

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland



1996



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Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
The Crown Office (Treasure Trove Advisory Panel)

The Council for British Archaeology has also awarded a grant for this edition.

'... almost from the very beginning, CSA published Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, an annual compendium of excavations and archaeological discoveries. Fifty years on, this remains the indispensable tool of anyone interested in Scotland's archaeology. It is also the exemplar throughout the United Kingdom for such publications.'

Sir Hector Monro
Minister for Agriculture and the Environment
at CSA Jubilee Reception,
Edinburgh Castle, October 1994

Cover: Maritime Fife coastal survey at Kincardine. Wrecked fishing boats and ferry, and staging for walkways to fish trap. © Historic Scotland and Maritime Fife.

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DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

1996

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

**Edited by
Robin Turner**

Published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology

Background to Editorial Policy

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland plays a vitally important role in Scottish archaeology. Each new issue offers a simple way to keep up to date with current fieldwork, and the back numbers provide a basic research tool for anyone seeking information about the archaeology of Scotland, in whole or in part.

DES aims to provide a rapid, comprehensive summary of all archaeological fieldwork undertaken in Scotland each year. This imposes a very tight timescale on the production process, between the deadline for submissions at the end of October, and publication the following February.

DES is not intended as a medium for final publication but should be regarded as a summary, often interim statement, of work undertaken of which a fuller account will eventually appear in print elsewhere, and/or of which further detailed records are deposited in the National Monuments Record. As such, it is intended to try to keep people up to date with what is happening in the field, and facilitate the pursuit of further information by interested parties.

CSA publishes *DES* as a service to its members and to archaeology generally, and its production represents the expenditure of a significant percentage of CSA's annual income. A small publication grant is provided by CBA and financial support is received from various bodies for entries relating to their work, while further contributions are received for reports on developer-funded projects. The task of production is undertaken on behalf of CSA by the Editor, who carries out the work on a voluntary basis largely in his spare time.

The above considerations underlie and constrain editorial policy, which seeks to balance maximum information value with speed of production and minimum cost.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Lyn Turner for her role in the sub-editing, desktop publishing and preparation of the volume, and to Liz Gray for her help in producing the subject index. Thanks are due to The Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to the National Trust for Scotland for their support in-kind. The continued work of Ian Fleming in verifying locational information on behalf of the National Monuments Record is very gratefully acknowledged.

Additional thanks are offered to HS, RCAHMS and the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel for their financial contributions towards publication, as well as to the CBA for a grant towards the costs of this volume.

Robin Turner

The National Trust for Scotland

Notes for Contributors

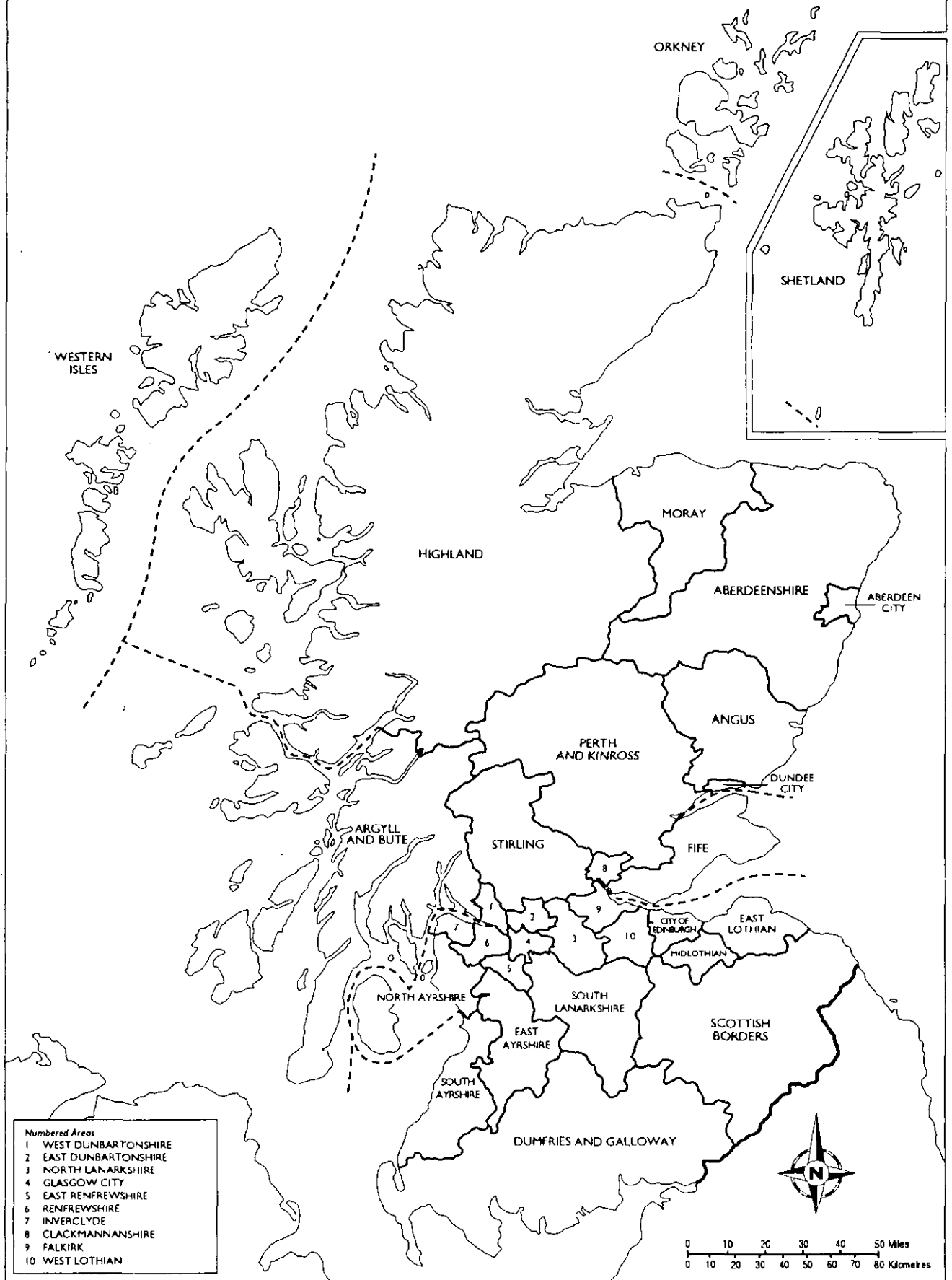
1. The Editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries undertaken in the year concerned or of un-reported work from previous years. This includes excavation, field survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds. Failure to submit entries in the year of discovery need not preclude submission at a later date.
2. Contributions should be **BRIEF** statements of work undertaken. Survey information should be summarised or tabulated.
3. Each contribution should be on a separate page following the standard format (see *pro forma* on the final page of this volume), and typed or clearly printed in double-spacing. Please note that the new (1996) Local Authority divisions should be used (see map on p. 4). Copy on PC-compatible disc (as well as print-outs) will be gratefully received.
4. **TWO COPIES OF EACH CONTRIBUTION** are required, one for editing and the other for deposition **in unabridged form** in the NMRS.
5. The Editor reserves the right to shorten contributions. Because survey observations can be replicated, these are subject to heavier editing than excavation reports, which are records of unrepeatable work.
6. All entries will acknowledge the contributor(s) and appropriate sponsor(s). Anonymous contributions will not be accepted. The contributors' contact addresses will be listed at the back of the volume.
7. Please note that it is a condition of Historic Scotland funded projects that an entry be supplied for publication in *DES*.
8. Accuracy of entries must be the responsibility of the contributor, to whom all enquiries concerning content should be referred. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The Editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.
9. Poorly written, excessively lengthy, or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
10. No proofs will be forwarded to contributors.
11. Illustrations will be included where possible if they contribute useful information or enhance the appearance of the volume, but the Editor cannot undertake the redrawing of poor-quality plans. Clear illustrations should be supplied in camera-ready form, at A4 or smaller size, and will be returned **only** if specifically requested.
12. Final deadline for receipt of contributions is **31 October** for publication in late February following, but contributions may be sent at any time during the year.
13. Contributions should be sent direct to the CSA Office, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.

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New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



- Numbered Areas**
- 1 WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE
 - 2 EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
 - 3 NORTH LANARKSHIRE
 - 4 GLASGOW CITY
 - 5 EAST RENFREWSHIRE
 - 6 RENFREWSHIRE
 - 7 INVERCLYDE
 - 8 CLACKMANNANSHIRE
 - 9 FALKIRK
 - 10 WEST LOTHIAN

ABERDEEN CITY

Aberdeen Academy (Aberdeen parish)
Medieval undercroft

A Cameron

NJ 939 062 Excavation took place at the site of Aberdeen Academy in advance of development. A basement or cellar of a medieval building was excavated, measuring 8.2m long by c 5m wide. It was originally constructed in the 13th or early 14th century, of large granite boulders bonded with pink clay and small stones. It was probably initially accessed by a set of wooden steps. The remains of these steps were excavated, and sockets in an adjacent wall indicated where horizontal beams were inserted making the treads for these stairs. In the late 14th or early 15th century a clay ramp replaced the steps, and a clay floor was laid within the building. Very little demolition material was present and so it is not known what form the rest of the building took.

It is possible that this building was associated with the Blackfriars (Dominicans) who owned land on the N and S sides of Schoolhill at this time, or it may have been the remains of a medieval town house. No trace of this building, however, appears on the earliest map of Aberdeen drawn by Parson James Gordon in 1661. The land, called Caberstone Croft, passed from the Dominicans after the Reformation (c 1560) to Marischal College and was used exclusively for gardening and agriculture until the late 18th century when the college sold the land for housing.

Other features excavated on this site include two post-medieval ditches and an 18th-century boundary wall. Most of the site was covered with c 1.5m of garden soil, containing solely 18th to 19th-century material.

Sponsor: Jarlaw the Academy Ltd.

Bridge of Dee (Aberdeen parish)
Dump and waterlogged deposits

NJ 926 037 During the building of a superstore, a tip was discovered towards the N of the site. It contained mainly glass and ceramic objects, but fragments of a 1930s newspaper (discarded by workmen) dated this tip up to the middle of the present century. Towards the S of the area, waterlogged deposits of uncertain date were noted. No other observations were possible.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

Donmouth (Aberdeen parish)
Medieval and later pottery

NJ 947 094 Walking of the S bank of the River Don near the new bridge revealed pottery (and smaller amounts of clay pipes and glass) between the low tide mark and the banks of the river. It was probably being eroded from the Links where they verge on the river. This pottery has been identified as mainly of 19th-century manufacture, although several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

Hardgate/Union Glen (Aberdeen parish)
19th-century garden soil

NJ 935 055 Evaluation took place in advance of a development on the junction of Hardgate and Union Glen. The trenches revealed large accumulations of 19th-century garden soil to the N of the site, and disturbance by 19th and 20th-century buildings to the S.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Group.

King Street (Aberdeen parish)
Medieval jug

NJ 944 064 A 13th-century, locally made jug was brought to the attention of the archaeological unit. It was originally found in 1872 during excavation of an extension to 13 King Street, Aberdeen. An article from a newspaper of that date is attached to the side of the vessel. It was not claimed as Treasure Trove and was purchased by the City of Aberdeen from the finder.

Sponsors: National Fund for Acquisitions, City of Aberdeen.



Fig 1 Medieval jug found at King Street. Scale 1:4.

Queen's Links (Aberdeen parish)
Demolition debris

NJ 953 066 A series of trial pits were excavated by machine in advance of a multi-functional entertainment complex. Towards the E of the site (some 20–30m from the beach), the subsoil was beach sand. Towards the W, the ground level had been raised earlier this century using demolition material, possibly the debris from tenements which had stood in the vicinity.

Sponsors: European Development Company, City of Aberdeen.

Seaton Place East (Aberdeen parish)
Well

NJ 944 088 A brick and mortar-built well was uncovered during sewer laying. It was 1.02m diameter and had been covered in recent history with a large slate. The well was situated 0.6m below the current road surface and was exposed to a depth of 3.5m. It was recorded by the archaeological unit, and was subsequently half-sectioned by the contractors to allow laying of a sewer.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

Shiprow (Aberdeen parish)
19th-century levels

NJ 943 061 An area on Shiprow between Provost Ross's House (dated 1593) and the 19th-century former Trinity Church was due to be developed. The site is situated on the S facing slope of St Catherine's Hill. Shiprow appears to have been well-developed by 1661, the date of Parson Gordon's map of Aberdeen, and the modern street probably follows the line of the medieval one.

Several trenches were excavated both by hand and machine. Sand subsoil was overlain in most trenches by deposits containing material contemporary with the building of the Trinity Church. A small number of abraded medieval pottery sherds were recovered but no medieval material was found *in situ*.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Development of the area, including the building of Union Street and scarping of St Catherine's Hill, may have removed any medieval deposits from the rear (N) of the site. The remains of 19th-century cellars on the frontage of Shiprow had similarly destroyed any earlier deposits.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

St Clement Street (Aberdeen parish)

Medieval cultivation deposits

NJ 950 062 Several trenches were observed during building work in an area to the W of St Clement's Church which was built in 1828 on the site of several previous churches, the earliest recorded being of 15th-century date. Up to 1.8m of deposits were recorded including 0.7–0.8m of homogeneous sandy garden soil, possibly dated to the medieval period by a very small amount of pottery. This layer contained large amounts of shell fragments, possibly added to the soil as fertiliser. Under this, alternate layers of white sand and organic lenses had accumulated. This area between the River Dee and the sea front, was probably an area of dunes, periodically covered with vegetation which has rotted down to thin peat lenses when covered by windblown sand. Soils rich in iron probably represent the older and more stable levels of the dune. Further observation of work on the site (probably in 1997) should add to the dating evidence and interpretation.

Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

The Green (Aberdeen parish)

Carmelite friary

NJ 941 060 Further excavation and site observation took place at the Carmelite friary (DES 1994, 21–2). While a Victorian sewer pipe was being replaced along the full length of Carmelite Street, monitoring of the trench revealed the probable E end wall of the church, making its internal length 24.5m. Other walls, possibly part of the S and E ranges, were seen in section. No excavation of these was possible at this stage, although portions may remain below the street and adjacent areas.

Before a sewer pipe was laid to the E of the church, 24 skeletons were excavated in what would probably have been the graveyard. Finds include roof and floor tiles and window glass, suggesting that demolition material was scattered over the graveyard area. The impressions of several coffins were clearly seen but no wood was well enough preserved to lift. Reburial of several skeletons had taken place in the foundation trench of a 19th-century cellar wall.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Group.

ABERDEENSHIRE

The following sites have been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Aberdeenshire Archaeological Service. Full information is held in Aberdeenshire SMR.

Thomastown (Auchterless parish)

M Greig

NJ 723 429 Cropmark of circular enclosure with entrance in NE.

Blairshinnoch (Banff parish)

NJ 642 624 Cropmarks of at least four ring-ditches and a souterrain.

Bridgend (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 725 265 Small dark, solid rectangular cropmarks; also a dark circular cropmark.

Portstown (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 769 231 Cropmarks of ring-ditches, small rectangular

enclosure, and pits with rig and furrow and modern drainage overlying.

Bankhead (Clatt parish)

NJ 536 266 Cropmarks of possible huts and souterrains.

Briggs of Criggie (Dunnottar parish)

NO 842 827 Dark, solid circular cropmark; also faint traces of other indeterminate cropmarks.

South Camalynes (Fyvie parish)

NJ 750 431 Cropmark of ring-ditch, with part of second showing.

Steinmanhill (Fyvie parish)

NJ 763 423 Cropmarks of ring-ditch and a solid blob with pits.

Loch Davan (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 439 008 Possible submerged crannog lying offshore on W side of loch.

Seggieden (Kennethmont parish)

NJ 549 273 Cropmark of oval enclosure. A cist was found near it in 1937.

Dubton (Marykirk parish)

NO 682 678 (NMRS NO 66 NE 80) Cropmark of small ring-ditch.

Pitgarvie (Marykirk parish)

NO 679 693 Cropmarks of pits; also faint trace of oval enclosure.

Strathorn (Rayne parish)

NJ 689 272 Two keyhole-shaped, dark, solid cropmarks, ?kiln sites.

Bridgend (Turriff parish)

NJ 722 490 Cropmarks of oval enclosure and part of ring-ditch.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council.


Ferrar (Dinnet Farms)

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

(Aboyne & Glentanar parish)

Field system, cairns, enclosures, kiln

NO 480 988 Archaeological survey of lands at Ferrar (Dinnet Farms) was commissioned by Historic Scotland in advance of proposed scheduling of archaeological features. The nine sites recorded by the survey probably represent a range of activities, potentially dating to both the late prehistoric and Early Modern periods. The earlier record of a field system with clearance cairns by Sir Alexander Ogston (*Antiquities of Cromar* 1931) was largely corroborated, but new or additional features included rig and furrow remnants, a small rectangular enclosure, a possible corn-drying kiln and a large cairn, possibly a funerary monument.

Sponsor: HS .

Bourtie Parish Church (Bourtie parish)

M C Youngblood

Early 19th-century ceiling-painted armorial bearing

NJ 804 248 Further to preliminary investigation (DES 1995, 30–1), with assistance of Historic Scotland restorer Fiona Allardyce, an unknown heraldic device of vernacular nature was revealed on the rear ceiling coving painting of 1806–7, masked in 1933 along with other internal features. The investigation of only a small panel (24 x 36"/60 x 90cm) could be undertaken.

The heraldic arms revealed are c 18 x 18"/45 x 45mm, set in the form of an escutcheon on a pale green frame with darker flourishes, resembling the repeat stencil pattern of vine leaves and grapes which form a blue background on the coving. The escutcheon is gilded, with the rendition of a handsaw (sinister) underpinning two gilded fish (dexter) outlined in dark blue.

Sponsors: HS , Gordon District Council.

Kirkton of Bourtie (Bourtie parish) W Howard
Lithic scatter, spindle whorl

NJ 802 248 A detailed fieldwalking survey of a previously reported localised area of flint finds (*DES* 1995, 31) has produced more than 150 flint fragments and one thumbnail scraper. This latter is in addition to two previously reported scrapers from this site. This survey appears to indicate the existence of a flint-working area close to the present centre of Kirkton of Bourtie.

NJ 804 249 Surface find. Found during fieldwalking in April 1996. Spindle whorl with simple decoration of notches around edge; probably shale.

Fetternear (Chapel of Garioch parish) P Z Dransart,
Medieval bishop's palace N Q Bogdan

NJ 723 170 The second season of excavation at the summer palace of the Bishops of Aberdeen at Fetternear took place over a period of four weeks during July 1996 (*DES* 1995, 31). The excavation team continued recording the standing building and the exposed parts of Charles Leslie's late 19th-century excavation. A start was made on recording the environs of the site. Although the present policies mainly date from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, evidence of a late 17th-century garden was also detected.

While the 1995 season had concentrated on the ruined mansion, tower house and the area to the S of them, during the second season the clearance of trees and undergrowth allowed the examination of the N wall of the mansion and tower house. From this it appears that parts of the pre-Reformation bishop's palace underlay and extended to the N as well as to the S of the standing structure. Two externally splayed gun-loops of 16th-century date were also detected. They had been inserted into two of the upper floor windows of the late 16th-century tower house, probably in the 1640s when Fetternear was twice besieged by the Covenanters. Amongst the finds recovered during the 1996 season was a cannon ball which probably also dates from this period.

The finds recovered already include significant amounts of pottery (both medieval and post-medieval), animal bone, metalwork and glass. Apart from examples of post-medieval vessel and bottle glass, window glass (some of which is probably of medieval date) was also detected. Perhaps significantly the metalwork includes window leading. As yet no trace has been found of the 'perfect pieces of advanced first-pointed mouldings and tracery' that Leslie detected during his late 19th-century excavation (*Trans Aberdeen Philos Soc* 4 (1910), 172-3).

During this second season, the excavation was extended to include an area 19 x 42m. It also became apparent that for a rural site Fetternear is noteworthy for the depth of its stratigraphy. The undisturbed pre-18th-century deposits appear to be at least 1.2m deep.

Efforts were also made to identify the outer limits of the site. The first season's contour survey was extended to include the W sector of the site, and a resistivity survey was carried out on the site and its immediate environs. As a result of additional processing of the smaller 1995 resistivity survey, it had become clear that, although there are now no surface indications, the major structures that Charles Leslie detected about a century ago survive; it had previously seemed likely that the W part of these had been destroyed earlier in the 20th century.

An interim report on the project is available.

Sponsors: University of Wales, Lampeter, Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen University, Scottish Castle Survey, W Strachan, Sir Archibald Grant.

Castle Fraser (Cluny parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Designed landscape

NJ 725 125 A survey of topographic features and tree types was carried out within the boundaries of the NTS property of Castle Fraser. The aim was to identify and record all remaining features relating to the designed landscape and to provide a GIS survey of all major trees.

This survey showed that fragmentary patches of cultivation and enclosure could still be seen within planted areas but that elsewhere recent cultivation has obliterated all traces of landscape features. This work was carried out in partnership with Peter MacGowan, Landscape Architects.
Sponsor: NTS.

East Stoneyhill (Cruden parish) A Saville, D Bridgland
Flint-knapping (?and extraction) site

NK 082 413 Observation of a field surface following ploughing revealed dense flint-knapping debris and associated quartzitic cobble-anvils. The knapped debris all relates to primary processing and is similar to that recovered by excavation at the nearby flint extraction sites of Den of Boddam and Skelmuir Hill. Elsewhere in the same field, abundant blocks of natural flint at the surface suggest this location is a previously unmapped extension of the flinty Buchan Ridge Gravel.

Drum Castle (Drumoak parish) G Ewart, P Sharman
Excavation

NJ 7962 0050 A trench was excavated by Kirkdale Archaeology against the W end of the S facade of the castle, in advance of new drainage work. Evidence for the clearance and levelling of the bedrock prior to 18th-century construction work was noted, alongside masons' waste and the drain associated with the new 18th-century structure.
Sponsor: NTS.

Capo Quarry (Fettercairn parish) K J Taylor (GUARD)
Corn-drying kiln and hearth

NO 626 677 Following a watching brief undertaken in 1995, a short excavation revealed a small hearth and a corn-drying kiln at different points within the quarry. The kiln exhibited a complex stratigraphic sequence representing at least eight rebuilds. No datable artefacts were recorded from either feature.
Sponsor: Tilcon Ltd.

Burn o'Vat S Carter (HAL)
(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn; Logie-Coldstone parishes)

Pre-afforestation survey

NO 42 99 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 7km² of land to the W of Lochs Kinord and Davan in the Howe of Cromar, Aberdeenshire. The survey took in the E slopes of Culblean Hill and the W part of the Muir of Dinnet. A total of 13 features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded. Eight records relate to previously known archaeological features, although one (cairns and enclosure) has not been plotted before. Four records (all limekilns) were noted on early OS maps. The final record is of a previously unidentified medieval or later settlement.

NJ 4421 0159 Limekiln (site of).

NJ 4294 0154 (centre) Rectangular structures (NJ 40 SW 10).

