on field research at Easter Kinnear, North East Fife, Fife Region, and report of the excavation by S T Driscoll, 1989–90. (Scottish Field School of Archaeology)

Report of the excavation of a standing stone at Boydstone Road, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by H Adamson and D Gallagher, 1973. (Mrs M Seddon)

Aerial flight log for 24.6.91. (Mr I G Shepherd)

Report and correspondence relating to the discovery of a cave at Craigneuk, Benderloch, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and an Interim report *Mid Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey, No. 1*, 1985. (Dr C Smith)

Report *Bunessan Fieldwork Investigation* and photographs of a British Petroleum funded enquiry into the remains at Cnoc an-Suidhe, Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1990, by Ms E Gilfillan. (University of St Andrews Students Archaeological Society)

Draft working reports and discs of the survey and excavation at Birsay Bay and Brough of Deerness, Orkney, and negatives used for publication 1976–82. (VESARP)

Copies of record cards for various sites on Shetland. (Ms V Turner)
Interim report *Upper Clydesdale Through the Ages* prepared for work on the M74, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, 1991. (Mr T Ward)

Report on the archaeological assessment of ring ditch enclosure and associated features at Balloan Park, Inverness District, Highland Region. (J Wordsworth)

Aerial photography log for North-east Fife Archaeological Service, 1990. (Mr P A Yeoman)

Medieval and Later

Report and photograph of the trial trenching on the south side of the walled garden at Aberdour Castle, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, July 1987. (Mrs C A Appleby)

Report of the archaeological survey and excavations at Souleseat Abbey, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by J Downes, 1991. (Archaeology Projects, Glasgow)

Casenotes researched and written for the Scottish Georgian Society on Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest by Colin McWilliam, 1960s. (Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland per Mrs M Gilfillan)

Site description with plans of shieling sites at Auchengaich Burn, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, 1987. (Association for Certificated Field Archaeologists)

18th century notebook containing notes by James Dundas on canal building in Scotland. (Mr D J Black)

Report of the rapid survey of archaeological sites within an environmentally sensitive area in Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by P McKeague, 1991. (Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Dissertation submitted for the degree of History of Art, University of Edinburgh, on *Colstoun: An examination of the Architectural Development of a Scottish House over five centuries* by Simon Green, 1985. (Mr S Green)

Scott Morton papers relating to the family of architectural woodworkers founded by William Scott Morton (1840–1903). Letterbooks, miscellaneous loose photographs, trade literature, and a sample of Tynecastle canvas used as a dish cloth. Private letter books from 1889–1924 kept by William Scott Morton, Architectural Woodworker. A Tynecastle Tapestry catalogue with a wallpaper sample, 1883, Tynecastle Modelled Canvas Catalogue, 1887, and an original piece of Tynecastle Linen for Tapestry. (Mrs Elspeth Hardie)

Interim Report and photocopies of plans of the excavation at Castle Sween, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J Triscott, 1989 and by G Ewart, 1990. (Historic Scotland)

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of St Andrews, on *The Life and Work of Sir Robert Rowand Anderson (1834–1921)* by Sam McKinstry, 1987. (Dr S McKinstry)

Lecture notes, photographs, slides, student drawings and published articles relating to the work of Colin McWilliam (1928–89). (Mrs C McWilliam)

Research notes on Robert Forrest, sculptor, (1790–1852). (Mr J Munro)

Interim report of the excavations at Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by John Lewis, 1991, with lists of photographs, drawings and finds. (Dr D Pringle)

Report on trial trenching at Bothwell Castle, Hamilton District, Strathclyde Region, by J Cannell, 1988. (Dr D Pringle)

Trade pattern book of frame designs by 'RS', c1880. Printed by Thomas Bean & Son, London. (Purchased)

Photocopy of typescript of research into mines and quarries of the West Linton area, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by Susan Oakes, 1979–81. (Purchased)

Genealogical Notes on William Elliot, architect, 1761–), 1991. (Mrs K W Stewart)

Final report and publication drawings of the Burgh Survey of Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region. (SUAT)

Thesis submitted for the degree of BA Sculpture, Edinburgh College of Art, on *Mastermasonry and the Development of the 16th/early 17th century in the Moray area*, by Gary T Webster, 1991. (Mr G Webster)

Report on the archaeological potential of the Camusrory Estate, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by C Wickham-Jones, 1991. (Ms C Wickham-Jones)

Report, plan and colour prints of a survey of a deserted settlement at Savary, Morvern, Lochaber District, Highland Region, 1991. (Mr J Wordsworth)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

Notebooks from the excavations at Lochend Loch crannog 1931–2, Monklands District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr P Young)

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

Drawings, glass plates, slides and papers relating to the research work and excavations of Ludovic Mann (d 1955). (Mrs G Applebey)

Copy of a reconstruction drawing of a crannog by Alan R Braby drawn for the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, 1991. (Ms B Andrian)

Archives from the excavations of an earthwork and bank at Marygoldhill Plantation, Berwick District, Borders Region, 1983. Natural features at Balnacarron House, North East Fife, Fife Region, 1987; earthwork at Cnoc a' Chaisteil, Ainess, Ross & Cromarty District, Highland Region, 1983; cists and palisaded enclosure at Dryburn Bridge, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1978–79; duns at Aldclune, 1980, and a cist and comdrying kiln at Abercairney, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1983–84; cists and food vessel at Tayvallich, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1984; cropmark complex at the High Technology Park, Dundee, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, 1984; fort at Tailburn, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1987; pit alignment at Eskbank, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1982, and burnt mounds in Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1987. (Archaeology Operations and Conservation)

Drawings, negatives, context sheets, shell report, soil/geomorphology report, list of plans and photographs of the excavation on the foreshore at East Wemyss, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1990–91 per Mrs M Seddon. (Archaeology Projects, Glasgow)

Plans, negatives, colour slides, contact prints, site registers, context sheets, notebooks and administrative documentation of the excavation at The Howe, Orkney, 1978–82. (Mrs B Ballin-Smith)

Interim report, notes, negatives, colour slides and correspondence of the excavation of a long mortuary enclosure at Inchtuthil, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay and G S Maxwell, 1989. (Mr G J Barclay)

Drawings prepared for publication of the excavation of the enclosure of North Mains, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay and M Tolan, 1987. (Mr G J Barclay)

Copies of survey drawings of short notice forestry surveys at Glen Sannox, Arran, Cunninghame District, and Blackclachrie, Barr, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1991. (Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

Two OS maps (with original covers) of a fifth edition 'one inch' map for Taunton and Minehead, and a quarter inch map fourth edition for Glasgow and the Middle West. (Miss C H Cruft)

Interim reports, site notebooks, specialist reports, drawings of the excavation at Carn Liath broch, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1986–87, including negatives and photographs of the pre-excavation survey by Dr J X W P Corcoran, 1972. (Miss P Love)

Dyeline drawing of a series of cairns at Fall Kneesend, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1990. (Mr T Ward)

Archives from the excavations of the cists and barrow at Barns Farm, Dalgety, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1973; unenclosed settlement at Dalladies, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, 1971–72, and souterrain at Newmill, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1978. (Dr T Watkins)

Medieval and Later

Rubbing of a stone in the northern corner of the interior east wall of Garvald Church, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1990. (Mrs Anderson)

Plans, negatives, photographs, colour slides, site book and computer discs of the excavation at Balblair chapel, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by D Reed, 1985. (Mr P Ashmore)

Plans, photographs and colour slides of the survey and excavation at Freswick Links and Castle, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1980–82. (Dr C Batey)

Original location maps for the survey of archaeological sites within Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1991. (Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, per Dr N Fojut)

Photographs of drawings of the West Bow, by Louise Rayner (1832–1924), Canongate by Hanslip Fletcher (1874–1955), 1910, and Princes Street Gardens, by James Douglas (1858–1911) showing the Fountain, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and Dumbarton, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by Edmund John Newan, 1869. (Christie Manson and Woods)

Photocopies of floor plans and garden plans for Windyridge, 3 Park Road, Bishopriggs, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, drawn by James McKechnie, 1930s amended 1940s per Mr A Forsyth. (Mrs M G Forsyth)

Folio scrapbook of loose sheets dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, watercolours of flowers, tracings of architectural woodwork and fabric/wallpaper designs relating to the work of Scott Morton and Co, architectural woodworkers. (Mrs. Elspeth Hardie)

Eight large photographic copies of plans, elevations and section showing alterations to Sorn Parish Church, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, by Honeyman Jack and Robertson, 1982. (Historic Scotland)

Dyeline copies of a survey of the stables at Ackergill Tower, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1991. (The Leet Rodgers Practice)