NJ 423 000 - Trackways.


NJ 428 015

NJ 4370 0068 Limekiln.

NJ 430 001 (centre) Settlement, field system (NJ 40 SW 5).


NJ 4240 9993 (centre) Cairns and wall (NO 49 NW 1).

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NO 4130 9955 (centre) Cairns and enclosure.
NO 4155 9961 (centre) Pits (NO 49 NW 10).
NO 4250 9911 – Trackway.
NO 4292 9956
NO 4295 9936 Enclosure (NO 49 NW 27).
NO 4327 9976 Limekiln.
NO 4334 9938 Limekiln.
NO 4374 9870 (centre) Settlement.
Sponsor: HS 


Corse Croft, Huntly (Huntly parish) T G Holden (HAL)
Analysis of thatched roof

NJ 5577 4422 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. The building, now used as a lambing shed but originally a dwelling, retains degraded areas of the thatch under sheet metal. It remains undated at present but was found to consist of a number of courses of oat straw held in position by layers of clay up to 3cm thick. Courses of broom were noted from both the ridge and the eaves above the door.

Sponsor: HS 

Huntly Castle (Huntly parish) A Barlow
Watching brief

NJ 532 407 A watching brief was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the demolition of a stone stairway and the excavation of a trench for a concrete ramp to replace it. The trench, measuring 18m E-W, 1.5m wide and 1m deep, was located at the W end of an artificial terrace outside the palace block on the S side of the castle. Below a gravel path was a uniform layer of sandy loam which continued beyond the depth of excavation. No features or finds of archaeological interest were encountered within the trench.


Sponsor: HS 

Candle Stane, Inch (Inch parish) K Cameron (CFA)
Stone circle, cairn

NJ 599 299 The Candle Stane is part of a scheduled ancient monument comprising a recumbent stone circle surrounding a well-defined central cairn, situated on a hilltop adjacent to an abandoned quarry. Recent quarrying to the E of the site exposed a section which revealed post-holes with charcoal-stained fills. Between this section and the stone circle a further area had been stripped of topsoil in advance of further quarrying.

In October 1996 an area of c 60m² was cleaned to subsoil, revealing a suite of archaeological features. A segment of shallow, curving slot, possibly a palisade, ran from the S baulk for a length of c 7m before being truncated by the recent quarrying. Along its inner margin three charcoal-filled post-holes were regularly spaced at intervals of almost 2m. One of these had been partly destroyed by quarrying activity. All three contained packing stones. Eight other possible post-holes were identified, of roughly the same diameter as the post-holes beside the possible palisade, although shallower and lacking packing stones. Given the relatively small area examined, no obvious pattern could be discerned in these features. A shallow stone-filled pit, almost 1m wide, was also identified.

A Data Structure Report is in preparation.

Sponsor: HS 

A96 Kintore Bypass (Kintore parish) J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
Military encampment

NJ 786 173 Monitoring of contractors' groundworks during the diversion of a main gas transmission pipeline through the site of

a 17th-century military encampment was carried out in April 1996. An area measuring some 160 x 25m was topsoiled. One undated isolated pit/post-hole was identified cut into the undisturbed subsoil. Numerous finds were recovered from the topsoil but none pre-date the 19th century.

Sponsor: Parkman Ltd.

A96 Kintore Bypass (Kintore parish) D Alexander (CFA)
Early prehistoric pits, Roman camp, later prehistoric and Early Historic structures

An archaeological evaluation was carried out along the proposed route of the A96 Kintore Bypass in March and April 1996 through a combination of desk-based research, invasive and non-invasive fieldwork. The bypass route runs from S-N around the W side of Kintore and was known to cut across the W and N sides of a Roman temporary camp. Further follow-up excavation work was undertaken at two areas of concentrated archaeological activity identified during the evaluation, at Deer's Den and Tavelty in August 1996.

A total of 55 trenches were excavated along the line of the proposed bypass during the evaluation, revealing a number of concentrations of archaeological features within the road corridor, the majority of which were located along the N half of the route. A low-density spread of features was located within the interior of the Roman temporary camp, including a field oven and a pit containing carbonised grain. Towards the N end of the road corridor at Cairnhall, a group of pits containing sherds of coarse prehistoric pottery were recorded. A single large shallow pit at the S end of the road corridor contained flakes of flint and a sherd of decorated coarse pottery. The N perimeter of the Roman temporary camp was also excavated and three sections cut through the ditch. The remaining trial trenches revealed a few isolated pits and traces of cultivation but no artefacts.

Tavelty NJ 7874 1730 Following the evaluation, a larger trench (c 20 x 20m) was excavated at Tavelty. This revealed a circle of pits, probably the base of circular timber structure c 10m in diameter. No artefacts were recovered from this area although two of the pits contained burnt daub and seeds.

Deer's Den NJ 784 160 The follow-up excavation at Deer's Den comprised an open area excavation c 70 x 45m. A dense spread of plough-truncated features of various periods were uncovered. This included a series of pits containing Neolithic material: plain bowls, flint, quartz, Arran pitchstone, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, and burnt hazelnut shells. One pit contained sherds of Late Neolithic decorated pottery (possibly Impressed Ware). The remains of four possible structures were recorded.

Structure 1 consisted of a shallow scoop containing numerous sherds of coarse pottery surrounded by truncated post-holes and pits. Structure 2 was extremely truncated and consisted of a concentration of very shallow pits and stake-holes. Structure 3 consisted of a shallow circular scoop (c 0.25m deep), c 10m in diameter. It was delineated by a slight ring-ditch enclosing a central area c 4-5m in diameter, the base of which bore traces of ard marks. There was a 4-post arrangement to the SE, presumably for a porched entrance. The structural timbers appear to have been located around the outer edge of the scoop. Finds from this structure include two groups of crushed coarse pottery. Structure 4 consisted of an arc of burnt material and a number of post-holes, with a possible hearth in the centre of the structure. To the N and E of this was a shallow curvilinear slot which cut across the top of the infilled Roman ditch. The relationship of the curvilinear slot to the burnt arc was not clear but its position was such as to suggest that they may have formed part of a single oval structure, post-dating the Roman ditch.

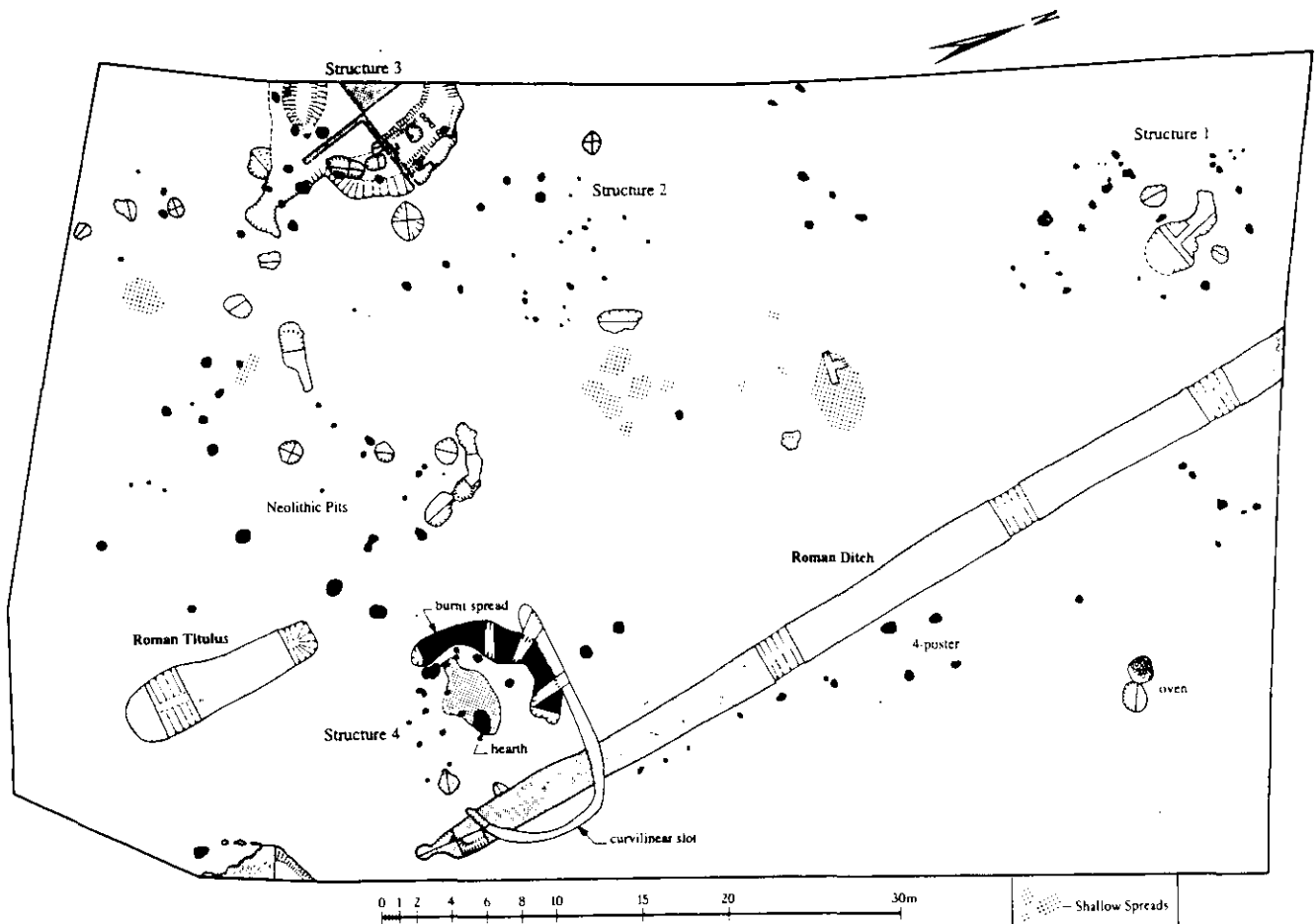


Fig 2 A96 Kintore Bypass: plan of excavated features at Deer's Den.

The Roman ditch and *titulus* were sectioned at several places by machine and hand but no Roman artefacts were found. Other notable features in this area included a possible 4-post structure and a stone-based oven associated with a charcoal-filled pit.

A Data Structure Report has been produced for the archaeological evaluation and one is currently being produced for the excavations.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS.

Kintore Roman Temporary Camp (Kintore parish) A R Rees Roman temporary camp (CFA)

NJ 7885 1665 During January 1996, an archaeological excavation was carried out in order to locate and excavate a length of the perimeter ditch and a corner of Kintore Roman temporary camp in advance of a housing development. The site was located on the NE corner of the camp, on the W edge of Kintore between the Bridgealehouse and Tony burns, due S of Bridgend farm. The area of excavations lay 50–75m E of the excavations and watching brief carried out in 1984 (see DES 1984, 11–12). Four trenches were opened.

Trench A revealed the corner of the camp. Two sections were hand excavated through the perimeter ditch, which was cut through a fine yellow sand subsoil. Both ditch sections measured 2.4–3.0m wide by 0.75m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The ditch contained a sequence of sandy fills. At the corner of the perimeter ditch, there were spreads of brown sandy material similar to the uppermost ditch fill extending 3m both inside and outside the camp. The function of these features was unclear,

although it is possible that this material comprises the upcast material from the excavation of the ditch and vestigial traces of the rampart. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was recovered during the initial cleaning of the ditch surface.

Trench B revealed a section of the perimeter ditch measuring 3.35m wide by 1.4m in depth with a V-shaped profile. As with all sections through the ditch, the fills provided evidence of an internal rampart, of which no trace survived *in situ*.

Within Trench C the ditch was not apparent on the surface due to the variegated sandy nature of the subsoil, and could only be clearly seen following the machine excavation of a box section.

Within Trench D, a section was hand excavated through the ditch and revealed a well-defined U-shaped profile, 2.95m wide by 1m in depth.

A subsequent watching brief revealed no features within the portion of the camp interior affected by the development. A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes.

Newbigging Farm, Cromar (Logie–Coldstone parish) NMS Neolithic polished stone axehead

NJ 452 023 A fragmentary stone axehead was found in January 1996 by Mr P Heron during a check on a water pipe on farmland. The axehead was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 6/96) and allocated to Marischal College Museum, Aberdeen.

Greenbogs, Monymusk (Monymusk parish) M Greig Palisade, pits, huts, ring-ditches

NJ 680 161 The site was uncovered during topsoil stripping prior to removing gravel to infill a ditch during February 1995.

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After noticing small dark circles in the ground the owner contacted Grampian Region's Archaeology Service. A survey of the site was carried out both by EDM and plane table and a number of features were sampled for dating evidence.

The area lies on a river terrace above the River Don on the 90m contour on a series of low gravel knolls. The area can be sub-divided into three low elongated knolls. The most southerly, Area III, contained the remains of two timber roundhouses c 9m in diameter, with four central posts. Part of a third roundhouse would appear to be slightly earlier, as two of its post-holes underlay part of one of the others. There were also a number of scattered shallow pits over the area. Only one piece of pottery of indeterminate date was recovered from this area.

The central knoll, Area II, contained the remains of a timber palisade in a series of post-holes along its N side and part of its E side. A number of scattered pits were also visible. Some pottery sherds of both Neolithic and Bronze Age date were recovered along with some worked flint and quartz. The remains of a possible Neolithic surface appeared to be intact beneath a sterile layer of gritty sand.

The N area of the site, Area I, initially seemed to contain only a small cremation cemetery of five pits, so it was decided to fully excavate this area to allow gravel extraction to continue. Within one small pit was found a small, almost complete, urn filled with ashes and pieces of cremated bone. Another contained fragments of a bronze ring along with some burnt bone fragments. The remaining pits were very shallow with infills of black greasy earth, but no artefacts, apart from one which was slightly larger than the others. It contained a number of heat-shattered stones on top with several rim sherds of at least two different types of pottery, one of which is Neolithic.

After excavation was complete on Area I, it was then scraped by a bulldozer prior to recommencing the gravel extraction. This revealed further features previously unseen.

Two very small ring-ditches lay close together. One of these ring-ditches, 2.1 x 2.5m maximum, appeared to have stones set into an 18cm deep ditch. The other was 2.1 x 1.9m with its ditch only 6cm deep. A series of small pits lay around both ring-ditches, some of which appeared only as dark stains.

A number of post-holes belonging to two more huts were found, with one of the huts being of an oval shape. This hut was cut by one of two shallow linear features, initially thought to be

part of a possible cursus (now discounted) prior to the hut post-holes being found. These features ran in a N-S direction, widening and deepening as they ran downslope towards a small meltwater channel.

The remains of at least six large post-pits of a possible palisade lay along the E and N sides of this area. Only one worked stone was found on the edge of one of these pits.

It was obvious from the scatter of pottery across the central area that more deposits had survived prior to topsoil stripping. After further discussion with the landowner it was decided that gravel extraction would cease and the site be reinstated to preserve the remaining features.

The site was initially reported to Grampian Regional Council's Archaeology Service by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk.
Sponsor: GRC.

Loch Hills Quarry (New Machar parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Archaeological evaluation

NJ 9170 1445 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was conducted on an area of ground, c 10ha, which lies between North and South Allans and was the subject of an application for planning permission to extract sands and gravels. The evaluation included a desk-based assessment, field survey and machine trenching of over 1000m². No archaeological features or structures of note were identified in the area to be affected. The full report, with the site archive, will be deposited in the NMRS.
Sponsor: Joss (Aberdeen) Ltd.

Tolquhon Castle (Tarves parish) A Barlow
Watching brief

NJ 872 286 Scotia Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief during the excavation of two trenches, each 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep, for a new electricity supply on the N and S sides of the road leading from the B999 to the castle. Trench A ran NE-SW for a length of 8.7m, about 30m E of the Historic Scotland office and workshop block. Cutting across the trench, towards its N end, were the remnants of a drystone wall, the probable predecessor of the N boundary wall of the castle forecourt. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered in Trench B.
Sponsor: HS.

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Aberlemno (Aberlemno parish) Kaledon Naddair
Inscription

NO 5230 5600 In 1994 over 20 clear grooves (of varying lengths) were noted carved along at least two edges of a rectangular block built into a drystone dyke, at the left side of the entrance to a cottage just NE of the line of roadside Pictish symbol stones; only removal of this block would determine if it was the fragment of an ogam inscription or if the line of grooves had been made for a different purpose.

Melgund Castle (Aberlemno parish) J Lewis
Excavation

NO 545 563 Investigations by Scotia Archaeology Ltd were concentrated within three principal areas: the vaulted cellars in the hall range; the terrace to the immediate S of the castle which was partially excavated in 1994 (DES 1994, 80); and the field to the N and W of the castle where exploratory trenches were opened in several locations.

The hall range cellars. The easternmost of the cellars (the kitchen), below the collapsed hall, was cleared of debris in 1994; the remaining two cellars were excavated in 1996. Nothing of

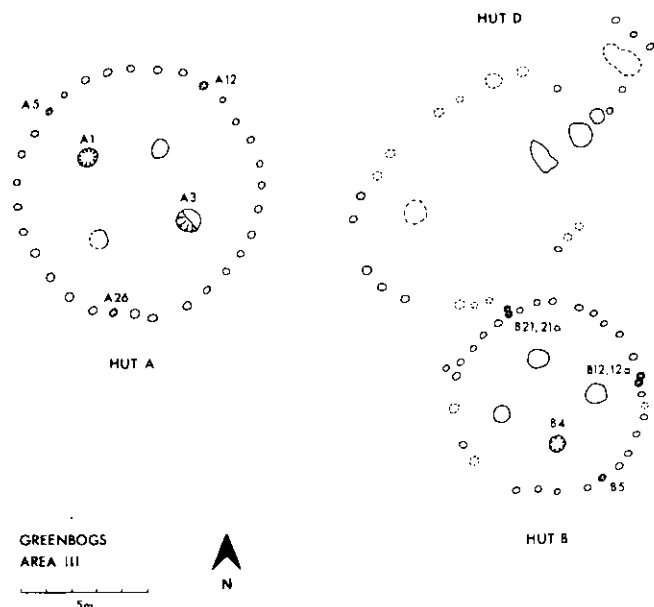


Fig 3 Greenbogs, Monymusk: plan showing roundhouses in Area III.

archaeological interest was found above the floors of these rooms which were of glacial till, a pink clayey silt. Both walls dividing the three chambers were only 0.8m wide and had been robbed down to foundation level.

The S terrace. In the E part of the trench, post-abandonment debris lay directly on glacial deposits and bedrock; further W several structures were uncovered. The most interesting of these was a circular masonry building located near the edge of the slope and measuring 5.4m in diameter over walls about 1.1m thick. Its rubble masonry, bonded with pink clayey silt, was completely robbed on its S side; it stood to a maximum height of 0.8m on its N side wherein there was a narrow (0.55m) doorway. About 1.5m to the E of the entrance was another ground level opening which was evident only on the inside of the building; this had been completely blocked at some stage. Two sockets, presumably for timbers, were set into the N wall, some 0.5m above the floor of crude sandstone flags.

The field wall at the W side of the trench overlay the remains of an earlier wall which ran 31m S from the castle to return W before petering out after about 50m. Running slightly E of S from the castle was another, presumably earlier, wall, the remains of which were too fragmentary to interpret properly.

Exploratory trenching. Trenching to the N of the castle revealed fragmentary, but definite, evidence of a boundary wall running E-W some 80m from the building. About 22m from the NE corner of the castle were traces of the ?barmkin wall partially revealed in 1991 (DES 1991, 71). Ploughing had removed most of the evidence of these structures in each case.

Sponsors: HS , Mr M Gregory.

Old & Abbey Parish Church J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Medieval town site

NO 6435 4119 A trial excavation was carried out in May 1996. Five trenches were opened within an area of proposed development, but substantial modern disturbance and cellarage was found across the site. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

Sponsor: Kirk Session of the Old & Abbey Church.

Red Lion Caravan Park, Arbroath R Benvie
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Human skeletons

NO 627 420 Human remains were found in soft sandy ground during the demolition of a 1960s toilet block at the Red Lion Caravan Park in February 1995. Workmen reported a previous discovery of more bones, which they thought were animal, at the far end of the field; these were not retained.

At least six individuals were represented (one mid-teenager, one later teenager – both possibly male; one adult, three mature adults – of whom one at least was male and two or three were female). Given the small and incomplete nature of the sample, there was considerable evidence of infection. Generally the shape and size of the bones and the pathological conditions identified are typical of those seen in historic populations.

In 1860 human bones were discovered during ploughing on a sandy hillock immediately E of Hospitalfield Lodge. Between 100 and 120 skeletons were found. They were buried in rows, the bodies at full length with the heads towards the SW. No traces of coffins or wrapping were found. It is probable that these and the 1995 discoveries are from the cemetery of the Abbey Hospital of St John the Baptist. Daybook Nos DBM 1672 and 1691.

Brechin Cathedral (Brechin parish) J MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval cathedral graveyard


NO 596 600 In February 1996 SUAT monitored contractors' groundworks for improvements within the grounds of Brechin Cathedral. The watching brief confirmed that the existing access area overlies what was once part of a medieval cemetery, showing that the entrance to the cathedral has been widened since the medieval period. The depth at which burials were found, at only 0.6m below the existing ground surface, implies that the ground surface has been reduced since the medieval period. This change most likely occurred during the extensive rebuilding work of the early 19th century.

The human remains indicated that the burials were *in situ* and in keeping with standard Christian burial practice (extended, supine, and aligned W-E). Fortunately, as so few human remains had to be disturbed during this project, it was possible to rebury them close to their point of displacement.

Sponsor: D A Kennedy (Construction) Ltd.

Channonry Wynd (manse site) (Brechin parish) R Cachart
Medieval channonry (SUAT)


NO 595 601 A watching brief was carried out on contractors' ground stripping and foundation trenches in February 1996. The site was considered to be the probable location of the Chancellor's or Precentor's manse, within the Channonry of Brechin Cathedral. Previous trial work on the site had found remains of a cobbled surface, some medieval pottery and deep garden soil. The watching brief revealed further evidence of the cobbled surface which contained a drain aligned N-S. More sherds of medieval pottery and bone were recovered. It was considered that the cobbled surface probably belonged to one of the medieval manses that had occupied this area. Further excavation was not considered necessary as the cobbles were to remain *in situ*.

Sponsor: HS .

Drumachlie (Brechin parish) T Neighbour (CFA)
Ring-ditch

NO 6116 5963 (centre) Aerial photographic rectification and subsequent geophysical survey were undertaken in May 1996 on the site of Drumachlie ring-ditch, close to the E outskirts of Brechin. The survey successfully identified the precise position of the ring-ditch, which was found to be c 10m in external diameter.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Craigmeg Hill, Glen Prosen P J and F M Ashmore
(Cortachy & Clova parish)
Settlements

NO 305 680 There are three sets of roundhouses in a straight line running E-W on the side of Craigmeg Hill. The westernmost is a twin double-walled pair similar to the one at Alyth Burn (RCAHMS 1990, 30-1, 106.6A). The outer wall forms an enclosure 29.8m E-W by 17.4m N-S externally. On the N side the area it encloses is cut slightly into the hillside. The internal dimensions of the larger roundhouse are 13.8m N-S by 12.3m E-W. The details, particularly those of the smaller house, were obscured by deep heather.