Measured survey and reconstruction drawing of St Peter's Church, Thurso, Caithness District, Highland Region, by James Grieve, 1900–4. (Ms Lindall Leet)

Office drawings and archive of Moira and Moira (Richard E Moira and Betty L C Moira), dating from the 1930s to the present day, and including student designs and drawings made during training at the Architectural Association, and drawings for leisure facilities and housing projects. Photographs and colour slides of landscape work carried out by Betty Moira, models and set squares. (Per Miss H H Lowe)

Three large photographic copies of floor plans of Taymouth Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, surveyed by Lewis E Travers, 1952. (Mr A MacTaggart per Professor J Dunbar-Nasmith)

Measured survey of Barr Castle, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, by Noad and Wallace per Historic Scotland. (Noad & Wallace)

Watercolour drawing of St Mary's Church, Haddington, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by R W Billings, before 1845. (Notman Family)

Exhibition drawing in its original frame of a design for tenements and shops in West Calder, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by J Graham Fairley (d. 1934). (Purchased)

Exhibition drawing in gouache of two houses at Camus Avenue, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, designed by W Leslie Roworth, ARIBA, February 1947. (Purchased)

Three drawings for the Corner House, Gullane, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by Sir R S Lorimer, 1905. (Purchased)

Engraving of St Mary's Church, Haddington, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, drawn by R W Billings and published in *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 1845–52. (Purchased)

Watercolour perspective of the County Buildings and Court House, Wilson Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, attributed to Clarke and Bell, 1884. (Purchased)

Mid 19th-century tradecard illustrating an engraving of the Trossachs Inn, Stirling District, Central Region. (Purchased)

Portfolio of colour plates of interior decoration designed by McCulloch and Gow, 1880s. (Purchased)

Watercolour perspective of a design for St Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Peddie & Kinnear, 1872. (Purchased with the aid of grants from the National Art Collection Fund and the Lindsay Trust)

Pencil drawing of a house at Old Broughton, near York Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Alexander Nasmyth, 1818. (Purchased)

Album of late 18th and early 19th-century engravings of the Buildings of Scotland. (Purchased)

18th-century copper plate engraved by R Cooper after William Adam's design for the Infirmary, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. It seems this plate may have been prepared to label the collection boxes for the Infirmary, a charitable institution. (Purchased)

Collection of Drawings by Hippolyte Blanc (1844–1917), including Greenock U P Church, Inverclyde District, 1881, Troon Parish Church, Kyle and Carrick District, 1888, and Ferguslie Park, Renfrew District, 1888, Strathclyde Region; Abercorn Free Church, West Lothian District, 1881, and Whitburgh House, Midlothian, 1905–14, Lothian Region. (Purchased)

Hand coloured print by Ross and Pringle, Edinburgh, of a photograph of the 'Colonies', Glenogle Road, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c1870, showing Workman's Cooperative Dwellings including Reid Terrace and Hugh Miller Place. (Purchased)

Mid-19th century letterhead illustration of Leith Corn Exchange, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and a sheet for the service of dedication of the West U P Church, Peebles, Tweeddale District, Borders Region, 1893, includes a perspective view of the church. (Purchased)

Three drawings of Taymouth Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region; the Grand Staircase drawn by A Murray, 1860, the elevation of the front by A Murray, 1856, and a design drawing for the Baronial Hall by W Porden, c1805. A Murray was city surveyor of London 1897–1905. (Purchased)

Contents of a time capsule discovered in the foundations of the Athenaeum, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1990, includes drawings by J Burnet, 1887, newspaper cuttings, and an invitation to the dedication ceremony. (Purchased)

Two Sketchbooks by James Murray, drawing master, of 'Argyllshire' scenery dated 1833, and 'General views in Scotland' dated 1834. (Purchased)

Measured survey of Gargunnoch House, Stirling District, Central Region, by Simpson and Brown. (Simpson and Brown)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit:

Two drawings of a design for Drynie House, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by A & W Reid, 1852. (Elgin Library per Mrs E Beaton)

Album of drawings of Rome by Robert Adam (1728–92) and Charles-Louis Clerisseau (1721–1820) which Robert Adam had intended to publish. (Sir John Clerk of Penicuik BT)

Engraving of the figure of a gardener accompanying an advertisement for Mrs Hamilton's nursery garden at Comely Green, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, from the Edinburgh Evening Courant, 27 January 1757. (Edinburgh City Libraries)