The middle group, 80m to the E, is formed of a pair of simple roundhouses similar to the pair at Alyth Burn (where the largest simple roundhouse underlies the twin double-walled pair). The larger of the two houses measures c 16m N-S and the smaller measures 9-10m N-S. Details were obscured by deep heather.

The E group, 60m E again, is on a largely or entirely natural, flat-topped, roundish platform 20m across E-W. When visited in

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May 1996 it was largely grass-covered. On it there are faint traces of what may be two roundhouses.

The three sites may represent successive settlements each of similar size and function.

Usan (Craig parish)

R Benvie

Metal button, Roman ring and coins

NO 721 542 A metal button inscribed with a crown and letter 'M', possibly from the local militia, was found in fields near Usan. Diameter 1.9cm; depth 0.5cm. Acc No. M1996.157.

NO 722 542 (ring), NO 721 541 (coins) A Romano-British gold finger ring (1.8 x 0.9cm) with banded agate stone from the 2nd century AD. Two Roman coins, a denarius of Marcus Aurelius (AD 175/6) and half a denarius of Hadrian (AD 125–38), were found by metal detector near Usan, Montrose. The ring was declared Treasure Trove and allocated to Angus Council Cultural Services, while the coins were donated by the finder. Acc Nos M1996.163 (ring); M1996.164 and 165 (coins).

Fordhouse Barrow (Dun parish)

R Peterson, E Proudfoot

Cairn/ring bank

NO 665 605 A round cairn lying on the N edge of the NTS property of House of Dun had been quarried in the 19th century; this removed the S side of the mound. Rabbit warrens and tree growth have further disturbed the site. Excavation over several seasons has been carried out because of these perceived threats (see DES 1995, 93). The monument is of multi-phase construction, the earliest phases of which are not yet excavated. Six phases of activity have so far been identified on the site.

Phase One. Sandy earth with the carbonised remains of timber posts *in situ* in several places. Probably Neolithic.

Phase Two. Circular bank of sandy earth and large sandstone blocks which surrounded a central, unembanked area. Sherds of two beakers and three arrowheads of tranchet, leaf-shaped and barbed-and-tanged type were recovered from this bank material. This phase of bank construction was interrupted on the E side by a feature interpreted as an entrance, through which the central area would have been visible. A narrow stone-filled slot ran E–W through the entrance feature and suggests a structural element, although no post-holes were found. Sherds of five Early Neolithic bowls were found in contexts disturbed by rabbit activity on the outside of this entrance.

On the N edge of the entrance were many large tabular sandstone blocks, over which a very loose and gritty yellow sand extended across the feature. This fill indicates deliberate blocking rather than gradual silting.

Phase Three. To the E of the entrance a secondary cremation burial was cut into the second phase of ring bank: a vessel of indeterminate form with no surviving outer surface was discovered amongst a considerable depth of charcoal, the remains of a large fire. A third vessel – a bipartite urn – came from a cut feature on the N edge of the ring bank and was associated with a five-pointed faience bead.


On the NE edge of the ring bank was a small undisturbed cist c 0.5 x 0.3m, containing a large amount of broken bone as well as a flint flake with a retouched edge, and a broken bone pin with an 'hourglass' perforation just below the articular end.

Phase Four. Following the construction of the second phase of ring bank, the primary filling of the entrance, and the building and use of the cist, rounded glacial boulders were deposited over the whole site, so that the mound appeared to be a cairn. The entrance had been filled by the boulder covering, and in this layer a complete inverted Collared Urn (Longworth's primary series) with its cremation *in situ* was found, one of five such associated with secondary burials. Parts of a second primary

series Collared Urn, and a fragmentary Food Vessel Urn were also found. A fragment of what may be a second bead (probably of a cannelloid shale) was found in the fragmentary Collared Urn.

The fragmentary Collared Urn and several vessels found in the previous season were inserted into the boulder layer. An interrupted 'kerb' of three large irregular stones, which retained the boulder cairn phase of building, was found beyond the outer edge of the earthen ring bank on the NE side of the monument. This kerb seems to have respected the earlier alignment of the site and did not cross the line of the entrance. However, the kerb was found only in the NE quadrant, and whilst it may have existed in inaccessible parts of the site it might not have been more extensive or continuous.

Phases Five and Six. Two large cut features in the centre of the monument extended into the old ground surface. They contained objects of 18th-century date and disturbed prehistoric and early medieval material.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, Jennie S Gordon Memorial Foundation, NTS, St Andrews Heritage Services.

169 East High Street, Forfar (Forfar parish)

J R Mackenzie
(SUAT)

Medieval town site

NO 4601 5078 A watching brief during contractors' groundworks was carried out in May 1996. The site was found to have been extensively truncated by 19th/20th-century development. Sand subsoil was encountered at only 0.25m below the street surface. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

Sponsor: Mr R Robertson.

Queen Margaret's Inch, Loch of Forfar (Glamis parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

(Glamis parish)

Medieval chapel site

NO 441 506 Proposed development for a new stores building necessitated trial work in November 1995 on what is considered to be the site of the medieval chapel of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1234. Three trial trenches were hand excavated. These revealed well-preserved archaeological levels close to the present surface down to a depth of at least 1.1m. The archaeology comprised stratified layers and features such as a stone wall and stone spreads. Dating is uncertain, but pottery recovered would suggest the medieval period. The foundation design for the new building was considered to be non-destructive to the archaeological levels and further work was not required.

Sponsor: Angus District Council.

Auchlishie (Kirriemuir parish)

A M Dick

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, Iron Age settlement,

?souterrain

NO 387 578 Excavation continued of a probable 'Douglasmuir-type' ring-ditch roundhouse (NMRS NO 35 NE 5), perhaps 11m in overall diameter. Further post-holes and a section of the shallow ditch were excavated. As in previously excavated sections this was found to vary in depth, as though scooped out in segments, and to contain large quantities of orange-red ash; carbonised hazelnuts were recovered from this ash. Immediately adjacent to this house, a 32m long curving parch mark which had first been observed last year was investigated. The section excavated was found to be the terminal of a flat-bottomed ditch, 1.8m deep. The lower half was U-shaped in profile, c 2.2m wide at the bottom. The upper half, possibly affected by erosion or later disturbance, widened to 3.5m. The shape of the parch mark resembled a 'typical' Tayside souterrain; however, very little stone was found in the lower fill of the ditch, and it is possible that it may either have been a timber-


lined souterrain or the ditch of a small enclosure. Finds, mainly from the upper fill of the ditch, include pottery sherds and a possible fragment of rotary quern.

Culhawk Hill (Kirriemuir parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Ring-ditch house

NO 3495-5598—Partial excavation of the scheduled ring-ditch house (NMRS NO 35 NW 37) on Culhawk Hill, Kinnordy Estate, Kirriemuir, was commissioned by Historic Scotland as part of their ongoing programme of research into the impact of biota on archaeological sediments.

The preliminary site interpretation suggests the monument had two main phases. The earlier phase was marked by the construction of a 20m diameter ring-ditch house composed of: a penannular exterior bank; a discontinuous internal ring-ditch; a circle of 15 post-holes in the interior; an entrance-way through the bank and ditch in the S, associated with three post-holes; and two stone-built hearths. There was no evidence for the replacement of any timbers nor for the dismantlement of the structure. A penannular ring-groove was later cut into the inner edge of the exterior bank, and in places through the upper fills of the ring-ditch. The ring-groove, which respected the entrance in the S, is thought to have held a continuous wooden fence creating an enclosure.


After excavation the monument was restored to its condition prior to excavation. Fieldwork and reinstatement was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in July and August 1996.

Sponsor: HS .

Maryton Law (Maryton parish) M Dalland (HAL)
Prehistoric mound

NO 6816 5557 An archaeological excavation at Maryton Law (NMRS NO 65 NE 19) was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Historic Scotland. The mound is some 35m in diameter and 5m high and was believed to be a medieval motte. The objective of the excavation was to establish the nature of the mound and the extent of damage caused by trees and rabbits.

A trench into the SE side of the mound showed it to have been built from layers of soil with a 0.8m thick layer of stony rubble in the middle. The entire summit of the mound was examined and revealed traces of recent disturbance, together with prehistoric potsherds. *The excavations suggest that the site is not a motte but a prehistoric burial mound.* The evidence from the trench on the summit suggests that one or more burials were disturbed during excavation into the mound, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Sponsor: HS .

Brown Caterthun (Menmuir Parish) A J Dunwell, R Strachan
Excavations (CFA)

NO 555 668 Further rescue and research excavations have been undertaken at Brown Caterthun (NMRS NO 56 NE 1), a monument in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland which is suffering severely from the effects of rabbit burrowing (see DES 1995, 94–6 for the excavation of Trenches 1–8). Only trenches with results of particular interest are detailed below.

Trench 23 was excavated across a shallow depression on the summit of the hill, generally regarded as the site of a spring. A rock-cut bowl c 3m in diameter by 0.8m deep was revealed; two phases of use were indicated by a recutting of the bowl. The recut feature was filled by a silt rich in burnt grain and charcoal, possibly indicating a function associated with crop processing.

Trench 20 was excavated across the S entrance and immediate interior of the inner enclosure, extending Trench 6.

The enclosure was originally defined by a low upcast bank, into which two concentric and parallel palisade slots were cut c 1m apart. These palisade slots defined a gated entrance-way c 2m wide. A primary layer of well-laid cobbling was revealed below the enclosing bank. A spread of rough cobbles was defined within the entrance-way and extended within the enclosure. A number of pits, post-holes and lengths of a curvilinear slot identified within the enclosure probably relate to structural remains, but no coherent patterns could be observed.

Trench 19 investigated whether the surface indications of a hut platform, one of several on the upper E slopes of the hill, was confirmed by sub-surface remains. The truncated remains of 11 post-holes and two discontinuous arcs of narrow slots were recorded, which probably represent elements of a timber structure. Hearth waste and pottery were recovered.

Trench 17 revealed the largest rampart encircling the hill to be very similar in constructional detail to that identified in Trench 5, comprising a stone wall surmounted by a scorched turf or earth cap. An alignment of four small post-holes ran beside the inside face of the wall. Samples of alder and willow charcoal recovered from the collapsed breastwork in Trench 5 have provided radiocarbon dates (1 δ) of 488–395 cal BC (GU-4599) and 488–392 cal BC (GU-4600).

Trench 16 examined an entrance passage through the largest encircling work, expanding Trench 8. The rampart terminals defining the passage were of similar construction as identified in Trenches 5 and 17. The cobbled entrance passage was c 2.7m wide and was lined by six post-holes arranged in three opposing pairs, the central pair being the largest. Two parallel and intermittent palisade trenches c 3.5m apart approached the entrance from the E (exterior). Parts of these alignments were sealed below the rampart terminals, indicating that the entrance-way had two structural phases.

Trench 15 investigated a section of the rampart previously examined in Trench 2, revealing it to be here composed of a series of mixed subsoil dumps and grey, silty, charcoal-rich deposits revetted on the exterior by a boulder face backed by cobbles. A curvilinear alignment of cobbles ran beneath the rampart core, and either represents part of the rampart construction itself or the remains of an earlier structure.


Trench 13 extended Trench 3 to investigate the whole of an entrance and adjacent rampart terminals of the second outermost encircling work. The rampart was of similar form to that revealed in Trench 2, although here two discrete levels of burnt timbers were identified, the lower of branches and the upper of small roundwood. A rock-cut terrace lay immediately outside the rampart, increasing the height of the external face of the rampart. Four rock-cut post-holes defined the position of a gateway. A secondary stone alignment and a low upcast bank defined an avenue leading uphill to the entrance. Samples of birch and alder charcoal obtained from the timber layer within the rampart excavated in Trench 2 have provided radiocarbon dates (1 δ) of 765–408 cal BC (GU-4602), 762–406 cal BC (GU-4603), and 779–515 cal BC (GU-4604).

Trench 14 investigated a section of the outermost rampart and rock-cut ditch previously examined in Trench 1. These earthworks were structurally as identified in Trench 1, although there was possible evidence of a recut within the upper ditch fills and of a bedding trench on the crest of the rampart. The slight remains of a counterscarp bank and a curvilinear palisade slot were located immediately outside the ditch. This latter may be part of a structure truncated by the rampart and ditch. A sample of hazel charcoal obtained from the buried turf layer sealed below the rampart in Trench 1 has provided a radiocarbon date (1 δ) of 394–207 cal BC (GU-4601).

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Trench 12 expanded Trench 4 to investigate the whole of the E entrance through the outermost encircling works. The cobbled entrance passage was revealed to be 2.8m wide, and to contain no certain evidence for a gate structure. The rampart and ditch defining the N side of the entrance inturred markedly, and were abutted by a secondary bank extending uphill towards the Trench 13 entrance. A cobble-filled gully ran between the two ditch termini, probably representing a drainage feature.

A Data Structure Report, including details of trenches not reported here, has been produced; a copy is with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University.

21 Bents Road, Montrose (Montrose parish) R Benvie
Cannon ball

NO 719 579 A cannon ball was found deep in garden soil. It is c 3½" diameter and very corroded, with about a quarter of its original surface intact. It was retained by the finder. Daybook No DBM 2044.

62-64 Bridge Street, Montrose (Montrose parish) R Cachart
Medieval burgh, ?castle and fort site (SUAT)

NO 710 574 In April and May 1996 SUAT undertook trial work on the E side of Montrose Infirmary, in advance of construction of the A92 Montrose relief road. The objectives of the trial work were to assess any archaeological evidence relating to the royal castle, 16th-century fort and medieval backlands. *Three trenches were machine excavated. Limited evidence of medieval backland occupation survived as features and deposits with medieval pottery and bone, and probably as truncated garden soils. No evidence was found for the defensive use of the site in the medieval/post-medieval period, the early castle or 16th-century fort. Further work was not required.*

Sponsor: Angus Council Roads Department.

69/75 High Street/New Wynd/Baltic Street, Montrose

(Montrose parish)

Medieval burgh backlands

NO 715 579 In June 1996 the Trust undertook a watching brief on engineers' test pits, and excavated one trial trench to assess the site in advance of development. This investigation represented the first of a two-phase investigation.

No relevant archaeological deposits were revealed at the W end of the site, but at the E end (Baltic Street) potentially important deposits were identified. These were garden soils, windblown sand and sandy loam deposits containing medieval pottery that represented medieval and post-medieval activity in the backlands off Baltic Street.

Sponsor: North Tayside & Strathaven Co-operative Society Ltd.

Montrose Beach (Montrose parish) R Benvie
Cannon ball

NO 728 583 Iron cannon ball, with stony concretions; weight 30lb, diameter 14cm. Found N of the coastguard station near the dunes on Montrose beach. It was possibly discharged by local volunteer artillery or was a relic of a naval battle during the 1745 rebellion. Acc No M1996.160.

Rosebank, Charleton Road, Montrose (Montrose parish)

Two cannon balls

NO 718 597 Two cannon balls were found in the garden of Rosebank. One is 10cm in diameter and weighs 8lb; the other is 7.5cm in diameter and weighs 3½lb. Acc Nos M1996.161; M1996.162.

Panbride (Panbride parish)

Buckle

NO 575 353 A small copper-alloy buckle, QD shape, probably from a shoe fitting or woman's belt, 1.9 x 2.4cm, was found by metal detector in a field at Panbride, Angus. Late medieval or post-medieval. Acc No M1996.159.

Panbride House (Panbride parish)


Spindle whorl

NO 574 353 A small lead spindle whorl, with indistinct markings on the rim, possibly post-medieval but date not confirmed, was found in a field by metal detector to the W of Panbride House. Diameter 2.3 x 2.4cm. Acc No M1996.158.

Newton (Stracathro parish)

Enclosure (modern)

NO 5970 6493 Research on this cropmark enclosure recorded in the NMRS (NO 56 SE 37) revealed it to be of recent origin. The enclosure relates to experimental cropping in the 1950s.

Sponsor: HS .

Balluderon Hill (Tealing parish)

Early Bronze Age flanged axeheads

NO 372 397 Two Early Bronze Age flanged axeheads were found in May 1996 by Mr A McCabe while metal detecting on Balluderon Hill. The axeheads were found c 2m apart in rough pasture close to a track leading up the S face of the hill towards an old quarry. In the light of assessment of the site, it seems most likely that the axeheads lay in ground that had been disturbed during construction of the quarry track or by quarry traffic.

The two axeheads may originally have comprised some form of deliberate deposit. They were declared Treasure Trove (TT 35/96) and allocated to Angus Museums.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Islay (No locality)

Middle Bronze Age spearhead

NMS holds details of a private collection containing a small side-looped Middle Bronze Age spearhead said to have been found on Islay many years ago.

Ardchattan (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Archaeological field assessment

In August and early September 1995, GUARD were commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area proposed for forestry development, as part of an Environmental Statement. The fieldwork revealed:

NM 994 375 Large mound and associated walling and rig and furrow.

NM 996 378 Denuded boundary wall running for several hundred metres.

NM 997 376 Sheepfolds and associated rig and furrow.

NM 998 376 Circular beehive-shaped structure, partially collapsed.

NM 997 383 Boundary wall and the foundations of an earlier structure.

NM 998 389 Denuded square structure.

NM 998 376 Denuded building or enclosure.

NM 998 375 Denuded structure, ?house/shieling.

NN 001 392 Shieling complex comprising six closely grouped structures.

NN 021 375 Foundations of two sub-circular structures, again probably shielings.

- NN 013 384 Shieling and complex comprising six closely grouped structures and ?cultivation terraces.
 NN 049 395 Group of three structures of uncertain function in advanced state of decay.
 NN 035 349, Three structures forming a loose cluster,
 NN 033 352, possibly representing permanent settlement
 NN 036 349 as opposed to shielings or enclosure walls.
 NN 019 354 Three structures representing a small shieling site.

The majority of sites located appear to relate to the practice of seasonal transhumance. All structural elements described here are of a drystone construction and probably relate to later medieval or Early Modern activity.

Sponsor: Atholl Estates.

Beinn Ghlas, Barguilean Estate D Alexander (CFA)
 (Ardchattan & Muckairm parish)
 Assessment, survey

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection was undertaken at Beinn Ghlas in advance of a proposed wind farm project. The archaeological potential of the wind farm area is low, although the wide expanse of blanket peat may conceal archaeological remains. Two stretches of field dykes were recorded at NM 9862 2607 to NM 9867 2613, and NM 9840 2607 to NM 9830 2619.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bioscan Environmental Consultancy.

Penwith, Benderloch G MacGregor (GUARD)
 (Ardchattan & Muckairm parish)
 Bronze Age urned cremation

NM 9051 3835 An urned cremation was discovered by Mr R Harvey whilst working in his garden. Following intervention by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the provision of funding by Historic Scotland, GUARD carried out the excavation and lifting of the urn and its immediate environs in September 1996. The urn had been placed inverted on a slab within a pit cut into the natural subsoils of typical raised beach deposits. The urn appears to be of a cordoned form, with incised cross-hatched decoration confined above the upper cordon. The contents of the urn will be excavated within a laboratory.

Sponsor: HS

Loch Lomond Islands (Arrochar; Luss parishes) FIRAT
 Survey

The second of three phases was completed on the assessment of the islands and crannogs in Loch Lomond. Twenty-five islands were visited during the survey, the majority of which were found to be archaeologically sterile. The four islands in Argyll and Bute where sites were recorded have selected sites listed in abbreviated form below. Full reports will be deposited in the NMRS and Central Region SMR. See also separate entries in Stirling region under Buchanan parish, and West Dunbartonshire under Kilmarnock parish.

Tarbet Isle (Arrochar parish)

NN 3288 0540 Rectangular drystone building.

Ellan Rosdhu (Luss parish)

NS 3597 8940 Crannog with remains of mortared structure (castle).

Inchlonaig (Luss parish)

NS 3782 9365 ?Chambered cairn.

NS 3868 9365 Oval cairn.

NS 3823 9380 Boulder alignment.

NS 3819 9323 Stone cairn and bank.

Inchmoan (Luss parish)

NS 3711 9074 Unfinished 19th-century house.

NS 3768 9051 Water dam, two drystone walls.

Sponsors: Friends of Loch Lomond, HS, Dunbartonshire Enterprise, SNH, Loch Lomond Park Authority.

Campbeltown (Campbeltown parish) NMS
 Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead

NMS holds details of a private collection containing a Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead said to have been found at Campbeltown.

Glen Lussa (Campbeltown parish) F Hood
 Corn kiln

NR 740 262 Circular stone building (corn kiln) on W side of unnamed steep burn 200m E of Gartgreillan Cottage and 50m S of track. It is 2m high at front (SW) and built into hill behind. Across the top it measures 3.2 x 2.3m. The played front measures 1.7m on the outside and 1m from back to front. The walls are 1m thick.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Glencraigs (Campbeltown parish) D Abernethy
 Watching brief

NR 696 231 Archaeological supervision on the excavation of a trench for the erection of a telegraph pole at this site was necessary as its location was only 10–15m SE of the site of a Bronze Age burial cairn. This work was conducted by GUARD in March 1996 with nothing of archaeological significance being encountered.

Sponsor: Hydro-Electric plc.

Ceann Fasachd (Coll parish) M W Holley
 Deserted settlement

NM 1720 5348 (centre) Remains of 15 sub-rectangular, round-angled buildings which stand up to 1m maximum height.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Dun Beic (Coll parish)
 Dun

NM 1544 5644 Surface finds of 24 sherds of pottery, including four decorated rim sherds, found inside Dun Beic.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Dun Gortan (Coll parish) M W Holley, K Polson
 Dun

NM 1713 5302 The tumbled remains of a dun occupy the end of a steep ridge, 200m N of Acarsaid Fhalaich. The remains are a circular mass of large, angular stones, which stands 1.2m in maximum height and 17m in diameter. A modern shooting blind has been built into the centre.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Glac Shilisteir (Coll parish) M W Holley, S Og
 Cist

NM 1488 5204 A chambered cist was discovered eroding out of machair sands 300m W of Port na Luig along one of the ridges which edge Glac Shilisteir. The cist had been protected from further erosion by barbed wire and a wooden fence.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

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Port an t-Saoir (Coll parish) M W Holley, K Polson
Deserted settlement

NM 1503 5489 Remains of nine sub-rectangular, round-angled buildings were discovered near the edge of a small lochan located 200m behind the beach at Port an t-Saoir. One of the structures is divided diagonally by a stream and is probably the remains of a mill.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Port an t-Saoir (Coll parish) M W Holley
Exposed land surface, shell middens, pottery spread

NM 1490 5494, NM 1498 5494 Behind the beach, 200m S of Port an t-Saoir, amid the machair sand dunes, an old land surface has been exposed by wind erosion. Two oval shell middens, measuring 11 x 45m and 10 x 52m, have been exposed and were covered with spreads of shells, reddish-brown pottery sherds, iron slag, glass, flints and hammerstones. Over 400 sherds of pottery of various shapes, sizes, and colours were collected as well as four cores of flint and five blades. Several iron artefacts, including two nails, a fishing hook and a diamond-shaped ornament, were also recovered.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Traigh Chrossapol (Coll parish)

Cairn

NM 1353 5352 Circular cairn, 9m in diameter, of small, well-rounded stones located in the middle of the sand dunes between Traigh Feall and Traigh Chrossapol.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Cill Choinnich, Colonsay W F Cormack
(Colonsay & Oronsay parish)

?Chapel, occupation material

NR 3553 9184 Although no trace of any chapel was found in 1974 by the RCAHMS (*Argyll* 5, No 329) at this location which is marked on the OS map as a chapel site, in 1995, after prolonged dry weather, the contributor and his wife noted on the E side of the burn low grass-covered ruins of a rectangular drystone structure c 5 x 3m, oriented approximately SE. There were no signs of an enclosure or burials but it is suggested that this may be the missing chapel. The site, which is exactly where marked on the map, is about 35m S of a clump of elder bushes beside the burn. This, surprisingly after a century, agrees with comments on the locality by W Stevenson (*PSAS* 15, 1880–1, 122–3).