Three drawings of plans, elevations and sections of Cromey Castle, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, as existing May 1933, and a suggested reconstruction by J Wilson Paterson, 1933, and a published paper on *The Barony of Cromey in Marnock* by Thomas Innes of Learney, 1934. (Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight)

Watercolour perspective of a design for additions to Belladrum House, Inverness District, Highland Region, by David Bryce, 1858. (Mr J Gibbs)

Small album of architectural sketches by C G H Kinnear (1830–94), made during his travels in Europe. (Mrs E Hay)

Two photographs of a model of the design by Sir R S Lorimer for King Edward VII's Memorial at Holyroodhouse, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c1920. (Historic Scotland)

Drawings for Ardchapel, Rhu, Dumbarton District, Strathclyde Region, by James Smith, 1855. (Mr and Mrs Lang)

Mid 19th-century oil painting of an unidentified country house. (Mrs Merritt)

Eight drawings of a design for a Memorial Obelisk, undated. A watercolour perspective of this design is in the NMRS collection, and a model once stood in the Picture Gallery at Paxton House, Berwick District, Lothian Region. Two drawings for additions to Paxton House, Berwick District, Borders Region, c1876. (Paxton House Trust per Mr K Scotland)

Small folio of mid-18th century drawings of a design for a house at Torwoodlee, a plan of the steading dated 1864, drawings for additions by Peddie and Kinnear, 1864, and an undated plan of Buckholm Tower, Etrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region. Drawings for an unidentified terrace of houses, and sketch plans for terrace of houses by Andrew Black, 1897. (Mr J Pringle of Torwoodlee)

Two albums containing a collection of drawings and engravings of lighthouses and ancillary buildings including the Bell Rock Lighthouse, Angus District, Tayside Region, and drawings by Robert Stevenson (1772–1850), Captain Samuel Brown (1776–1852) and James Craig (1744–95). A survey of Kinnaird Castle, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, attributed to William Urquart, 1786. (Mr R Q C Stevenson)

Two mid-19th century vignettes engraved for letterheads, of the Royal Hotel, Stirling, and a house in the Trossachs, Stirling District, Central Region. Early 20th-century bookplate for Paisley Free Library, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, illustrating the Free Library. (Miss E Strong)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

Colour photographs of a cup-marked boulder at Dunnottar Woods, Stonehaven, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, taken by G Tuley. (Mr G J Barclay)

Photographs and drawing of a section of a broch mound at Hillock, Finstown, Orkney, 1991, by N Card. (Dr N Fojut)

Negatives and colour photographs of cup marks on Corstorphine Hill, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, taken by R Fulton, 1991. (Mr R Fulton)

Colour slides of a survey at Glencalvie, Sutherland District, Highland Region, taken by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1990, and at Munsary, Caithness District, and Dornoch, Sutherland District, Highland Region, taken by J Harden, 1990. (Dr R Hingley)

Photographs of the recumbent stone circle at Wantonwalls Farm, Inch, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1963, showing the base of a fallen stone, and a view of a ceiling in Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, 1963, after the removal of a later lath and plaster ceiling, per Mrs L Linge. (Historic Scotland)

Photographs of the carved stones at Govan, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1991 per Dr M Spearman. (National Museums of Scotland)

Colour slides of the excavation of Cam Liath broch, Sutherland District, Highland Region, taken by P Love, 1986–87. (Dr C Tabraham)

Medieval and Later

Photographs of Air House, Oxton, Etrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, 1990, shown in a derelict state and subsequently demolished (Mr D J Black)

Early 20th-century photograph of a postcard of Kirkconnel Lee, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, showing the verandah and trellis now removed. (Mrs Beverley Chambers)

Early 20th-century postcards of Scottish subjects, including views of Affric Lodge, Inverness District, Highland Region, Madderty Parish Church and St David's, Madderty, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region. (Dyfed County Council per SRO)

Colour prints and gazetteer of buildings in the north part of Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1991/9/10. (Centre for Field Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, per Dr B Finlayson)

Negatives of schools designed and built in the 1930s, and Portobello Power Station under construction in 1934, demolished 1977–79, Edinburgh. City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (City Architect's Department)

Four photographs of the Corner House, Gullane, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1950s. (Mr K Elliot)

Album of photographs, newscuttings and maps of early Christian crosses, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1950s and 60s. (Executors of Miss C C Whammond, Bell and Scott WS, per Mr J Hay Smith)