About 15m E of the burn and c 75m NE of the structure, several rabbit scrapes disclosed below the turf a dark occupation deposit including marine shells. Stevenson's description of the find of two burials 'about 20 yards up [from the burn] on a sandy braeside' could apply to this spot.

Kiloran Bay (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) R G Hanley, A Snell
Medieval stick pin


NR 403 973 Worn copper-alloy stick pin, length 92mm, of frustum-headed type, found with metal detector in ploughed field. Probably medieval (see *PSAS* 1992, 351–3). Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.

Allt na Ceardaich E Photos-Jones, J A Atkinson (GUARD)
(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

Bloomery furnace/charcoal-burning platform

NS 142 927. Excavation of the bloomery furnace site of Allt na Ceardaich, as part of the larger Scottish Bloomeries Project, was

undertaken in May 1995. Excavation concentrated on the furnace identified during the pilot season of the project in 1995. Two trenches were opened up over the furnace area and on the terrace above the site. In the second trench no archaeological deposits were encountered, but in the first trench a complex series of inter-relating deposits was revealed indicating at least three phases of activity on the site. The primary phase of occupation was represented by post-holes located under the charcoal-burning platform, which dominated the S half of the trench. During phase two the charcoal-burning platform was established. This could be seen to cut a deeply stratified slag heap to the S and also underlie the construction of the furnace and associated working area to the N (phase three). The furnace was free-standing and enclosed by a drystone wall along the N of the structure; timber posts indicated shedding along the S. Also identified were a working surface to the NW of the furnace and a secondary hearth. A full report is currently under preparation and will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .


Ardminish (Gigha & Cara parish) F Hood
Old brickworks

NR 645 483 Remains of machinery and an old quarry can be seen in the field S of Brae House and W of fence.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Keills, Jura (Jura parish) T G Holden (HAL)
Archaeological analysis of thatched roof

NR 5256 6830 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. The roof of this building, once used as a dwelling but more recently as a byre, is in an exposed and collapsed condition but still supported off the floor by surviving roof timbers. An underlying layer of turf appears to have formed the original roof surface but subsequent biannual rethatching has been undertaken using various species of rush. Some parts of the roof appear to have been repaired or thatched with oat straw. Heather ropes were used to support the roof.

Sponsor: HS .

North Jura (Jura parish) M T Richardson
Various sites

NR 705 968 Possible broch or dun situated at lower end of sloping field, near edge of cliff.

NR 706 974 Possible Bronze Age settlement situated along summit of Con Tom; also a number of aligned stones in vicinity.

NR 704 984 Possible site of early habitation (hunter/gatherer encampment) or later monastic settlement. Outlines of small circular stone huts. E facing on shelf halfway down steep escarpment.

NR 698 968 Possible burial chamber. Long narrow overgrown stone structure.

It is hoped that during the coming winter, members of the Jura Heritage Society will be able to record the sites further.

Ardnave Loch, Islay (Kilchoman parish) M W Holley
Artificial island

NR 2831 7263 Located 12m from the SW edge of Ardnave Loch and accessed by an earthen causeway, 6.5m in width, which was just above water level at the time of survey. It was not possible to determine whether the causeway was a natural feature but probing revealed that it was not composed of stone. The artificial island is an oval grass-covered mound which measures 44m N–S by 50m E–W at its base, with the long axis

running perpendicular to the near shore. The sides of the mound slope up gently at a 6° angle from the loch bed, and the submerged portions of the site are covered with a spread of small fist-sized stones. The summit of the mound is crowned with a circular platform, 15.5m in diameter, which stood 2m above the water level at the time of survey. The centre of the upper platform is occupied by the remains of five slab-built, cist-like structures which were heavily overgrown with turf. The capstones previously noted by the RCAHMS were not present.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch an Fhir Mhoir, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

Artificial island/ broch

NR 2637 6932 Dun Fhir Mhoir is located near the centre of Loch an Fhir Mhoir. The site is accessed by a 3m wide causeway of large boulders which links it to an old shoreline 49m to the W. The causeway is composed of unevenly spaced boulders and has the defensive feature of a slight curve near its centre. The site may only be easily approached by means of the causeway as the water surrounding it is 3m+ in depth.

The portion of the site which still remains visible from the shore consists of a roughly circular ring of dry-stacked stone walling which rises 0.7m above the water surface. This walling has an average thickness of 2m and external diameters measuring 11.4m N-S by 13.4m E-W transversely. The interior of the site was flooded at the time of survey but lay near the water surface and was heavily overgrown with grass and reeds. The walling which encloses the islet is well preserved and descends vertically below the water's surface for 0.6m, giving it an average height of 1.3m. The walling still retains its vertical face except for short 1-1.5m lengths in the NW and SE quadrants which have tumbled outwards into the water. Probing through the vegetation has revealed that the walling has an inner face, small 1m sections of which are visible at several points.

The base of the walling rests in the centre of a circular mound of stone, measuring 17.8m N-S by 22m E-W transversely, the surface of which was c 1m below the water level at the time of survey. This mound of medium-sized, well-rounded stone rises above the surrounding loch bed by 0.8m and provides a walkway around the central structure roughly 2m in width.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Corr, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

Artificial island

NR 2261 6957 Located 28m W of a spur which juts out from the E side of Loch Corr. The site is accessed by a causeway of large boulders, 25m long and 4.5m wide, which is 0.2m below the water line. The islet is a nearly circular, stone-covered mound which measures 32 x 34m at its base. Below the water line the islet is composed of well-rounded, medium-sized stones. The upper surface of the islet sharply contrasts this, and is composed of large angular blocks of stone. The upper platform of the site, located 2.1m above the surrounding loch bed, is also roughly circular, measuring 23.5 x 19m, and was covered with a dense growth of briars at the time of survey. A perimeter wall, up to 2m thick, encircles the upper platform just above the water line. Although heavily overgrown, this walling still survives to a height of 2m in the SE and NE quadrants of the site.

A boat noost is located in the NE sector of the islet facing deeper open water. The noost is a triangular depression in the islet's surface, which measures 5m across at its entrance and extends 8m into the site from the water line. This depression continues below the water line to the bottom edge of the site.

The interior of the site is occupied by the foundations of two sub-rectangular buildings which measure 3.8 x 4.7m and 6.4 x 9.7m externally. Most of the foundations still stand to 1m in height and appeared to be 0.7m and 1.1m in thickness, for the smaller and larger buildings respectively. The smaller of the two buildings is free-standing near the centre of the islet, oriented with its long axis NE-SW. The larger building incorporates the perimeter wall into one side and is oriented with its long axis NW-SE.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Gorm, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

?Artificial island

NR 2405 6583 Located 136m N of a small spur of land, which juts out into the E end of Loch Gorm. The site is accessed from the E by a causeway of large boulders and medium-sized stone which have been placed in a double row to form a platform measuring 3.4m in average width. The causeway is 97m long but terminated 30m short of the E shore of Loch Gorm and 61m short of the artificial island at the time of survey. A large sand-bar has formed between the E side of the site and the E shore of Loch Gorm.

Although the suspected artificial island is located 181m from the E shore of Loch Gorm, it can be easily waded to without the water ever reaching above the knees. The suspected artificial island is an oval islet which measures 107m N-S by 77m E-W at its base. The outer margin of the islet is ringed by a 20m wide spread of large and medium-sized stone which sharply contrasts the surrounding sandy loch bed. The sides of the islet are composed of a scatter of small stones, which rises up gradually at a 4° angle from the loch bed to form an oval platform, measuring 63m N-S by 38m E-W. The surface of the islet was heavily vegetated and covered with dense clumps of willow, briars and turfs of long grass at the time of survey.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Laingeadail, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

Artificial island

NR 2660 7127 Located 28m from the S shore of Loch Laingeadail. At the time of survey, the water reached a maximum depth of 1.5m between the site and shore. The artificial islet is a circular, stone-covered mound which measures 26.5m in diameter at its base. The site is composed of 80% medium-sized stone and 20% large boulders, and appears to be entirely artificial. The upper surface of the islet is also circular, measuring 18.5m in diameter, and was heavily overgrown with willow and briars at the time of survey. The outside edge of the upper platform was found to be 0.2m below the water level, with the remainder of the upper platform protruding into the air by only 0.25m.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Rockside, Islay (Kilchoman parish) C E Lowe, M Dalland
Pre-afforestation survey (HAL)

NR 240 625 (centre) Archaeological survey at Rockside, towards the N end of the Rhinns of Islay, was commissioned by Historic Scotland and undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in connection with a Woodland Grant Scheme application for afforestation and woodland management.

The survey area was roughly 2km² in extent, located in upland terrain centred on the valleys of Gleann Osamail and Gleann na h-Uamha. It is a much corrugated and fragmented landscape.

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typically comprising relatively high rocky ground, deep in bracken, interspersed with areas of lower-lying boggy ground.

A total of 48 sites, comprising 67 individual monuments, was recorded, the majority lying in the SE sector along the tributary valleys of Gleann na h-Uamha, Allt an Leacaich and Allt Ban. Early prehistoric sites in the area may include several possible rock-shelters. Mesolithic activity is certainly well-attested around Rockside and Loch Gorm to the N. The later prehistoric site assemblage comprises a known dun, several previously unrecorded hut circles and a possible hut platform. With one exception all are located within or adjacent to Allt Gleann na h-Uamha. The hut circles range in size from 2.5–4m internal diameter: one is a substantial structure in a prominent position with a good outlook down the valley to the NW.

Features associated with medieval or later rural settlement are probably best typified by the many shieling huts, dykes, banks and small enclosures which abound throughout much of the survey area. These are concentrated on Allt Gleann na h-Uamha, *Slugan Dubh to the E and Airigh Liath to the N*. The so-called 'shepherd's shelters', small crude structures of the type identified by Branigan and Foster (*Barra* 1995, 33–5), enjoy a similar distribution. Also to this period may be assigned two cave/graffiti sites, possibly associated with shieling activity. Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.


Recorded sites (selected):

- NR 2436 6239 Enclosure.
- NR 2442 6224 Enclosure.
- NR 2435 6232 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2441 6240 Rectilinear structure(s) and enclosures.
- NR 2415 6279 Shepherd's shelter.
- NR 2388 6297 Orthostats.
- NR 2382 6292 Orthostats.
- NR 2363 6298 Enclosures.
- NR 2390 6213 Hut circle.
- NR 2395 6223 Croft, enclosures, rig and furrow.
- NR 2425 6205 Enclosure.
- NR 2423 6209 Possible hut platform.
- NR 2416 6215 Possible hut circle.
- NR 2414 6217 Possible rock shelter.
- NR 2410 6218 Shieling: rectangular structures.
- NR 2399 6236 Enclosure and dyke.
- NR 2414 6217 Possible rock shelters.
- NR 2457 6199 Shepherd's shelter.
- NR 2383 6228 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2401 6237 Hut circle.
- NR 2410 6229 Shepherd's shelter.
- NR 2404 6242 Shepherd's shelter.
- NR 240 622 Cave and graffiti.
- NR 2442 6268 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2438 6275 Quarried rock surface.
- NR 230 630 Enclosure and dykes.
- NR 2339 6281 Hut circle.
- NR 2358 6272 Enclosure.
- NR 2390 6283 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2429 6264 Shooting butt.
- NR 2405 6265 Orthostat.
- NR 2384 6282 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2431 6247 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2433 6241 Rectangular structure.
- NR 2445 6217 Shepherd's shelter.
- NR 2430 6214 Dun (NR 26 SW 4).
- NR 2348 6236 Cave and graffiti.
- NR 2355 6312 – Trackway.
- NR 2453 6269

Sponsor: HS .

Sanaigmore, Islay (Kilchoman parish)

Cist, cairn and dyke

NR 241 708 A rapid survey of a blow-out zone in the dunes at Sanaigmore, in the NW corner of Islay, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in response to the discovery of a cist. The cist, 0.6m wide and at least 0.7m long, was filled with windblown sand. Several round quartz pebbles and a deposit of cremated bone lay nearby. The tumbled remains of a stone dyke were traced at the N end of the exposure. A low circular cairn of stones lay adjacent. Two further possible funerary cairns were located nearby, one indicated only by a concentration of white quartz pebbles. Full details have been lodged with the NMRS. Sponsor: HS .

Derybruch (Kilfinan parish)

G McArdle

Cup marks

NR 936 703 This decorated boulder is about 30m SW of an already known site (NMRS NR 97 SW 15). There are two plain cup marks, each about 100mm in diameter and 50mm deep.

Cowal peninsula

Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, B Bierley

(Kilfinan; Strathlachlan parishes)

Cup-and-ring marks

The following sites were dug in the Cowal peninsula in 1996:

Am Fuaran (1) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9264 7662 Some 200yds (183m) into the field opposite from the spring dedicated to P Rankin is a small outcrop knoll bearing 9 cups, one of which has half a ring around it and a long runnel from it.

Lindsaig (10) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9340 7982 2 large cups and 2 small cups and 2 long runnels.

Lindsaig (11) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9350 7985 (11a) – 2 rough solo cups on small outcrop ledge; (11b) some 8yds (7.5m) higher on a similar outcrop are 2 fine solo cups.

Stillaig (1) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9428 6836 Turf removal revealed greatly increased panel totals as follows: (1a) 11 solo cups, one with partial ring and one with a long runnel; (1b) 59 solo cups on a long panel; (1c) 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring and 13 cups on a continuation of same long ridge; (1d) 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring and 40 solo cups on a triangularish adjacent outcrop.

Stillaig (5) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9410 6810 On part of a very large high prominent knoll are: 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring and 1 clear cup 20 paces to the NE.

Stillaig (6) (Kilfinan parish)

NR 9437 6827 1 cup on a low lump from an angular jutting outcrop.

Lephin Mor (1) (Strathlachlan parish)

NR 988 927 On two of the lower shelves of a large angled prominent outcrop in the field opposite the smokery are 9 clear cups.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society

An Caol-airigh, Mull

M Douglass, R C Callander

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Shielings

NM 356 174 On a terrace S of An Caol-airigh are at least seven shieling structures: two are rectangular, two twin-celled, and three are small rounded structures built against massive boulders. There is also a small enclosure, probably previously a

rectangular structure, and evidence of cultivation. A full report, plans and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Burg Estate, Mull (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) J Harden Survey

NM 42 26 A rapid archaeological assessment has been undertaken in advance of a Millennium Forest project on part of the Burg Estate.

The SE facing slopes of Bearraich from 200m OD down to sea level between Dun Bhuirg and Burg farmhouse had previously been surveyed by P Schreiber and a team of volunteers for the National Trust for Scotland. Their work was reviewed, using the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, published sources and ground survey. It was found to be accurate, and largely complete except for the recording of areas of rig and clearance cairns.

The settlement evidence below 50m OD consists of a range of abandoned post-medieval buildings and field dykes, many of which had been deserted before 1870. There are also three prehistoric sites recorded previously by the RCAHMS – a dun and two burial cairns. Above the abandoned farm buildings, situated all over a series of natural terraces formed by the lava flows that created Bearraich, are a range of small 'fields' with associated structures. These would appear to be peculiar to this particular landscape and, with the farmsteads below, represent important remains of pre-clearance agricultural use of the area.

The following are sites not recorded in the NMRS.

- Allt na Criche**
 NM 434 270 Deserted settlement with associated enclosure and field dyke.
 NM 4355 2692 Slipway.
 NM 4338 2690 Field dyke and large clearance cairns.
 NM 4330 2686 Areas of rig cultivation.
 NM 4300 2665 Field dyke and associated terraced areas.
Burg
 NM 4221 2689 Sheep pens.
 NM 4268 2700 Cellular structure, irregular turf and boulder dyke and linear drystone dyke.
 NM 424 266 Across the hillside is a series of unenclosed terraces with either a cellular structure or a large cairn associated with each. A few irregular turf and boulder dykes cross the landscape.

- Aoineadh Ros-dail**
 NM 418 263 Drystone dyked enclosure.
 NM 414 263 Drystone dyked enclosure containing rigs.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS
 Sponsor: NTS

Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) T Rees
 Multi-period archaeological survey

AOC (Scotland) Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey of the lands controlled by the National Trust for Scotland on Iona. This survey was conducted in late May and early April of 1996. Recorded sites are listed below. The full report of this survey has been deposited with both the local SMR and the NMRS.

- Calva**
 NM 2828 2582 Settlement.
 NM 2805 2561 Enclosure and cairns.
 NM 2790 2556 Cairns.
Ardionra
 NM 2896 2565 Structure.
Cnoc-culphail
 NM 2887 2536 Settlement.

- NM 2871 2528 Settlement.
 NM 2873 2521 Kiln.
Tobar na h Aoise
 ?Artificial pool.
Port na Fraing
 Boat noosts.
Dun I
 Structure.
 Triangulation point.
 Cairn.
Slochd nam Ball
 Enclosure and kelp kiln.
Auchabhaich
 Enclosure and stance.
Cnoc nam Bradhan
 Enclosure and structure.
 Cairn.
 Settlement and enclosures.
Iomaire nan Achd
 ?Artificial ridge.
Cobhain Cuilidich
 Shieling.
Cladh an Diseart
 Burial ground.
Grisnan
 Enclosure and banks.
Clachanach
 Structure and enclosure.
Iomair Tochair
 Causeway.
St Mary's Abbey
 Vallum, abbey, burial ground.
Dun Cul Bhuirg
 Fort.
 Structure.
Tigh-an-Easbuig
 Building.
St Mary's Chapel
 Chapel.
Baile Mor
 Kiln.
Cnoc a' Mheirgeidh
 Cairn.
Blair Buidhe
 Enclosure and structure.
Cnoc nan Caorach
 Cave.
Port nam Mairtir
 Memorial.
 ?Spring.
An Eala
 Mound; burial ground.
Sithean Beag
 Cairn and bank.
Caol Ithe
 Structure.
Cladh nan Druineach
 Burial ground.
Cnoc an t-Sidhein
 ?Structure.
 Mound.
Sandbank
 Settlement.
Ruanaich
 Settlement.

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- Culdamh**
 NM 2678 2328 Structure.
- Glas Eilean**
 NM 2806 2307 Cairn.
- Port Ceann na Creige**
 NM 2661 2306 Structure.
- Port Beul Mor**
 NM 2584 2262 Enclosure.
- Maol nan Uan**
 NM 2629 2259 Cairn.
 NM 2639 2255 Shieling.
- Druim an Aoinidh**
 NM 2572 2236 Cairn.
 NM 2614 2225 Shieling.
 NM 2613 2209 Shieling.
- Buaile Staoineig**
 NM 2646 2214 Settlement and banks.
- Port Carnan a' Ghille**
 NM 2698 2201 Structure.
- Laraichean**
 NM 2605 2186 Settlement.
- Iona Marble Quarry**
 NM 2684 2183 Quarry; settlement.
- Port na Fhir-bheige**
 NM 2625 2185 Cairns.
- Port na Curaich**
 NM 2635 2175 Mound.
 Sponsor: NTS

Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) C E Lowe (HAL)
 Watching brief

NM 2858 2522 to NM 2869 2518 A watching brief of cable-laying works was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in an area previously monitored by Atkinson *et al.* (DES 1994, 52; NMRS archive reports) during the course of water pipe laying and tank construction, in the field to the W of Auchabhaich.

The low and spread remains of a collapsed stone dyke were cut by the trench at the NW corner of the field, adjacent to the outcrop. No evidence of a regular foundation was discernible, the stones set only a few centimetres into the topsoil. The top of an infilled drainage ditch was also traced, roughly 1.4m wide, aligned NE-SW. It may be the same as a ditch previously described by Atkinson *et al.* and is largely coincident with a prominent break of slope across the field. No artefacts or other archaeological features, however, were recorded.

Sponsor: Hydro-Electric plc.

Iona, Baile Mor (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) R Cachart
 Early Christian features (SUAT)

NM 284 240 In February 1996 SUAT carried out a watching brief to monitor a British Telecom cable duct trench which ran from the telephone exchange in Baile Mor past the Augustine nunnery and crossed *Straid nam Marbh* – the Street of the Dead.

A deposit of white grey sand with abundant shell and animal bone at c 0.8m below the road surface was recorded outside the telephone exchange. The shell and animal bone may relate to the nunnery although they could also be much earlier in date. It is possible that this deposit represents a continuation of the one recorded by Smith in the 19th century.

Remains of mortared stonework surrounded by a deposit of brown silty clay and mortar fragments to the base of the trench were encountered opposite the nunnery. The stonework may indicate that the nunnery buildings at one time extended further to the S. Where the trench crossed the Street of the Dead, a make-up of beach shingle and pea gravel formed the road

surface, a much simpler construction of road than the section that runs through the Abbey grounds.

Sponsor: British Telecommunications plc.

Mill Brae, Bunessan, Mull R Henderson
 (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Carved head

NM 386 218 Carved stone head found some time ago in Mill Brae field, Bunessan, and now residing in a garden in Ardtun. Ross of Mull. Large stone slabs found with the head may indicate an associated cist burial. Head c 300mm long.

Port na Fraing, Iona AOC (Scotland) Ltd
 (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish)

Boat noosts

NM 2909 2524 AOC (Scotland) Ltd was contracted by the National Trust for Scotland on behalf of Hydro-Electric plc to survey and report upon the condition of a series of boat noosts at Port na Fraing, Iona. The aim of the survey was to assess the physical extent and nature of damage caused to the site as the result of maintenance work on the Mull to Iona 11KV Submarine Cable which comes ashore at this point. The site was surveyed at 1:200 and a photographic record was made. A full copy of the survey report has been deposited with the local SMR, the NMRS and the NTS. The boat noosts have since been reinstated.

Sponsor: Hydro-Electric plc.

Eilean Mhuireill, Loch Finlaggan, Islay M W Holley
 (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Artificial island

NR 3867 6733 Located 51m from the SE shore of Loch Finlaggan. At the time of survey, the depth of the water immediately surrounding the site was between 1.5–2m, with water 3m+ in depth immediately to the N and E of the islet. Eilean Mhuireill is an oval mound of stone which measures 30m NW–SE by 51m NE–SW at its base, with its long axis running parallel with the S shore of Loch Finlaggan. The surface of the islet is covered with a mixture of 80% medium-sized stone and 20% large boulders. The upper platform which stands 2.5m above the surrounding loch bed is also oval, measuring 17.5m NE–SW by 12.5m NW–SE. The turf-covered remains of a substantial perimeter wall could be traced around the margin of the upper platform. It was not possible to make an accurate measurement of the width of the wall due to the density of the undergrowth. At the time of survey, the surface of the islet was covered with a dense growth of briars and thorns and a small tree had taken root on the S side of the site. No trace of a causeway was found connecting the site to shore.

The remains of one of the sub-rectangular buildings (building a) previously noted by the RCAHMS were still visible through the undergrowth, however the other structure (building b) was completely obscured by briars and turf. The remains of what the RCAHMS described as a boat noost were observed in the NW sector of the site. This feature is a slight depression in the islet's surface and is most pronounced at the water line but continues down to the bottom of the islet's stone covering. The depression is 2.7m in average width but only 0.4m in average depth.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Allalaidh, Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)
 Artificial island

NR 4189 5799 Located 53m from the S shore of Loch Allalaidh near the centre of the loch. Another smaller island is located 12m NW of the site, and is accessed from the NW shore

of the loch by a 54m long causeway of large boulders, the surface of which was submerged to a depth of 0.4m at the time of survey. The first 26m of this causeway is, on average, 5m in width, but 28m before it reaches the small islet it widens to 15m. The small islet is connected to the artificial island by a ridge of gravel and small stone 12m in length.

The small islet to the NW of the main site is oval, measuring 9m SW-NE by 16m NW-SE at the water line. The islet is composed of small stones, earth and turfs and appears to be natural. The base of the islet is circular, measuring 30m in diameter, and submerged portions are covered by a tumble of medium-sized, angular stones. A tumbled wall of large boulders 34m long transects the islet where it joins the causeway to shore. The walling extends out into the water 10m to the N and 16m to the S of the islet, where water 2m deep is reached.

The main artificial island is an oval mound of stone measuring 47m NW-SE by 32m NE-SW at its base, and 34m NW-SE by 22m NE-SW at the water line. The submerged portions of the islet break at roughly a 7° angle with the surrounding silty loch bed and consist of a tumbled spread of 70% medium-sized stone and 30% large boulders. The surface of the island is crowned by a steep-sided, turf-covered, oval platform measuring 16m NW-SE by 7.5m NE-SW, which was 2.3m above water level at the time of survey. The NW end of this platform is occupied by the turf-covered remains of a roughly circular structure, measuring 7.4m NW-SE by 6.4m NE-SW internally, with walls 1.8m in average thickness and 0.8m in average height. There is no obvious entrance to the structure.

The base of the upper platform corresponded roughly with the water level at the time of survey and is enclosed by a drystone perimeter wall. This wall is roughly 1.5m in average thickness and consists of an outer vertical face of angular, medium-sized stones which sit on footings of large boulders, that is backed by turfs and stone tumble. On the SW and SE sides of the islet this wall still stands to a maximum height of 1.5m, and though less well preserved, other portions of the walling can be traced around the entirety of the islet perimeter. The W sector of the walling is breached by a 1.7m gap, which is interpreted as a boat noost. This feature is a 0.5m deep depression in the islet surface which runs through the perimeter wall, past the water line to the base of the islet.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Bharradail, Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Artificial island

NR 3928 6362 Located 10.5m from the N shore of Loch Bharradail, from which it is separated by a stretch of quicksand-like mud, 3m in minimum depth. The site can only be accessed by means of a causeway of medium-sized stone, 2m wide and 9.5m long, which connects it to the N shore. This causeway was 0.2m below the surface of mud at the time of survey and was found by probing the mud.

The artificial island is oval, measuring 29m NW-SE by 45m NE-SW at its base with the long axis running parallel to the near shore. The base of the site consists of a mound of gravel and small stone which slopes up gently at an 8° angle from the surrounding silty loch bed. Near the water level the site is ringed by a 3m wide scatter of 70% medium and 30% large stones. The upper platform, which crowns the top of the site 1.7m above the surrounding loch bed, is also oval, measuring 36m NE-SW by 20m NW-SE, and roughly corresponded to water level at the time of survey. The W end of the upper platform is occupied by a roughly oval, dense scatter of large boulders, which measures 15m NE-SW by 11m NW-SE. Many of the boulders are roughly

rectangular and have angular surfaces. As previously mentioned by the RCAHMS, the N side of this scatter is contained by a 12m long section of drystone walling, composed of large boulders standing roughly 0.5m in height. The walling runs down the centre of the upper platform, with its surviving face oriented to the N, its other face presumably obscured by the boulder scatter.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch nan Deala, Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Artificial island

NR 4253 6881 Located 30m SW of the present shoreline of Loch nan Deala and 26m NE of the loch's former shoreline. The site was accessed from the SW shore by a 3m wide causeway of large boulders, the tops of which were, on average, 0.5m below the upper platform of the artificial island. The water surrounding the site would have been roughly 1m in depth, with deeper 1.5-2m water located behind the site to the NE.

The 0.8m long and 40cm wide timber previously noted by the RCAHMS was rediscovered protruding from the top of the causeway, 3m from the edge of the islet. The timber was firmly embedded in the stone rubble and appeared to be part of the islet's structure. The timber was sampled and discovered to be oak and submitted for radiocarbon dating.

The artificial island is a roughly circular mound of stone, measuring 24.5m in diameter at its base, which has been largely covered by turf and peat. The visible stone appears to be well rounded and of this 80% is too large to be manoeuvred by a single man. The summit of the site is crowned by a fairly level oval platform measuring 20m N-S by 16.5m E-W, which stands 1m above the surrounding loch bed. The S edge of this platform is enclosed by a 10.2m long wall of large stones, 0.5m thick and 0.5m high. This walling degrades to tumble at either end and may be the remains of a perimeter wall. The E half of the upper platform is occupied by the foundation remains of three round-angled buildings previously described by the RCAHMS.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Loch Staoisha, Islay (Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

Artificial island

NR 4063 7123 Located 45m off the W side of Loch Staoisha near the mid-point of the loch. The artificial islet is a nearly circular, stone-covered mound with a diameter of 24m at its base. The sides of the islet are a mass of stone rubble which breaks sharply, at an 18° angle, with the surrounding loch bed. The upper platform which crowns the top of islet is roughly circular, 14.3m in diameter. At the time of survey the upper platform stood 2.6m above the surrounding loch bed, 1.1m above the water level, and was heavily overgrown with bushy vegetation and several large willow trees. The foundations of a pentagonal structure, measuring 5.8m NW-SE by 4m NE-SW, were found near the centre of the islet. The foundations measure a maximum of 0.3m in height and consist of a single course of medium-sized stone.

Sponsors: Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Holley & Associates.

Dalkeith Farm (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

G Daniels

Possible cist

NR 662 358 On rocky outcrop by S side of track leading to main road - two uprights, 0.39 x 0.65m and 0.25 x 0.50m, possibly the remains of a cist.

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Garvalt (Killean & Kilchenzie parish)

Shielings, rectangular structure, corn kiln

NR 720 394 Five shieling huts – two double.

NR 716 387 About 50m NE of dun recorded by the NMRS (NR 73 NW 9) is the grass-covered foundation of a rectangular structure.

NR 715 385 About 20m N of the track to Garvalt are the remains of a corn kiln.

Loch Arnicle (Killean and Kilchenzie parish) M Cressey (CFA) Pre-forestation survey

Archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in March 1996 within the area of a proposed plantation W of Loch Arnicle. Evidence for pre-recent settlement had previously been identified by the Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service. The current survey identified additional unrecorded sites related to prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval land and livestock management practices.

The following sites and monuments are amongst those recorded during the evaluation (NMRS reference numbers in brackets):

NR 6830 3572 *Tobar Mhicheil* well (NR 63 NE 11).

NR 6835 3466 Limekiln.

NR 6835 3566 Sheepfold.

NR 7050 3695 Cup-marked stone (NR 73 NW 1).

NR 7066 3697 Cup-marked stone (NR 73 NW 4).

NR 7076 3698 Cup-marked rock (NR 73 NW 14).

NR 7063 3668 Cup-marked stones (NR 73 NW 13).

NR 7065 3671 Shieling huts (NR 73 NW 16).

NR 7060 3687 Hut circle (NR 73 NW 17).

NR 7049 3689 Cup-marked stone (NR 73 NW 18).

NR 7071 3467 Stone chamber (NR 73 SW 8).

NR 7116 3473 Cup-marked stone (NR 73 SW 7).

NR 712 346 Shieling huts (NR 73 SW 1).

NR 6828 3564 Limekiln.

NR 6945 3514 Mound.

NR 6875 3587 Rectilinear building.

NR 6895 3593 Rectilinear building.

NR 6895 3593 Field bank/building (possible).

NR 6997 3614 Shieling huts.

NR 6958 3538 Upright stone.

NR 7050 3700 Head dyke.

NR 6880 3595 Enclosure.

NR 6880 3552 Shielings.

NR 7055 3680 ?Hut circles.

NR 7110 3570 Elliptical-shaped soil mark feature.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Kilmartin Manse (Kilmartin parish)

E Campbell

Undated linear features

NR 834 989 Work in advance of creating a car park for the new Kilmartin House Museum and Visitor Centre involved stripping topsoil in the manse garden. The opportunity was taken to clean the subsoil gravel terrace beneath 0.2–0.4m of 18th/19th-century garden topsoil. A number of irregular linear features were exposed: two were partially excavated, and shown to be 0.6–0.8m wide and 0.3–0.5m deep. No finds were recovered, but flecks of charcoal and pitched large stones in the upper fill showed the features were not natural. The proximity to the church, 28m to the S, had raised the possibility that the features were of early medieval date. However, the lack of finds, the position on the terrace, and the character of the features suggest a prehistoric date. They may be similar in date to features noted on nearby terraces at Upper Largie (DES 1993.

75). As the features were not to be disturbed by the construction work, they were not further excavated. A drystone plinth and a spread of cobbles were also found, which appeared to be 19th-century garden features.

Sponsors: Glasgow University; Kilmartin House Trust.

Ballymeanoch Wood (Kilmichael Glassary parish) S Carter Cist and cairn (HAL)

NR 832 963 (centre) A survey and assessment was undertaken of Ballymeanoch Wood, Kilmartin, by Headland Archaeology Ltd on behalf of the Kilmartin Glen Project. This plantation had been clear-felled in 1995. Working to a brief provided by Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service, this project involved desk assessment, fieldwalking and recording of the geomorphology, pedology and archaeology of the former plantation.

Two known archaeological sites, a cist (NR 89 NW 48) and a cairn (NR 89 NW 50), were recorded along with a previously unnoted ditch. Records for NR 89 NW 48 are confused by an incorrect grid reference and by vague early references to more than one cist in the plantation. None of the 19th-century discoveries can be securely linked to Ballymeanoch Wood. The correct grid reference for the one known cist is NR 8309 9617.

Sponsor: Kilmartin Glen Project.

Dunadd (Kilmichael Glassary parish) E Campbell ?Cursus

NR 845 933 Examination of an aerial photograph as part of an investigation of the palaeoenvironmental history of the terraces of the River Add revealed the presence of a linear feature interpreted as a cursus. The feature is aligned NW–SE, and consists of two straight sub-parallel dark features 1–2m wide (probably ditches) which are 150m long and 10–15m apart, tapering towards a curved terminal at the SE end, and possibly open at the NW end. The feature lies on a N terrace of the River Add, about 800m E of Dunadd. It may align with a suspected avenue discovered by geophysical survey at Ballymeanoch, some 3km to the NW (DES 1995, 63–4). The AP was taken on 20th May 1948, (Sortie No 541/A/398/3111).

Sponsor: Glasgow University.

Monadh An Tairbh (Kilmichael Glassary parish) D Abernethy Flint scatter

NR 8301 9644 During June and July 1996 a geophysical survey and test pitting exercise was conducted at this site. Forty 20 x 20m grids were surveyed using electrical resistance and 45 1 x 1m test pits were excavated to the depth of the subsoil. The surveying revealed a number of potential archaeological anomalies. A small number of flints, including fragments of blades, worked flakes and debitage, and a large quantity of worked quartz were recovered during the test pitting; all from the low terrace between the B8025 and Monadh An Tairbh.

Sponsors: Glasgow University Archaeology Department, Kilmartin House Trust.

Cleigh (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) S Gilmour, J Henderson ?Prehistoric cairn

NM 878 257 Excavations were carried out by Edinburgh and Oxford Universities on a drystone structure at Cleigh, Kilmore, near Oban. Cleigh was previously believed to be a dun site (DES 1989, 58) but excavation indicated that the site is actually a possible cairn of an, as yet, uncertain date.

A full contour survey of the site was undertaken, clearly indicating the site's commanding location on a spur overlooking the River Nell at the head of Loch Feochan. Also visible is an

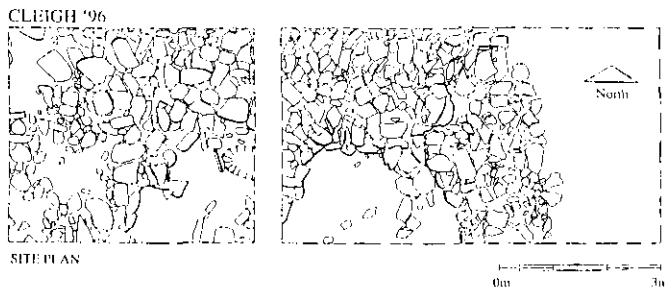


Fig 4 Cleigh: site plan.

artificially enhanced bank running E–W across the spur with a possible entrance-way at its E end and a low wall traceable along the crest of the W end of the bank.

The structure itself consisted of locally quarried angular basalt roughly assembled into a penannular shape with a dip towards the NE. This penannular shape, which during initial survey and before excavation gave the site the appearance of a roundhouse, was defined by a low, poorly built construction of closely packed medium to large stones with internal facing only. Within this a smaller, rectilinear, but again poorly built structure was revetted. Beneath these later reuses of the site the structure consisted of stones laid in a rough circle c 10m in diameter. Excavation revealed the structure was founded on a soil deposit above bedrock, the former containing quantities of charcoal. A pit, cut into this deposit and located slightly N of centre, produced quantities of burnt human bone. Some collapse of the cairn was clearly visible and the upper parts were severely degraded by root action which may have destroyed many of the original architectural features. The stone used in the construction of the site may well have been quarried from the E end of the enclosing bank, thereby enhancing the visual impact of the entrance-way.

At present it is not possible to assign a date to the earlier structure as it is not a familiar type within the area, but certainly the site can no longer be described as a dun. The results of radiocarbon dating are eagerly awaited. The excavation achieved its aims in examining a small drystone structure of a type not normally selected for excavation. This work suggests that there is more diversity than previously believed amongst the drystone structures of Argyll currently classed under the 'catch-all' and problematic term, dun.

Sponsors: Abercromby Trust Fund, Alan Campbell – Cleigh House, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, British Archaeological Research Trust, Christ Church, Oxford, Lorn Archaeological & Historical Society, Members Oban Divers Caravan Park, Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid-Argyll, Prehistoric Society.

Loch a' Mhuillin (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Infilled palaeo embayment

NM 85917 29574 As part of the continuing development of the old Auction Mart, Oban, a geophysical survey was undertaken (by Arkensol on behalf of AOC (Scotland) Ltd) to investigate putative wooden structures concealed beneath compacted 19th-century land-fill material. The land-fill had been used as hard-core to infill the remnant marshy ground and remnant loch that had replaced the ancient embayment. The survey identified several anomalies, one of which approximated in position and dimension to a linear feature – possibly a stone and wooden pile causeway – observed at an earlier stage in the development of the old loch area. Subsequent adjustments to the development plan have resulted in the evidence of potentially archaeologically sensitive areas.

Subsequently, as part of the mitigation works associated with the further development of the site, a series of deep drill cores were extracted from the loch sediments to permit an assessment of the potential extent and quality of palaeoenvironmental information. The main core, measuring over 40m deep, is now undergoing analysis at Leeds University.

A watching brief was undertaken during the preparatory works for the insertion of a petrol interceptor tank associated with the car park area of the new supermarket. It was thought that some of the anomalies seen in the geophysical survey might extend into the affected area, but no archaeologically significant structures or sediments were observed.

Sponsor: Tesco Stores Ltd.

An Sgriodan, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) M Douglass, R C Callander
Ring cairn

NM 470 512 On a low knoll on the E side of the N end of Loch Frisa in a partially cleared area of forest is a ring of boulders, overall 5m NW–SE by 4m transversely. A full report and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Oskamull, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)
Enclosures

NM 458 404 At the mouth of a wide valley on W facing slopes are two enclosures. One, rectangular with round ends, measures 13.2m NNW–SSE by 10.5m transversely over fragmentary walls. There is no evidence of an entrance. About 7m to the SE is a scooped enclosure measuring 17m N–S by 12.5m transversely. A full report, plans and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Staffa (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) T Rees
Multi-period archaeological survey

NM 32 35 AOC (Scotland) Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey of the lands controlled by the National Trust for Scotland on Staffa. The survey took place in late May and early April of 1996. Recorded sites are listed below. The full report of this survey has been deposited with both the local SMR and the NMRS.

Goat Cave
NM 3266 3557 Settlement and cultivation remains.

McKinnon's Cave
NM 3238 3549 Dam.
NM 3244 3546 Settlement and enclosures.
NM 3253 3543 Enclosures, cultivation remains and bank.

Port an Fhasgaidh
NM 3247 3532 Structures.
NM 3253 3531 Banks and a probable structure.
NM 3246 3525 Structures.

Meall nan Gambna
NM 3237 3513 Cairn.
NM 3236 3512 Triangulation point.
Sponsor: NTS.

Ambrisbeg Cairn (Kingarth parish) E Proudfoot, A Speirs
Cairn, later enclosure

NS 067 596 The cairn was found in 1993 during a limited excavation of an enclosure bank by B Rennie and the Buteshire Natural History Society. The cairn, below the bank, was found to have a kerb, and a small cist with a quartz pebble base was discovered on the SW perimeter of the cairn (DES 1993, 63).

A first phase of excavation of the cairn took place during April 1996; the Buteshire Natural History Society provided the workforce and E Proudfoot and A Speirs directed the work. Initially the previous excavation was exposed and then a 3m

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wide trench was excavated from the 1993 E-W trench S to the edge of the cairn, in order to link the two excavations.

The enclosure bank was confirmed as running across the N half of the cairn and several kerb stones were identified below the levels exposed in the earlier excavation.

The diameter of the cairn is c 11m and it appears to be about 1m high. Off-centre, a cist, opened previously, was filled with soil and broken stone. The cist measured 1100 x 550mm internally and is more than 500mm deep below the W side stone; it lay NW-SE. A fragment of a thin capstone survived at the NW end of the cist. The fragments in the fill appeared to be of the same stone and could therefore be from the capstone. No human remains or artefacts were found. The area around the cist was packed with small stones and the cairn stones were roughly concentric around the cist, possibly an inner kerb surrounding the cist. This cist was not central to the cairn and at present is considered to be secondary.

The small cist on the S edge of the cairn was found to be outside the kerb. It, too, was surrounded by concentric stones, perhaps the remains of a small cairn. Many small stones surround the cairn, beyond the kerb, on both the E and W and possibly to the S. These differ from the large boulders of the cairn. Their extent and purpose are not yet known.

No finds were recovered from any part of the excavation. The excavation was not completed and further work is planned for 1998.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Buteshire Natural History Society, St Andrews Heritage Services.



Fig 5 Ambrisbeg Cairn: the SW quadrant of the cairn, with the cist partially excavated. The small cist, found in 1993 on the S edge of the cairn, is below the planning frame.

Carrick Castle (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) G Ewart, 14th-century tower house A Dunn

NS 1941 9447 Excavations were carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology from March until May in the interior of Carrick Castle, a probable 14th-century tower house, on the shores of Loch Goil, Argyll. The entire basement deposits were cleared to bedrock, in advance of continuing renovations being carried out by the owner.

Carrick Castle stands on a rocky promontory, from which it takes its name (*Carraig* = rock). The castle was erected by the Campbells of Lochawe, and was held for them by a series of hereditary captains, serving as an important staging post and caput for the clan during the 16th and 17th centuries. The castle was bombarded by *HMS Kingfisher* in 1685, during the ill-fated uprising against James VII, in which the 9th Earl of Argyll was

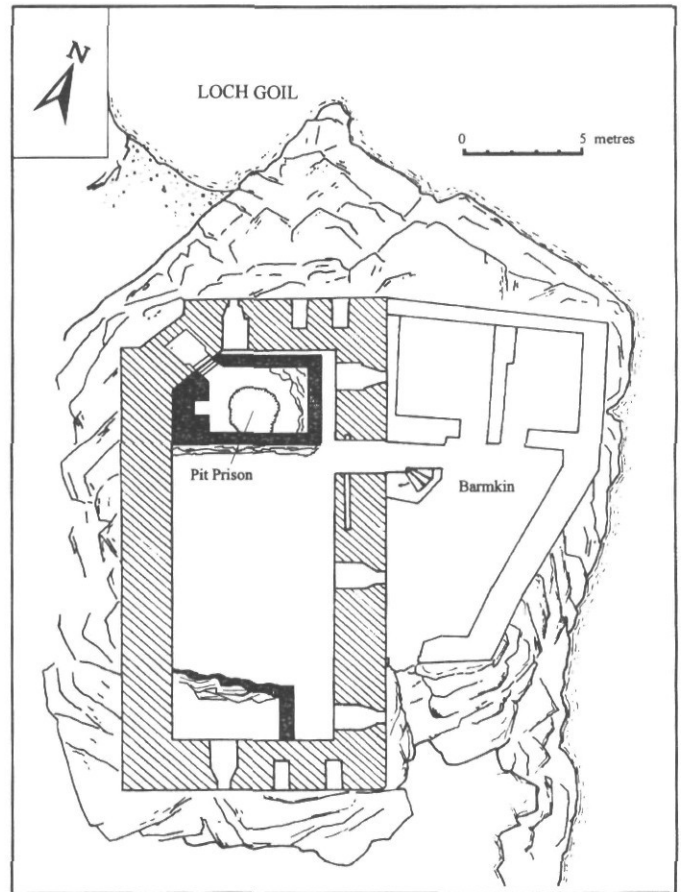



Fig 6 Carrick Castle.

prominently involved. The tower was badly damaged, being rendered roofless, and saw only sporadic occupation from that point onwards.