Photographs of the sculptured stones in Abercorn Church, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1991. (Mr T E Gray)

Slides of photographs of the exterior and interior of Craighend House, Renfrew District, Killochan Castle, and Penkill Castle, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, Bannockburn House, Falkirk District, Central Region, and House of Dun, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1950s. (Mr Sydney Harrison)

Series of colour photographs of the recently cleaned heraldic ceiling at St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region, 1990. (Historic Scotland)

Seven photographs of Stonehaven Gas Works, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, 1954. (Mr J A Keith)

Photograph of a postcard of Abbeythune House, Angus District, Tayside Region, 1920s. (Mr J Lloyd)

Album of late-19th and early-20th century photographs including views of Dundee, City of Dundee District, Tayside Region, a highland croft, and a view of the interior of a croft showing a woman seated at a spinning wheel. (Mr I MacLeod)

Colour negatives and prints of Chalmers Memorial Church, Anstruther, North East Fife, Fife Region, taken by Jack Fisher Partnership, 1991, before a scheme to convert the church. Colour photographs taken during the demolition of the church, June 3–6, 1991. (North East Fife District Council)

Two stereoscopic views of Abergeldie Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, taken by George Washington Wilson, and Castle Leod, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, 1860. Photographs of Philorth House, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, taken the day after the fire in March 1915, and Renfrew Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, c1910. (Mr Derek Sherborn). Postcard of the Public luncheon and tearoom, Zoological Gardens, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1930s. (Miss Fiona Pearson)

Postcards of Branxholm Castle, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, and armorial, c1865, and Lincluden Abbey, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, c1870. (Per SRO)

Collection of glass slides commissioned by Dr Cotteral, the first lecturer in technical chemistry in the University of Edinburgh in 1928. The collection comprises slides mostly of explosives plant used in the First World War, 1914–18. Many of the photographs were taken from manuals of the time. Includes eight volumes of Technical Records of Explosive Suppliers 1915–18, compiled by the Ministry of Munitions. (Professor J Ponton)

Photographs of Pictish and carved stones throughout Scotland taken by Mr T E Gray, 1990–91. (Partially purchased with the help of funds from the Pictish Symbol Stone Survey)

Album of late-19th century photographs of Scottish buildings including a view of the Douglas Room, Stirling Castle, Stirling District, Central Region, and Oban, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. The album was dedicated in 1874. (Purchased)

Aerial photograph of Linlithgow, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, c1980. (Purchased)

Photograph of the model for the statue of Robert Burns, Irvine, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, signed by Pittendreich McGillivray. (Purchased)

Photograph of 'Windyhill', Kilmacollm, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, showing an extension to the original house designed by Charles Rennie Mackintosh, 1899–1901. (Purchased)

Album of late 19th and early 20th-century postcards, including views of Lochearnhead, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. (Purchased)

Pair of photographs of John Neilson's furniture shop in St Mary Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c1900. (Purchased)

Photograph of an unidentified fishing lodge, Perth and Kinross District, mounted as a Christmas Card. (Purchased)

Postcard of the Drawing Room, Blair Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Valentine of Dundee c1958. (Mr P M Reid)

Colour photographs of Early Christian cross-slabs at Balquidder Church and Old Faskally Church, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region. (Mr N M Robertson)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

Colour postcards of Fairlie, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, including views of Causewayhead, Fairlie Parish Church and the High Road, c1905. (Mr I Bannatyne)

Selected items from albums of photographs of the Curle family (A O Curle) including family photographs. (Mrs J Curtis)

Photographs of the interior of Crichton Church, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, c1890s. (Rev P Gardner)

Album of calotypes taken by C G H Kinneir (1830–94, partner of John More Dick Peddie), containing portraits of the family and Kinloch House, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region. Three albums of photographs of country houses mostly in Scotland, including before and after photographs of his executed designs. (Mrs E Hay)

Colour negatives and slides of Lochwood Castle, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1986–87. (Mr A Maxwell-Irving)

Albums of photographs titled *Photographs of Edinburgh*, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, dated 1874, including views of the Old Town taken by Archibald Burns. (Purchased)

Two late-19th century postcards of photographs of Ardverkie Lodge, Badenoch District, Highland Region, taken by Valentine of Dundee, and Kenmure Castle, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Mr P M Reid)

Published colour plate of Dowell's Showroom, George Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1860s. (Miss E Strong)

Views of Yester House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, c1910. (Lady Caroline Tyrrell)

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