The recent excavations revealed evidence of occupation and use dating to the latter part of the castle's main period of occupation (ie the later 17th century), although traces of earlier structures and artefacts were recovered (including the possibility of an earlier structure on the site of the present castle). Most of the artefacts recovered date to the later period, but finds of two worked rock crystals may indicate the presence of medieval craftsmen, and the finds of an incised slate and a small copper-alloy bell may also represent medieval occupation. The bulk of finds and structural evidence revealed belong to the 16th and 17th centuries, during which time the castle basement was used variously as a storeroom, arsenal and fortified hold on the loch side. After initial clearance of modern deposits, remains of cross-walls were exposed, revealing that the basement had been subdivided during its period of use as an arsenal/storeroom. A cache of iron cannon balls recovered from within one of the rooms provided an insight into this period of the castle's history. Subsequent remodelling occurred, reflected in newly defined access routes within and between rooms, and the creation of a new chamber to the N of the castle.

Beneath the 16th and 17th-century evidence to the N of the basement, the remains of a vaulted chamber, pre-dating the military usage of the castle, were uncovered. Within the chamber floor was a massive, rock-cut pit prison, which probably dated to the initial occupation and construction of the present castle, and which may have pre-dated the vaulted chamber itself. The waterlogged deposits within the pit prison yielded substantial organic remains, including traces of a wooden door, complete with iron studs, structural timbers, and fragments from several

leather shoes. The extensive environmental sampling strategy should reveal further evidence of the daily life and economy of the castle's inhabitants.
Sponsor: HS .

Rossdhu Castle (Luss parish) J Lewis, R Murdoch
Excavation

NS 361 895 The standing remains of Rossdhu Castle lie at the edge of the Loch Lomond golf course and comprise the S gable and short stretches of the E and W walls of a tower, thought to date from the 16th century. To prevent the collapse of the surviving remains, the walls were underpinned with concrete. An archaeological investigation of the areas immediately adjacent to the castle walls preceded this work, conducted by Scotia Archaeology Ltd.

Following exploratory excavations, a trench extending 1m from the wall faces was opened. The only features of archaeological interest comprised two post-pits (perhaps associated with scaffolding) at the inside angle of the E and S walls; traces of what may have been a flagged floor in the SW corner of the tower; and remnants of a building running S from the W side of the S gable of the tower. The latter consisted of a door jamb and part of an associated threshold. Two roof raggles cut one above the other into the wall of the tower indicated that this building had been raised at some stage.

Sponsor: Loch Lomond Golf Club.

Bute Settlement Survey A Hannah, E Proudfoot
(North Bute; Rothesay; Kingarth parishes)
Deserted settlements and other structures.

The survey has continued throughout the year. The following new sites have been added to the lists and include probable shielings and possibly early (prehistoric) remains as well as house remains. Site names are based on nearby farms or physical features. Records are held by the Buteshire Natural History Society in two lists, Site and Land Unit, incorporating documentary data, including 1st edition OS and Estate map references, as well as earliest recorded dates. For previous reports see *DES* 1995, 67.

NS 097 521	Barr Hill	Round structure and field system.
NS 103 524	Loch na Leigh	Two buildings in enclosure.
NS 109 536	S Kelspoke	Round stone structure.
NS 099 541	Blar Buidhe	House and yard.
NS 104 533	Glencallum West	Field system, ?structures.
NS 079 548	Lubas Port	Two buildings, complex field system.
NS 085 583	Gallachan Butt	Settlement site.
NS 088 609	Kerrycrusach Moor	Small round structure.
NS 094 614	Kerrycroy West	Small round structure.
NS 077 614	Barrdarroch	Settlement site.
NS 067 656	Drumachoiny	Settlement site.
NS 070 659	Lenimolloch	Settlement site.
NS 053 585	Ardscalpsie Butt	House, yard, field system.
NS 052 599	Little Kilmory Hill	Four houses.
NS 064 627	Milton Upper	House.
NS 067 624	Craw Hill East	Round structure.
NS 063 621	Craw Hill South	Small round structure.
NS 059 686	Hilton Upper	Small round structure.
NS 010 679	Lenihall Shore Butt	House.
NR 998 698	North Lenihuline	Three buildings, roadway.

NR 997 702	North Lenihuline Wood	House, five circular platforms.
NS 012 721	Craiganoig	Small stone mound.
NS 008 714	Creag a Madaidh	House.
NS 063 693	Fly Hill	House.
NS 068 687	Craiganlarich	Three buildings, field system.
NS 061 696	Stuck South	Two buildings
NS 048 708	Culnasambrug Upper	House and yard.
NS 049 709	Culnasambrug Lower	House and kiln barn.
NS 046 709	Shalunt Upper	House.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Ascog (Rothesay parish) E Proudfoot, A and J Speirs
Short cist

NS 105 645 An eroding short cist was discovered by J Speirs early in 1996. It had been dug into a flat area, at the highest point of the 25m OD raised beach, into which a sand and gravel quarry had been cut, leaving a near-vertical exposed face.

Two side stones could be seen protruding at the top of the eroding face; the end stone had clearly been lost some time previously. On inspection, fragments of a pottery vessel could be seen, in a poor state because of long exposure to the elements. The owner of the site gave permission to excavate and this was undertaken in two stages.

In April the remains of the pot were excavated. A root had grown through the capstone into the cist and through the pot, a Food Vessel, splitting it in two and destroying the base. Consequently the lower part of the body and the base have been lost. The vessel was in many pieces, split along the coil lines, and many sherds were beyond recognition.

The Food Vessel had been made from a poor, sandy clay, with large grits, but it is well formed. It is decorated with comb impressions and one row of circular impressions. The surviving lower part of the vessel is also decorated with irregular comb impressions. It is unlike the other Food Vessels known from Bute.


The cist, oriented roughly E-W, was excavated in July by a team from the Buteshire Natural History Society, directed by E Proudfoot and A Speirs. Little of the cist survived to excavate; no human remains were found and there were no further fragments of the Food Vessel. The surviving internal dimensions are 620mm E-W by 870mm, and 600mm deep from the top of the N side stone. The W end stone had been lost and the W ends of the side stones were severely damaged by weathering, but were still firmly *in situ*. Fragments of the capstone were found, pushed into the interior by root action, while several large pieces of the cover were *in situ* along the top of the side and end stones. There was no base stone and the base was of gravel subsoil.

The surviving large packing stones were of volcanic rock, while the cist was built of sandstone and the capstone was of pudding-stone. Following excavation the cist was carefully refilled.

Records will be forwarded to the NMRS.
Sponsors: Buteshire Natural History Society, St Andrews Heritage Services.

Skipness Castle (Saddell & Skipness parish) G Ewart, P Sharman

NR 908 577 A watching brief was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology at Skipness Castle in October 1995, in advance of the digging of drainage channels within the courtyard. Four narrow trenches were opened, revealing 18th-century metalled pathways and a possible 13th-century drainage ditch. Elements of the gravel platform upon which the castle was originally constructed were also encountered.

Sponsor: HS .

CLACKMANNANSHIRE/DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Lergnahension Bridge (South Knapdale parish) J R Mackenzie
?Judges Seat (SUAT)

NR 7416 6182 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out in February/March 1996 in advance of a road improvement scheme at Lergnahension Bridge on the B8024 Kilbery Road. A possible earthwork enclosure had been identified on one side of a rocky outcrop traditionally known as a Judges' Seat. Little is known about Judges' Seat sites but they are thought to date from the medieval or post-medieval periods and were used for dispensing justice for the local population. The possible enclosure was thought to perhaps relate to the rocky outcrop (the possible Judges' Seat) or it may have been prehistoric in origin. There are impressive standing stones nearby.

Excavation revealed that the possible earthwork enclosure was in fact formed due to field clearance. Stones were clearly dumped in an inaccessible part of the field around the rocky outcrop. No evidence was found to add to the interpretation of the rocky outcrop as a Judges' Seat. Indeed there are several outcrops in the vicinity and any one may relate to the one referred to in traditional accounts, if in fact a Judges' Seat existed at all.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Roads Department.


Balmavicar, Mull of Kintyre (Southend parish) F Hood
Enclosure and shielings

NR 596 100 Circular enclosure c 10m across with low turf wall, with three or four shielings surrounding it on flat area N of Balmavicar Burn. Shielings are 1-2m in diameter; turf walls are 0.5m high.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Duart Point, Mull (Torosay parish) C J M Martin
17th-century shipwreck

NM 748 356 Work continued on the site of a designated historic shipwreck believed to be that of the *Swan*, a small warship lost during Cromwell's suppression of the Earl of Glencairn's revolt in support of the Royalist cause in 1653. Pre-disturbance survey was concluded with the completion of contouring at 25cm intervals. *In situ* stabilisation was initiated on the seven cast-iron guns and a wrought-iron anchor exposed on the sea bed by connecting them to aluminium anodes. Trial excavation was conducted at the E end of the site with the aim of defining its down-tide periphery. Little was found except an isolated deposit of wooden debris which contained the well-preserved rear part of the ship's binnacle and the base of a mariner's compass. These finds confirm that this part of the wreck derives from the stern of the ship and that significant parts of the upper structure and its contents, though collapsed, have probably survived within the mobile sediments which lie at the base of the cliff a few metres to the W. Controlled rescue excavation of these deposits will begin in 1997.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, Esmee Fairbairn Charitable Trust, Glenfiddich Living Scotland Awards, Honda UK, St Andrews University.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Alloa Tower (Alloa parish) G Ewart
Multi-phase tower house

NS 8889 9252 A comprehensive survey was made of the interior of the multi-period tower house at Alloa, in advance of refurbishment for its use as an interpretative centre. The development of the tower, from its initial foundation, through hall and tower house forms, was elucidated. Previous excavation

had revealed traces of the 18th-century mansion, and the survey of the standing building revealed features linked with the use of the tower as an annexe to the mansion. The mansion was destroyed by fire in 1800, and today only the tower house remains. The survey revealed the following sequence of construction and development:

Period I	Early 14th century – fortified residence with cellar/pit prison: form unknown.
Period II	Mid-14th century – hall house: three levels plus cellar/pit prison, first floor access.
Period III	15th century – developed hall house: four/ five levels plus cellar/pit prison, first floor access.
Period IV	Late 15th century – tower house A: five levels plus cellar/pit prison, first floor access.
Period V	Late 16th century – tower house B: five levels plus cellar/pit prison, probably ground and first floor access.
Period VI	1710-1800 – annexe to 18th-century mansion.
Period VII	1800-1838 – partial reoccupation while new mansion is built.

The most radical remodelling dates to the early 18th century, when the 8th Earl of Mar prepared a series of plans for the redevelopment of the tower's interior, alongside the construction of the massive, elaborate mansion house. These included plans for a chapel at ground floor level, and a roof-garden. The survey revealed traces of some of the 8th Earl's developments, although it is by no means clear that all the proposed changes were carried out.

The developments at Alloa Tower represent the changing role of the castle from a stronghold (as part of a defensive line along the N banks of the Forth – Clackmannan Tower, visible from Alloa, also forms part of this defensive line), to its role as an 18th-century mansion house, at the centre of an extensive designed landscape. Little evidence of the latter remains, although it is to be hoped that the opening of the tower as an interpretative centre will allow for the placement of the building in its wider, historical context.

A full report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Alloa Tower Building Preservation Trust, NTS.

Easter Cornhill (Muckhart parish) T M Allan, W M Reid
Roman road

NS 977 998 to NS 978 999 A low *agger*, c 6 paces wide, which is intermittently stony to the probe, and is nearly everywhere gravelly and stiff (cf *DES* 1995, 11, 99).

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Scotland to Northern Ireland pipeline S Bain
Watching brief and excavation

NX 130 568 to NW 965 699 A watching brief and programme of excavation was carried out by GUARD along a 23km section of proposed gas pipeline route. The section under construction in 1996 ran from Dunragit to Portnaughan Bay and was a continuation of the previous year's work. The following sites are amongst those recorded.

Culgrange (Inch parish)

NX 073 574 Excavation of two pits on the summit of a low hill; both contained fragments of coarse prehistoric pottery with incised decoration.

NX 080 569 Flint flake.

NX 072 574 The remains of a double ditch and bank field boundary on the summit of a low hill.

Dounan Hill (Kirkcolm parish)

NX 022 647 A shallow pit with a concentration of burnt bone was excavated.

High Dinduff (Kirkcolm parish)

NX 022 648 Several sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from a shallow pit at the base of Dounan Hill.

Sole Burn (Kirkcolm parish)

S Bain, 1 Cullen

NX 020 648 A prehistoric house site was identified during construction work and was subsequently excavated. The house itself was composed of a central ring of post-pits, which would have formed the main structural element of the house. The outer wall was represented by a shallow slot trench, possibly for a planked or wattle panel wall. There was a well-defined E facing porch entrance with a possible pivot stone for a hinged door. A line of small pits within the doorway may indicate an internal screen. A small hearth was located to the rear of the structure.

Ardrie Burn (Kirkcolm parish)

NW 974 691 A raised trackway, bounded on either side by a drystone dyke, was observed in a field to the S of Ardrrie Burn. A large section of the dyke was removed during construction work.

NW 972 692 Group of four possible post-holes on the summit of the hill to the N of Ardrrie Burn.

South Cairn (Kirkcolm parish)

NW 970 692 Group of stake-holes and possible slot trench; interpreted as a probable structure and protected from further development.

Sponsor: Premier Transco Ltd.

Hayknowes (Annan parish)

R A Gregory

Prehistoric enclosures

NY 172 655 and NY 176 657 As an element of doctoral research, concerned partly with the early settlement of Dumfriesshire, geophysical prospection, small-scale excavation and preliminary environmental analysis were undertaken at two cropmark enclosures at Hayknowes Farm, Annan. These may be classified as a large circular bivallate enclosure (enclosure 1), and a smaller rectilinear enclosure (enclosure 2). Before excavation, resistivity survey at both sites indicated the presence of internal structures which were not visible on the aerial photographs.

At enclosure 2 two trenches were excavated, positioned at the front and back of the cropmark enclosure. The ploughsoil was removed by mechanical means after which the archaeological levels were excavated by hand. Trench I effectively revealed the

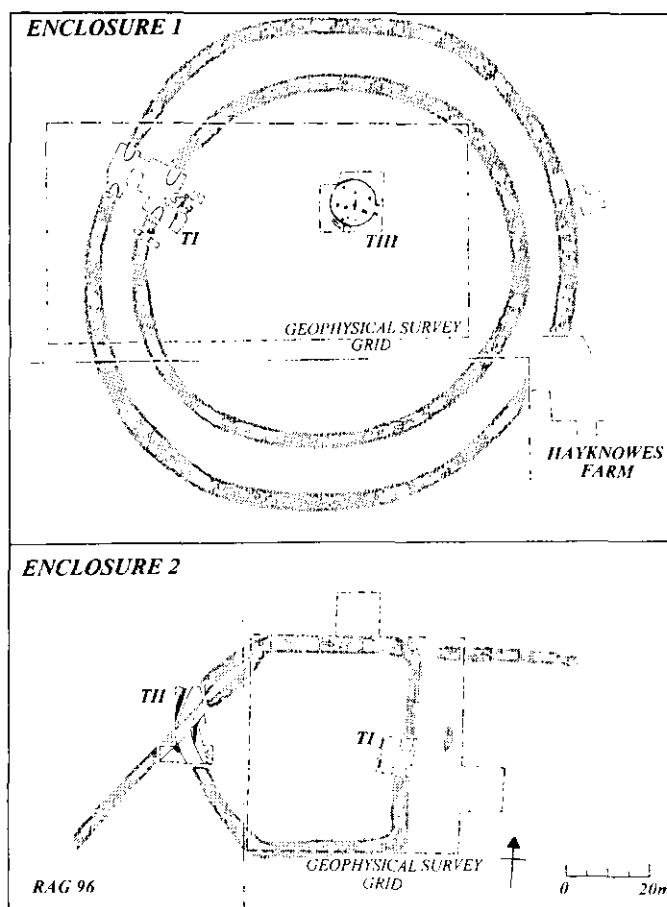


Fig 8 Hayknowes: plan showing position of excavation trenches.

entrance. The two butt ends of the enclosure ditch were located, behind which two single phase gatepost construction slots were discovered. Trench II was positioned to the rear of the enclosure to determine the relationship between the enclosure ditch and the field boundary to which it was apparently linked. Four phases of activity were present. The earliest (phase I) saw the excavation of two possibly contemporary gullies. Phase II saw the construction of the field boundary ditch which cut the two earlier gullies. Phase III commenced with the infilling of the E portion of the field boundary ditch and later the construction of the enclosure ditch and associated rampart. The enclosure utilised the N portion of the field boundary in its construction. The final phase (IV) saw the recutting of the W section of the field boundary which reduced the size of this feature dramatically.

Excavations at enclosure 1 were confined to the entrance and a small portion of the interior. Trench I exposed the butt ends of the inner and outer enclosure ditches. Behind the inner ditch terminals, c 2.5-3m to the E, the remains of a single phase gateway were encountered, consisting of two gateposts between which a trackway had been laid. A novel feature of this construction was a small, linear stone-packed trench running from the N gatepost for c 1.8m, possibly designed to secure the gate, which would have been of a sliding nature rather than hinged to the S gatepost. Within the interior of the site, Trench III revealed the presence of a single phase hut circle. This consisted of a stone-packed ring-groove, c 11m in diameter, with internal roof supports. The structure had opposing entrance-ways and a small annexe which was interpreted as an animal pen.

A core was taken from a localised peat deposit found directly adjacent to the bivallate enclosure, and is presently undergoing preliminary analysis.

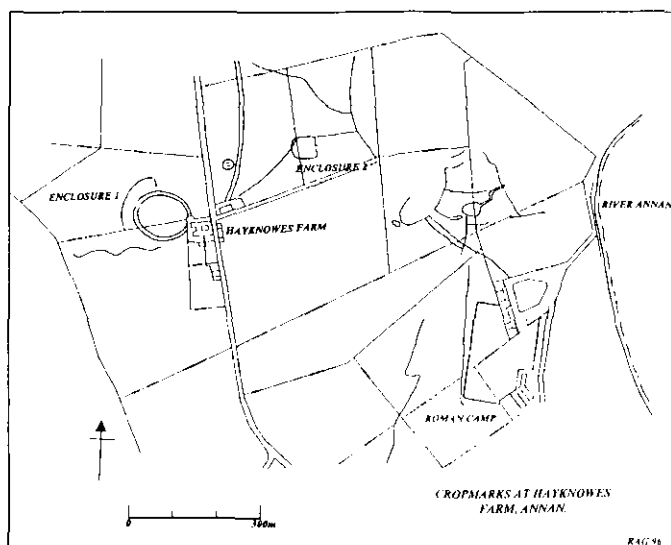


Fig 7 Hayknowes: plan showing cropmarks of enclosures 1 and 2.

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The dating of the two enclosures is problematical due to a lack of diagnostic finds. Finds include a small carnelian bead, fragments of quern stones and one fragment of pottery from the bivallate enclosure; dates are awaited.

Sponsors: Mouswald Trust, Manchester University.

Borgue (Borgue parish) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett
Cup-and-ring marks

Borgue (1)

NX 6362 4826 1 cup enclosed by 2 partial rings; 2 solo cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 14 solo cups; 1 long runnel on 6 fractured flat outcrops that are in 2 parallel outcrops adjacent to cattle troughs.

Clauchendolly > 'Clachan dole' (Borgue parish)

Cup-and-ring marks

Clauchendolly (2)

NX 644 472 Further excavation revealed that it has 3 (not 2) rings around a cup, with 2 runnels leading off to 2 solo cups.

Clauchendolly (11b, c, d)

NX 6453 4724 Apart from the already known example (11a – 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings and 1 cup enclosed by a partial ring), three were newly unearthed: (11b) 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; (11c) 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings and 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring; 1 solo cup; (11d) 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 solo cup; 1 serpentine runnel, on several adjacent outcrops.

Clauchendolly (13)

NX 6438 4713 1 cup enclosed by 5 clear rings with an arc of a 6th; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 9 solo cups are on a fractured 7 piece outcrop from site (6).

Clauchendolly (14)

NX 6437 4712 1 cup enclosed by an ovoid ring which has a runnel snaking off its top to loop around another cup; 3 large solo cups.

Clauchendolly (15)

NX 6447 4722 1 cup is enclosed by 7 uneven rings; 1 rectangle enclosed by a rectilinear runnel; 3 solo cups; very weathered.

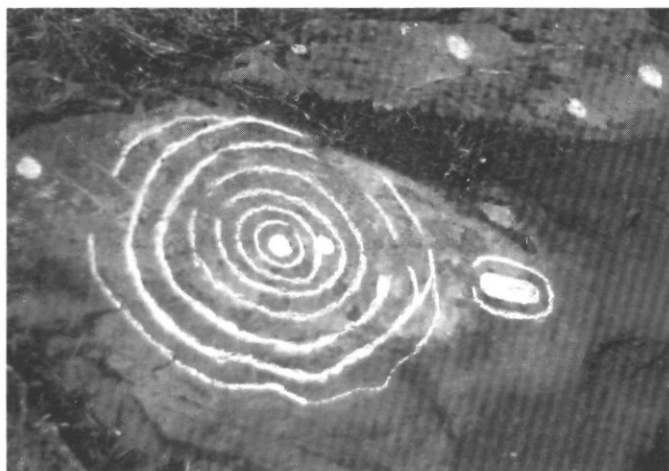


Fig 9 Clauchendolly (15). © Kaledon Naddair July 1996.

Clauchendolly (16)

NX 6449 4729 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 1 probably natural pit.

Clauchendolly (18)

NX 6442 4763 2 solo cups.

Clauchendolly (19)

NX 644 470 3 solo cups as well as 2 natural hollows.

Clauchendolly (20)

NX 644 470 A very rough small outcrop bears 2 cups enclosed by 2 rings; plus 1 cup enclosed with a partial attempted ring; 4 solo cups; as well as 3 large natural solution holes.

Senwick > 'Senowikon' (Borgue parish)

Cup-and-ring marks

Senwick (2b)

NX 6447 4621 (Additions of) 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings.

Senwick (6)

NX 6446 4623 3 solo cup marks on a fractured outcrop.

Senwick (7)

NX 6444 4621 2 solo cups and a runnel forming 3 sides of a square.

Senwick (8)

NX 6429 4604 9 solo cups on a fragmented outcrop panel.

Senwick (9)

NX 6427 4605 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 14 solo cups on long outcrop.

Senwick (10)

NX 6432 4607 2 solo cups on slope of jutting rock.

Senwick (11)

NX 6433 4606 2 solo cups on small flat stone.

Senwick (12)

NX 6435 4607 4 solo cups on large flat outcrop.

Senwick (13)

NX 6428 4603 1 solo cup.

Senwick (14)

NX 6428 4603 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 adjacent solo cup.

Senwick (15)

NX 6427 4601 4 solo cups.

Senwick (16)

NX 6438 4629 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 solo cup on 2 outcrops.

Senwick (17)

NX 6425 4630 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 8 solo cups on a long ridge.

Senwick (18)

NX 6423 4628 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 3 solo cups on 3 outcrops in a line.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Botel Castle bailey (Buittle Castle)

A Penman

(Buittle parish)

Early medieval bailey, multi-period site

NX 818 616 This ongoing excavation (cf *DES* 1995, 21), now in its sixth season and staffed entirely by volunteers, has uncovered much artefactual and some settlement evidence for the presence of early man in Galloway in the form of Mesolithic, Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation levels.

Further evidence of the existence of the medieval Royal Burgh of Botel (1323/24) has been uncovered. The post-holes of both round and rectangular timber buildings have been excavated as well as additional building evidence in the form of stables set in behind the timber palisaded defences on the S and E defensive perimeters of the site. Evidence of bronze casting and associated metalworking was found. Artefacts recovered include a Papal Bulla of Pope Honorius IV (1285–87), bronze jewellery and clothing accessories.

The remains of a building with stone foundations has been uncovered; above it was a later hearth and below it a Neolithic pasture level. From the immediate vicinity of this building, artefactual evidence in the form of bronze buckles, a seal matrix,



Fig 10 Botel Castle Bailey: seal matrix.

a coin of Edward III dated to 1356–61, part of a wooden sword scabbard covered with a fine layer of copper, and items of domestic use, date this construction to the mid-14th-century era when (King) Edward Balliol (1332–56) was known to be in residence in Botel Castle after 1346.

A large domestic hearth has been uncovered in one trench with a soakaway running along its length, and from this 131 large sherds of fire-blackened, yellow-green glazed pottery have been excavated. In the immediate vicinity of this hearth a pit and a sump have been found.

An area of prehistoric pasture land has yielded a number of lithics, and there is post-hole and pottery evidence of an early roundhouse on this level.

In advance of the construction of a riverside walk, excavations have started in the fosse to the N of the bailey and have yielded evidence of 13th-century construction of two stone walls and a massive buttress which could have formed the base for a drawbridge or gateway leading from the S bailey to a smaller N one which could have been an animal pend.

Mitchellslacks Farm (Closeburn parish) T Ward
Pre-afforestation survey

NX 960 960 (centre) 370ha of land were inspected as part of a pre-afforestation survey. Numerous small cairns, sheep buchts and post-medieval enclosures were recorded, as well as other features including three burnt mounds. The following are amongst the main features. A full report is deposited in the NMRS.

- NX 9679 9567 Sheep bucht.
- NX 6678 9559 Enclosures.
- NX 9688 9545 Burnt mound (probable).
- NX 9615 9580 Sheep buchts/enclosures.
- NX 9568 9534 Stone enclosure.
- NX 9545 9519 Rig, bank and platform.
- NX 9538 9531 Burnt mound.
- NX 9526 9558 Burnt mound.
- NX 9503 9547 Sheep buchts and enclosures.
- NX 9498 9648 Burnt mound.
- NX 9503 9643 Sheep buchts and enclosures.

Sponsor: Buccleuch Estates Ltd.

Dalveen Pass (Durisdeer parish)
Unenclosed platform settlement, cairns

NS 907 085 Eight unenclosed platforms measuring from 8 x 5m to 14 x 7m are ranged along the S flank of Broomside Hill

for a distance of about 300m. Six cairns measuring up to 6m in diameter by 0.5m high are also in the same area.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Millriggs Farm, Boreland, near Lockerbie NMS
(Hutton & Corrie parish)

Middle Bronze Age flanged chisel

NY 170 902 A Middle Bronze Age flanged chisel was found during 1995 by a metal detectorist at Millriggs Farm. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 38/95) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

Fox Plantation (Inch parish) G MacGregor (GUARD)
Prehistoric settlements excavation

NX 114 570 to NX 119 572 Rescue excavation was undertaken from late September to early November 1995 prior to the construction of a gas pipeline. A series of ten trenches, covering an area of c 4500m² in total, were excavated. The main archaeological elements identified through excavation were as follows.

A line of 24 oval pits was found running across one trench. They measured between 0.6–0.8m long, and survived to a depth of up to 0.3m. These may represent part of a pit alignment.

In another trench two concentric curvilinear slots, c 4m apart, were excavated. The inner slot had a diameter of c 14m and within the interior were a series of 15 pits/post-holes. It is probable that together these features formed a timber structure, possibly a house. To the S of the structure another curvilinear slot trench was discovered which may have formed a structure, possibly an enclosure.

From yet another trench, Beaker pottery was recovered from several pits. The assemblage included All Over Corded Ware in association with lithics and palaeoenvironmental remains. These 'Beaker pits' may be associated with a possible structure. Also excavated in this trench was a sequence of four intercutting pits, each containing flint representing different types of artefact and different stages in the flint-working process. Further analysis will determine if they represent the discarded waste from a single phase of tool production.

Excavated within another trench was a sequence of pits which produced evidence for some form of industrial activity, indicated by the presence of burnt layers and the recovery of cramp-like material. A small kiln, perhaps for drying cereal, had subsequently been built on the same spot.

Within another trench, evidence for a series of three concentric curvilinear slots was recovered, enclosing an area 10m in diameter. Excavation revealed the inner slot to bear traces of post-pipes and post-packing. The remains represent a timber-built circular structure, probably a house. Within the immediate vicinity of the structure were seven circular pits, ranging in diameter from 0.8–1.16m, and with depths of up to 0.4m. The fills of each pit comprised mixed dirty clays, thus the features may represent clay souring pits for the production of daub and/or pottery.

Activity relating to the Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age was identified during the excavation. Of particular note were the remains of a series of round structures which probably represent Bronze Age and/or Iron Age houses. It is worth noting, too, the good correlation which existed in many places between the excavated features and cropmark evidence.

Following the excavations at Fox Plantation in 1995 a decision was taken to limit the width of the pipeline corridor there from the usual 30m to 4m, due to the probability of encountering further significant archaeological remains and the consequent

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desire to minimise potential destruction of those deposits. A further, smaller-scale excavation was nevertheless required and was undertaken prior to the insertion of the gas pipe in May 1996. The main excavated elements were as follows.

In one area part of a groove-slot and ring-post structure was identified and excavated. The structure had an internal diameter of c 8m and an entrance on its E 'side'.

The remains of part of another possible structure were identified and excavated in another area. These consisted of six pit/post-holes forming part of a ring with a diameter of c 7.5m, with a clear entrance to the E. Of particular note was the recovery of a polished stone axe, recovered from a pit cut within the interior of the structure. The axe, which had been modified to allow rehafting, was found in association with pottery, lithics and palaeoenvironmental remains.

Sponsor: Premier Transco Ltd.

Kirkcudbright Kaledon Naddair, S Willett, C MacKenzie,
Cup-and-ring marks B Bierley

Cup-and-ring marks were discovered on a number of new sites in Kirkcudbright parish.

Balmae > 'Bal-Maoith' (Kirkcudbright parish)

Balmae (13)

NX 6865 4469 5 solo cups on a smooth flat outcrop 12yds (11m) W of (3).

Balmae (14)

NX 6864 4469 23 mini cups on a flat smooth outcrop 8yds (7.5m) W of (13).

Balmae (15)

NX 6850 4445 2 probable cups on the edge of small outcrop.

Balmae (16)

NX 6840 4438 2 probable cups on 2 sections of flattish rock.

Balmae (18b)

NX 6883 4492 6 cups with clear traces of a partly pecked runnel.

Balmae (23)

NX 6875 4486 4 or 5 probable cups on a prominent fractured outcrop.

Balmae (26)

NX 6874 4495 On an outcrop (c 1m²) that juts up well out of the ground, visible for hundreds of yards, there are c 36 cups and 4 wide runnels on its NW face; 16 cups and 2 bars low down on its E face; 5 cups and 4 runnels low on its W face.

Balmae (27)

NX 6876 4497 5 very deep natural holes plus 3 solo cups on boulder.

Balmae (28)

NX 6865 4461 4 solo cups, 2 are conjoined by a runnel.

Balmae (29)

NX 6866 4460 5 solo cups, 29 paces from (28).

Balmae (30)

NX 6865 4460 On a large domed outcrop fractured in half there are several very weathered glyphs: 1 cup enclosed by 4 rings; 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 1 possible 3 turn spiral with cup at centre; 1 large natural oval with a ring all around it.

Balmae (31)

NX 6865 4460 4 paces away lies a cup enclosed by 3 rings on small outcrop.

Balmae (33)

NX 6838 4426 One 3 turn spiral, rough, only the outer 2 rings clear.

Balmae (34)

NX 6820 4430 On 3 adjacent outcrops are 32 solo cups, some of which are very deep and conical, with clear peck-marks remaining.

Balmae (35)

NX 6795 4456 On a small but prominent (12–15ft (4–5m) high) fragmented outcrop crowned with gorse, were over 10 solo cups. Nos (34) and (35) seemed of a different type to all the other Balmae sites.

Dunrod > 'Dun Roden' (Kirkcudbright parish)

Dunrod (3)

NX 6975 4605 1 largish cup on a fragmented outcrop.

Dunrod (4)

NX 6975 4615 1 large and 1 normal cup in middle of outcrop.

Dunrod (5)

NX 6968 4615 1 large and 1 normal cup either edge of outcrop.

Dunrod (6)

NX 6968 4605 1 cup amidst outcrop.

Dunrod (7a, b)

NX 6982 4592 2 cups, the larger of which has 2 runnels from it and 2 cups on pointed edge of adjacent outcrop.

Dunrod (8a, b)

NX 6965 4602 On a knoll behind some trees are several small outcrops bearing in total 5 cups and a thick bent groove.

Galtway (Kirkcudbright Parish)

Galtway (17)

NX 7075 4828 1 cup enclosed by 2 gapped rings on long thin outcrop.

Galtway (18)

NX 7065 4825 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring (one of which stands in high relief, the ring being so deeply carved) and 10 deep solo cups.

Milton Parks (Kirkcudbright parish)

Milton Parks (6)

NX 7026 4612 Lost for c 100 years (due to being misplaced on the wrong side of the road) (6) and (7) were relocated at these map refs with additional glyphs: 1 cup enclosed by 5 rings joined to 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings by a straight runnel, halfway between is a dividing line at right angles to the runnel.

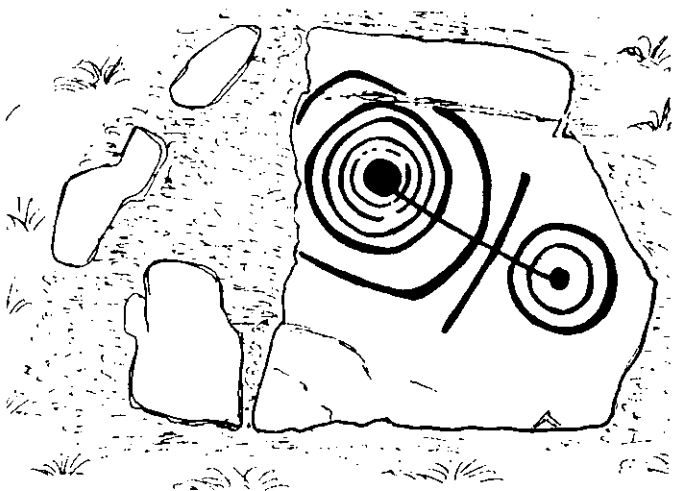


Fig 11 Milton Parks (6).

Milton Parks (7)

NX 7027 4611 1m S of (6) lies (7a): 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring and 2 solo cups; also (7b): 2 solo cups on an adjacent outcrop.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Milton Parks (8)

NX 7000 4560 1 cup enclosed by 3 rings (the runnel flowing from the first ring); 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 11 solo cups on a flat slab.

Milton Parks (9)

NX 7004 4563 1 cup enclosed by 2.5 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring and 24 solo cups on 5 parallel outcrops sloping slightly down to E.

Milton Parks (10)

NX 7005 4562 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring flanked by 2 grooves.

Milton Parks (11)

NX 7011 4593 4 solo cups on outcrop fractured in half.

Milton Parks (12)

NX 7013 4595 2 cups (1 large, 1 normal).

Milton Parks (13)

NX 7019 4603 2 solo cups at edge of outcrop.

Milton Parks (14)

NX 7020 4603 2 solo cups.

Milton Parks (15)

NX 7023 4608 1 cup enclosed by 2 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring each; 2 solo cups on a squarish bevelled outcrop.

Milton Parks (16)

NX 7025 4609 12 solo cups on a rougher outcrop.

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society.

Blackhill (6) (Kirkcudbright parish) Kaledon Naddair, S Willett
c NX 695 468 A sketch was made (by Mike Baron) of 1 cup enclosed by 3 gapped rings; with a runnel leading into it from a cup enclosed by 1 ring; adjacent are 3 solo cups.

Blackhill Cottage (3b) (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6924 4662 Turf removal revealed a clearly pocked cup enclosed by 2 rings and 2 solo cups on the downslope from (3).

High Banks (Kirkcudbright parish)

High Banks 'B'

NX 7090 4897 (B13) 1 cup enclosed by 1 ring; 10 solo cups and 2 oblong areas and 7 runnels.

High Banks (B14) 3 solo cups on a lower outcrop (1 of which was made into a drill-hole).

High Banks (B15) Further turf-baring disclosed 4 cups each enclosed by 3 rings (the lowest of which is pecked in such high-relief that its centre seems raised); 1 cup with 2 rings and c 5 solo cups and 2 runnels.

High Grange (Kirkcudbright parish)

High Grange (1h)

NX 6999 4749 On adjacent outcrops there was unearthened 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring each, conjoined by a runnel with 1 solo cup in-between. All petroglyphs are roughly pecked and look done by a different 'school' than (1a, b, c).

High Grange (1i) 1 cup enclosed by 2 uneven partial rings; 2 cups enclosed by 1 ring; plus 4 solo cups.

High Grange (1j) 9 solo cups on a panel below (1a, b, c).

High Grange (2b)

NX 6991 4741 Baring turf revealed a further cup enclosed by 5 rings (the fourth of which has clearly a twin set of enclosing arms, giving the impression of 6 rings); 3 cups enclosed by 2 rings; 3 cups enclosed by 1 ring; 10 solo cups on an outcrop adjacent to the known site.

Knockshinnie (3) > 'Knok Sionnach' (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 6846 4551 2 possible 3 solo cups on small outcrop.

Milton (24) (Kirkcudbright parish)

NX 7038 4741 On a small outcrop that juts up near a farm shed there was revealed: 1 ring with crossed runnels within it; a horseshoe runnel ending in 2 cups; 9 solo cups (two of which are linked by 2 runnels).

Sponsor: Keltic Research Society

Evan Road, Beattock

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

(Kirkpatrick–Juxta parish)

Cropmark enclosure

NT 081 022 The remains of a ditched trapezoidal enclosure, previously known only from aerial photographs, were excavated in advance of a housing development. Earlier, unmonitored building had obscured the SW quadrant of the enclosure and only the SE corner and a narrow strip across the W side remained available for investigation.

Excavation revealed a shallow V-shaped ditch, between 1.05–1.3m wide and up to 0.4m deep, probably originally much deeper and wider. The ditch showed evidence of an internal bank, and the bottom was probably kept clean and open. The main fill had accumulated rapidly, probably from ploughsoil.

Four features were observed within the interior of the enclosure but three of these were interpreted as modern rubbish pits. The fourth was a shallow sub-rectangular feature, 1.24 x 0.46m and 0.22m deep, with an indistinctive fill.

All sediments were sampled and assessed for their anthropic content. However, none of the sampled sediments produced any significant inclusions. A full report is lodged with the client, the NMRS and the Local Authority Archaeologist.

Sponsor: Loreburn Housing Association.

Lochmaben Castle (Lochinaben parish) G Ewart, P Sharman
Watching brief

NY 082 822 Eight holes on either side of the W wing wall were monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology in advance of the erection of supporting scaffolding. All trenches revealed deposits associated with the decay of adjacent masonry, and the gradual infilling of the moat or canal in front of the mid-14th-century stone castle. In some of the holes there was possible evidence for the denuded earthen bank defining the moat or canal, sealed by bone-rich occupation debris.

Sponsor: HS

Birrens (Middlebie parish)

N Lockett

?Roman structural remains

NY 219 751 A length of wall and doorway was discovered eroding from the bank down towards the Mein Water in the SW part of the annexe. The wall is c 3m W–E and stands for the most part 0.75m high, of long, thin, roughly dressed blocks of local sandstone, showing some signs of having been mortared. The doorway has a large (c 0.7m) stone slab as a threshold with two other stone slabs forming the other surviving two sides.

It is possible that this wall can be connected with one of the two sub-rectangular buildings shown on Roy's plan of the fort and annexe area (*Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, plate XXIV); if this is the case then the remains discovered should be the N face of one of these two structures, the other three sides having been eroded by the Mein Water.

Sponsor: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department.

Birrens (Middlebie parish)

Roman extra-mural occupation

NY 218 753 A resistivity survey was undertaken in the fields immediately to the N of Birrens Roman fort and annexe in an

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

attempt to locate traces of extra-mural settlement in these areas. A second objective was to try to locate the several camps and the N line of the Roman road as it emerges from the annexe area, which have been photographed from the air (CUCAP C32, E55, 56, 57).

It appears that the structure which St Joseph interpreted as a possible *mansio* (JRS, 41, 57) is irregular in plan and is situated parallel to the main Roman road line. The purpose of this structure is still uncertain. The survey also located the Roman road, which was traced by the survey for over 75m, heading from the farm gates in the annexe and 'Back Field' directly towards the buildings of Land Farm where it is lost. However, on the other side of the farm, adjacent to the slurry tank (NY 2145 7547) it seems likely that the road line continues in use as a field access track.

Only one of the temporary or construction camps was located, just to the N of the annexe area, and shows clear signs of pre-dating both the fort and the annexe.

Unfortunately, no other traces of extra-mural settlement were located, although structures of timber construction are very rarely discovered by soil resistance surveying.

Sponsor: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department.

Creebank Farm (Minnigaff parish)

T Ward

Pre-afforestation survey

NX 340 780 (centre) 230ha of land were inspected as part of a pre-afforestation survey; the following are amongst the main results. A full report is deposited in the NMRS.

- NX 3517 7772 Cairns, rig, enclosures.
- NX 3518 7785 Small cairns, rectangular building.
- NX 3473 7802 Ring cairn/robbed cairn.
- NX 3404 7757 Rectangular building, banks, rig.
- NX 3399 7808 Deserted farm, enclosures.
- NX 3403 7804 Rectangular building, cairn.
- NX 3326 7827 Corn kiln.
- NX 3326 7820 Deserted farm, enclosures, rig and furrow.
- NX 3324 7809 Penannular enclosure.
- NX 3295 7814 Rectangular buildings.
- NX 3301 7806 Rectangular building.
- NX 3312 7805 Burnt mound.
- NX 3351 7724 Burnt mound.
- NX 3345 7719 Standing stone.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Glenchamber Farm (New Luce parish)

L J Masters

Cairn (probable); cairnfield, burnt mounds; settlements, field systems – prehistoric to medieval.

NX 237 638 (farmhouse) Following an ESA report, kindly provided to us by Mrs J F MacMillan, the owner of Glenchamber Farm, students in their final year of the Glasgow University Certificate in Field Archaeology undertook a survey in April 1996. Some parts of the in-bye land could not be visited because of lambing, and we wish to record our thanks to Mrs MacMillan and her sons for allowing us onto the land during a particularly busy period.

A number of archaeological features were recorded in a survey of some 400ha. These will form the subject of a detailed report for the national and local SMRs. The following provides a selection of some of the main discoveries:

NX 2214 6412 Associated with the previously recorded 12m diameter hut circle are stretches of turf and stone walling and small cairns. Other possible hut sites located in the area.

NX 227 637 On W facing slope of Drumpail Fell, over 50 small cairns, varying between 1–4m in diameter and generally less than 1m high.

NX 229 639 At N end of Drumpail Fell, three rectangular buildings of turf and stone construction, together with ancillary structures.

NX 231 646 A number of enclosures lie on the E–SE facing slopes of Drumpail Fell. Some have small rectangular structures associated with the enclosure walls and traces of rig and field clearance can be seen.

NX 2370 6314 Mound, 4.5 x 3.5m and 0.5m high; partially eroded by stream, with burnt stone and charcoal visible in stream section.

NX 2353 6321 Crescent-shaped mound, 8m in diameter and 0.3m high.

NX 2380 6360 Crescent-shaped mound, partially cut by burn, in which there is considerable burnt stone.

NX 2360 6296 On top of a small natural knoll is an asymmetrical (in cross-section) bank, with a maximum diameter of 24m, and less than 0.2m high. The interior is uneven and, although grass-covered, seems to contain a high proportion of stone. This may represent the almost completely robbed out remains of a Bronze Age round cairn (others are known from the surrounding area).


Sponsor: Glasgow University Adult & Continuing Education Department.

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart

Abbey environs

NX 7492 4750 Six trenches were excavated by Kirkdale Archaeology in the field lying to the E of the abbey after the completion of a resistivity survey. Only a small number of anomalies were located which could not be accounted for as rig and furrow remains. The remaining anomalies were tested by trial trenching, and proved to be ambiguous, due to the stony nature of the subsoil. At the same time, a survey was made of a bridge over the Abbey Burn, to the NE of the survey area. The bridge proved to be post-monastic, and probably post-medieval in date.

Sponsor: HS .

Eggerness (Sorbie parish)

A Nicholson, D Ronan

Settlement

NX 487 472 Fieldwalking in the vicinity of the Eggerness carved stones revealed an enclosed settlement site on the S side of the crown of the hill. A single bank, incorporating natural bedrock outcrops, is clearly visible round the N and W perimeter, with an entrance on the W side. The spiral-carved outcrop (Eggerness 1) is incorporated in the N bank on the outer face. A plateau to the N of the settlement is marked at its N edge by the deer carvings (Eggerness 5), and approached by a banked trackway from the NW. Within the enclosure several depressions associated with stone scatters suggest structural features.

Sponsor: Wigtownshire Archaeology Associates.

Sorbie, Old Tower (Sorbie parish)

P Harrington

12th-century motte and 16th-century tower house

NX 450 470 A geophysical survey was carried out in October 1996, commencing with an archaeological subsoil evaluation of the site. This evaluation is being used to compose a research strategy for the site, with an objective to open and present it more fully to the visitor.

Traces were indicated of a structure on the top of the motte, a bailey, and other features on the approach to the tower and

motte from the NE. Two areas were surveyed using resistivity and magnetometry, with some useful results.
Sponsor: Clan Hannay Society.

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish) A S Clarke
7th to 9th-century graveyard, 6th-century burials, early structures
NX 444 402 Final season of work in Trench A, the 17 x 8m hilltop trench, by York Archaeological Trust. Most of the 11 week season was spent excavating over 100 burials of 7th to 9th-century (Northumbrian) date, bringing the total number of graves of this date to well over 150. These burials were heavily intercut and concentrated in the E corner of the trench. Recovery of iron

chest fittings *in situ* suggests that many of the bodies were buried in wooden chests, but there was also evidence for shroud burials and stone-lined graves covered by wooden planks. One burial in the E corner was marked by half a granite millstone placed at its head (SW) end.

Removal of the 7th to 9th-century graveyard deposits revealed silty spreads containing non-ferrous metalworking debris at the SE end of the trench, capping at least six early burials (c AD 550–650) set against the bedrock ridges and aligned SW–NE; one of the grave cuts was lined with stones. Only tooth enamel and crumbs of long bones survived. These burials overlay a series of structural features cut into the natural bedrock. These features, including arcs of post-holes and slots, apparently utilising the flattened areas of bedrock, were bounded by a shallow ditch at the NW end of the site, directly beneath the 7th to 9th-century wall foundation.

A topographical survey of the fields to the W and SW of Trench A was carried out by York Archaeological Trust, who also commissioned GeoQuest Associates to undertake a resistivity survey of the same area, as well as of that area directly to the SE of Trench A. A large rectangular stone building was located in the latter area.

Sponsors: Whithorn Board of Management, Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council, Wigtown District Council, Friends of Whithorn Trust, Mouswald Trust, Jennie S Gordon Memorial Foundation, Russell Trust, Hunter Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dumfries & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society.

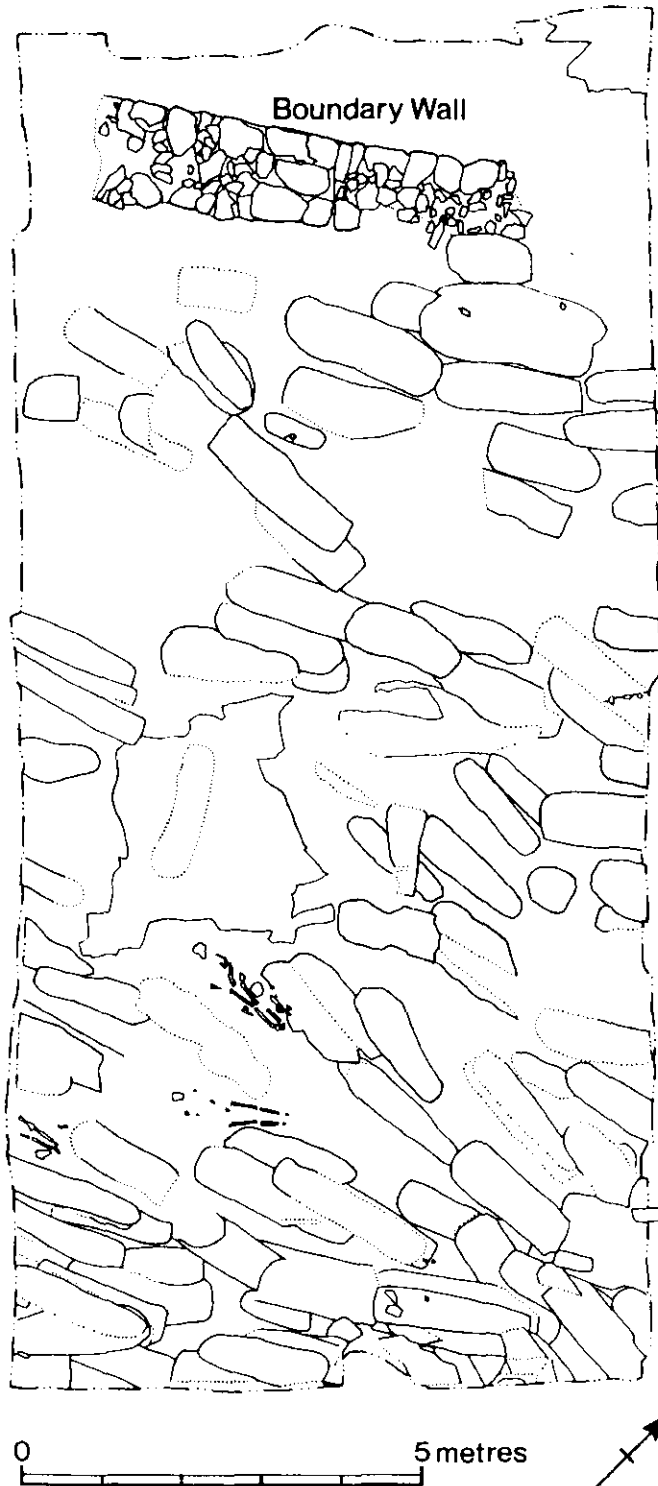


Fig 12 Whithorn 1995/1996: plan showing 7th to 9th-century burials.

Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish) A Nicholson
Medieval priory

NX 444 403 A watching brief was undertaken for Historic Scotland during the insertion of a new access stairway and sump at the N end of the crypt, below the quire of the priory church. The stairwell contains a blocked 13th-century stairway, leading up to the N aisle of the quire. A midden deposit tipped from W–E overlay the blocking, and was itself overlain by demolition rubble which may be attributed to the destruction of the E end of the church in the late 16th century. The midden deposit contained animal bones with butchery marks, and shellfish remains. The sump at the foot of the stairway revealed natural boulder clay and bedrock directly below the current floor level.
Sponsor: HS

DUNDEE CITY

106–110 Nethergate (Dundee parish) J R Mackenzie,
Medieval backlands D Hall (SUAT)

NO 4019 2996 An evaluation was carried out in December 1995 in advance of redevelopment at the former Green's Playhouse. This revealed surviving medieval deposits. An excavation followed in May and June 1996 and revealed evidence spanning some 600–700 years to the present day, representing six phases of activity.

Cut into an undisturbed raised beach deposit, the earliest evidence comprised a heavily disturbed stone-built well and four rubbish pits. Pottery sherds indicate a date of c late 13th/early 14th century for this activity. The well and pits were sealed by a buried garden soil from which a significant assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered. The pottery implies a high status for the occupants of the nearby Nethergate (formerly Flukergate) frontage. Included are a number of high-quality imported pottery wares from the Low Countries, France and Germany. Most notably, one sherd of Saintonge ware and two

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sherds of Valencian Lustreware were found, both of which are rare finds in Scotland. The pottery indicates that the site was clearly being utilised some 100–200 years earlier than previously thought of this part of the burgh. Animal bone and finds were also recovered, and samples were also taken of suitable deposits for environmental analysis.

Cut through the medieval garden soil was a second well, of similar build to the first. This feature was sealed below a second garden soil, dated by pottery and finds to the 17th/18th centuries. Cut through this second garden soil were the remnants a 19th-century building and associated drainage, identified as the University Staff Club. The foundations of two property boundary walls, also marked on 19th-century plans, were also uncovered.

These structures were demolished in the early 20th century and Green's Playhouse was constructed in the 1930s. The evidence from these excavations has clearly demonstrated that more of Dundee's archaeology survives than was previously thought.

Sponsor: Top Rank Mecca Ltd.

152–154 Nethergate (Dundee parish) R Cachart (SUAT) 16th-century hospital site, town defensive wall

NO 400 299 The first phase of trial excavation was undertaken on this site in June 1996. Four trenches were hand excavated. On the site frontage, within the forecourt of the former garage, remains of modern structures were found in the form of dwarf walls and recent make-up. At a depth of 0.85m a surface of well-bedded but irregular stone setts was encountered. Below the setts were layers of redeposited natural. At a depth of about 1.3m undisturbed natural sand and gravel was reached. Two other trenches on the frontage found no structural evidence.

In a trench outside against the site W wall two layers of garden soil were encountered, below which was a deep (unbottomed) layer of ash and clinker.

The excavated trenches failed to produce hard evidence of any medieval activity on the site. However, the stone sett floor could well have been contemporary with the hospital and it is possible that any structural remains of the hospital could lie below the unbottomed make-up layers. No trace of the former city wall was identified. Further trial work will be undertaken on this site after demolition.

Sponsor: Dundee District Council.

Overgate Centre (Dundee parish) Medieval burgh and church

NO 4005 3005 In September 1996 SUAT excavated eight trial trenches in and around the 1960s Overgate Centre on the SW side of the City Churches, in advance of redevelopment. The trenches found relatively little evidence of medieval occupation which seemed to confirm that the construction of the present centre had mostly destroyed such remains. Some disturbed and truncated medieval deposits were, however, identified in two trenches and a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. *Isolated pockets of archaeology may have survived within the complex, and further work in the form of a watching brief is due to take place when redevelopment begins.*

Sponsor: TBI plc.

EAST AYRSHIRE

Gasswater, Cronberry (Auchinleck parish) M Cressey, Evaluation W L Finlayson (CFA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a field inspection were undertaken in November 1995 to evaluate the

archaeological potential of the area of a proposed opencast mine. The survey has shown that most of the remains within the area are of industrial archaeological interest. In total, 12 sites were identified which relate to coal extraction. The extensive remains of other types of mineral extraction sites survive. These include the Gass Water Baryite mine, railway and aerial ropeway, as well as the Gass Water Lime Works which includes limekilns and a quarry. Several features associated with agriculture include settlement remains, stock enclosures and field systems. Livestock management sites are represented by shielings and sheepfolds. Evidence for recreational activities include shooting butts, a stable and nearby racecourse. For previous survey work in this area see *DES* 1992, 61–2.

The following sites and monuments are amongst those recorded during the evaluation (NMRS reference numbers in brackets):

NS 6225 2430	'Isle'/ruined farmstead.
NS 6264 2285	'Old coal pit'.
NS 6260 2250	'Old coal pit'.
NS 6240 2240	Dalfad coal pit.
NS 6276 2288	Building.
NS 6278 2275	Building.
NS 621 233,	Gass Water coal pits.
NS 625 232	
NS 6319 2310	Sheepfold.
NS 6298 2320	Overhead ropeway (NS 62 SE 9).
NS 6298 2320	Field bank.
NS 6305 2314	Field bank.
NS 6298 2320	Dam (NS 62 SE 9).
NS 6292 2378	Welltrees coal pit (NS 62 SE 9).
NS 6298 2418	Building.
NS 6302 2420	Welltrees House (ruin).
NS 6438 2248	Sheepfold.
NS 6422 2503	Bell pit (NS 62 NW 37).
NS 6435 2510	'Boghead Reave' (settlement).
NS 6275 2345	Baryite dressing plant (NS 62 SE 9).
NS 6268 2348	'Guildhall' (dwelling).
NS 6369 2368	'Cowshyte': dwelling (NS 62 SW 15).
NS 6451 2348	Shieling (NS 62 SW 25).
NS 6285 2260	Limekiln; mineral railway (NS 62 SW 7).
NS 6282 2375	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 22).
NS 6333 2291	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 24).
NS 6377 2328	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 26).
NS 6423 2496	Building (NS 62 SW 10).
NS 6350 2490	Coal pit (NS 62 SW 5).
NS 6405 2435	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 11).
NS 6447 2355	Building (NS 62 SW 13).
NS 642 239	Shooting butt (NS 62 SW 12).
NS 6354 2275	Stables and race course (NS 62 SW 6).
NS 6487 2489	Coal sink (NS 62 SW 5).
NS 6364 2382	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 17).
NS 6340 2400	Field bank (NS 62 SW 18).
NS 6304 2305	Enclosure (NS 62 SW 23).
NS 6385 2344	Sheepfold (NS 62 SW 28).
NS 6382 2440	Bell-pits (NS 62 SW 19).
NS 6470 2334	Shooting butts (NS 62 SW 12).
NS 645 224	Flint tool findspot (NS 62 SW 4).
NS 6455 2339	Annular enclosure.
NS 6463 2335	Orthostatic structure.
NS 6460 2335	Enclosure.
NS 620 239	Railway line (Muirkirk branchline).
NS 620 234	Railway line (Gass Water branchline).
NS 6285 2280	Bell-pits and trials.
NS 6213 2221	Dalfad farm (deserted).
NS 6400 2275	Baryite mineral railway.

NS 6548 2129 Gass Water Baryite Mine (NS 62 SE 9).
 NS 6520 2295 Sheepfold.
 NS 6520 2295 Sheepfold (NS 62 SE 20).
 NS 6540 2339 Stonebriggs coal pit.
 NS 6270 2137 Building.
 NS 627 219 'Old coal pit'.

A report has been produced; a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Harelaw (Fenwick parish) D Alexander (CFA)
 Archaeological assessment

An archaeological assessment was undertaken at Harelaw as part of an Environmental Statement in advance of a proposed motorway service area for the new M77. Part of the assessment area lay within the study corridor of the archaeological evaluation undertaken for the proposed route of the M77 (DES 1995, 81). Amongst the features recorded were a trackway (NS 4873 4690-NS 4891 4693) and a mound (NS 4903 4693).

Sponsor: ASH Consulting Group.

Loudoun Hill (Galston parish) I Banks, S Ramsay (GUARD)
 Peat assessment

NS 618 374 An archaeological assessment of an area of peat adjacent to the quarry at Loudoun Hill was undertaken in advance of development. Three pollen cores were taken for rapid assessment. The cores established that the waterlogging of the soil pre-dated the introduction of agriculture to the area, with the implication that even in the Mesolithic period the area had supported a marsh environment.

Sponsor: Tilcon Ltd.

Portland Street (Kilmarnock parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
 Post-medieval urban site

NS 4283 3807 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was commissioned to quantify the archaeological survival within the development site, an area of commercial properties and open rough ground resulting from demolition either side of Portland Street. Evaluation trenches and test pits produced evidence of late 18th to 20th-century development and subsequent demolition of the area and an earlier, possibly 17th to 18th century, open area of agricultural or marginal land extending across the whole site. Despite its proximity to the historic core of Kilmarnock the absence of medieval deposits or residual medieval evidence suggests that this area was undeveloped until the late 18th-century expansion of the town.

Sponsor: BICC Developments Ltd.

Mauchline Mains (Mauchline parish) NMS
 Middle Bronze Age bronze axehead

NS 510 276 A Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead was found during 1994 by a metal detectorist at Mauchline Mains Farm. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 56/95) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.

Grievehill (New Cumnock parish) M Cressey (CFA)
 Evaluation

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in May 1996 within a proposed 3.8km² opencast coal extraction site. The survey identified several industrial sites associated with 18th-century millstone quarrying. Nineteenth and 20th-century coal mining has partially masked

bell-pits from an earlier phase of shaft and adit mining. Agriculture and stock management are represented by settlement remains, parcels of rig and furrow and isolated sheepfolds.

The following sites and monuments are amongst those recorded during the evaluation:

NS 6395 1677 Bell-pit.
 NS 6495 1688 Millstone quarries.
 NS 6470 1684 Millstone quarries.
 NS 6480 1566 Sheepfold.
 NS 6488 1529 Coal road (NMRS NS 61 NW 15).
 NS 6440 1677 Rectangular enclosure.
 NS 6435 1672 Coal pit.
 NS 6438 1681 Mansfield Colliery.
 NS 645 168 Coal pits and trials.
 NS 6415 1605 Sheepfold.
 NS 6262 1623 'Mossback' deserted settlement.
 NS 6266 1622 Trackway.
 NS 6454 1618 Sheepfold.
 NS 6348 1691 Sheepfold.

A report has been produced; a copy will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Hall of Auchincross AOC (Scotland) Ltd
 (New Cumnock parish)

Field survey

NS 585 135 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field survey of lands at Hall of Auchincross, in Nithsdale, was undertaken in advance of a proposed mining development. No features of archaeological or historic interest were identified within the site area.

Sponsor: Miller Mining.

House of Water (New Cumnock parish) A J Dunwell (CFA)
 Post-medieval settlement and agricultural sites

A desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken within the area of a prospective extension to the opencast site at House of Water (see DES 1994, 62 for previous work). Six sites of interest were identified, including:

NS 543 122 Raised trackways.
 NS 549 121 Deserted settlement of Laneside.
 NS 551 122 Deserted settlement of House of Water.
 NS 559 125 Deserted settlement of Blackfarding.


Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Lochbrowan and Blackcraig (New Cumnock parish) S Carter
 Pre-afforestation survey (HAL)

NS 623 100 (centre) A short notice forestry survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd over roughly 35ha of land in three separate areas in Glen Afton between the farms of Dalhanna, Lochbrowan and Blackcraig. A total of nine features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded, none of which had previously been noted. All appear to be of medieval or post-medieval date and relate to pastoral agriculture, including:

NS 6227 0990 Enclosure.
 NS 6229 0988 Structure.
 NS 6239 0977 Structure.
 NS 6220 0995 Enclosure/building.
 NS 6224 0996 Sheepfold.
 NS 6239 1008 Shieling huts.

Sponsor: HS .

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE /EAST LOTHIAN

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Antonine Wall, Cadder (Cadder parish) K Speller (GUARD)
Antonine Wall

NS 6190 7270 During November 1994, GUARD undertook the archaeological recording of a section through the Antonine Wall near Cadder Fort (NMRS NS 67 SW 4.9). A development had been placed within a trench 14m wide and had been partially backfilled, allowing the W facing section only to be recorded.

Cleaning of the section revealed that the wall base at this point was well preserved, surviving to a height of c 0.8m. A build-up of stone-free layers to the S of the wall core is interpreted as soils washed off the turf rampart with subsequent settling.

Sponsor: Charles Scott & Partners, Consulting Engineers.


Castlehill (New Kilpatrick parish) NMS
Roman mason's pick

NS 523 729 Following a report of unauthorised metal detecting in the area of Castlehill Roman fort, a site inspection by Historic Scotland revealed a number of small holes. Beside one lay a discarded iron object which proved on examination to be a Roman mason's pick. Both ends appear to be chisel-edged rather than pointed, although corrosion prevents certainty. The findspot lies c 250m NNW of the fort site itself. The find was formally not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 1995/23) and will be donated to the Hunterian Museum.

EAST LOTHIAN

Catcraig (Dunbar parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Cropmark (assessment)

NT 7096 7713 Aerial photographic evidence (CUCAP AVZ 71; NMRS NT 77 NW 45) suggested the presence of a group of three souterrains. Archaeological assessment – in the form of topsoil stripping over a wide area – failed to find any evidence for souterrains or for any other archaeological features.

Sponsors: HS , Blue Circle (Quarries) Ltd.

40/44 High Street, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) G Ewart,
Urban medieval J Triscott

NT 679 787 *The demolition of this site was monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology in June 1996. In the event, the structure itself was merely levelled, leaving the foundations and raised foyer level in place, and the garden areas to the W and S cleared of trees and undergrowth. Demolition of a short stretch of boundary wall separating the garden to the rear of 40 High Street and the cinema site showed this to be of lime mortar-bonded sandstone rubble construction. There was nothing to suggest that this was anything other than a property boundary, probably dating to no earlier than the 18th century. The wall foundations were left in place.*

Sponsor: Castle Rock Housing Association.

Former Golf Hotel site, Church Street R Cachart,
(Dunbar parish) J MacKenzie (SUAT)
Medieval burgh

NT 680 788 Two phases of trial work were undertaken prior to development. Few archaeological remains survive on the site. No evidence of pre-Early Modern occupation was found throughout the majority of the site. Where medieval remains were found, close to the Church Street frontage, they were only slight and were found to be localised. Pottery from a tip deposit indicated that there was activity close by Church Street that pre-

dated the 15th century. It is likely that, as this site lies just outside the line of the town defence wall, the area was open ground in antiquity being utilised for tipping rubbish. Modern development activity has since removed most of these deposits leaving only residual medieval pottery sherds and bone fragments across the site. It is clear that the site was still being utilised for dumping rubbish in modern times, evidenced by the number of large pits filled with modern rubble.

No evidence of the town wall was found but even if it did cross the site it is very likely that it would have been entirely removed as a result of modern development. It is worth noting that no trace of a wall could be seen in the section provided by recent demolition and groundworks close to the Church Street frontage.
Sponsor: Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd.

Blindwells, near Macmerry (Gladsmuir parish) K Cameron
Enclosure, prehistoric pottery (CFA)

NT 432 735 A desk-based assessment and field inspection were conducted in November and December 1995 for the area of a proposed extension to the Blindwells opencast site. The single recorded site (NT 47 SW 14) is visible on aerial photographic coverage as an annular ditched enclosure c 40m across. As the site appeared to lie on the margins of the land-take required for mining operations, trial excavations were undertaken in March 1996 in order to determine its precise location, nature, quality of preservation and significance. Ten trenches were opened. A substantial ditch was identified within three trenches, thus fixing the absolute position of the enclosure. In one trench a complete oblique section through the ditch revealed a depth of 1.2m. The ditch had steep sides and a rounded base. A single fragment of prehistoric pottery and a large lump of iron were recovered from the ditch, the former apparently from the fill of a secondary recut. No features were identified within the exposed fragment of the interior of the enclosure.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Abbeymill Bridge (Haddington parish) G Ewart, D Murray
16th-century bridge


NT 5331 7453 A watching brief was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology in January 1996 during the excavation of three test pits on the top of the bridge. The bridge spans the Tyne, approximately 1km E of Haddington, and features three drop-centred arches. Monitoring revealed the substantial construction of the late medieval bridge, which was constructed of large sandstone blocks. A former surface, beneath the present tarmac road, was located in one of the pits. This surface did not survive in the other two pits, where the road directly overlay the original masonry. Three phases of construction and repair were recorded, and a graphic and photographic record was made.

Sponsor: Lothian Region.

Court Street, Haddington AOC (Scotland) Ltd
(Haddington parish)
Medieval town

NT 513 738 Archaeological evaluation was conducted on the sites of proposed parking areas and office buildings in areas adjacent to Court Street. Thirteen trial trenches were excavated within nine different properties. No artefacts were recovered. Only one feature of archaeological interest was recorded. This was a shallow ditch which lay parallel to Neilson Park Road, S of Court Street, and which may have formed the original boundary to a medieval rigg or burgage plot.

Sponsor: East Lothian District Council.

- Lennoxlove** (Haddington parish) NMS
Flint scraper
NT 516 717 A prehistoric flint scraper was found during fieldwalking by R McWee and reported to NMS. It was not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 1996/15) and was returned to the finder.
- Newton Port surgery** (Haddington parish) R Cachart (SUAT)
Medieval backlands
NT 515 739 In April 1996 the Trust excavated three trial trenches by machine in the rear of the surgery building in Newton Port in advance of an extension to the premises. Although several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, no features or deposits relating to the early occupation of the burgh were identified and further archaeological investigation prior to development was not required.
Sponsor: Newton Port Medical Group of Practices.
- Inveresk Gate** (Inveresk parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Roman settlement
NT 346 719 An evaluation at Inveresk Gate was commissioned by Braemar Homes to establish the extent of the Roman civilian settlement associated with the Antonine Roman fort to the NW. Trial trenching outwith the scheduled area demonstrated the absence of Roman settlement on the slopes and floodplain to the SE of the fort. More limited examination on the plateau, within the scheduled area, revealed limited evidence for archaeological features beneath a ubiquitous deposit of medieval to post-medieval garden soil. Some of Gordon Thomas' 1976–77 excavation trenches were located and trench 77.3 was reopened. The identification of an early road as the first phase of activity can be added to his early ditch and evidence for primary Roman activity on the site.
Sponsor: Braemar Homes.
- Millhill, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Medieval town site
NT 3455 7279 Machine excavation of two geological test pits, within two derelict plots located between Millhill and the High Street, was supervised by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Trench 1, located to the N of the development area, contained modern overburden overlying a charcoal-rich soil, which in turn overlay raised beach sands. A similar profile was revealed in Trench 2, to the S. The charcoal-rich soil was interpreted as possible ploughsoil, 0.64m deep in Trench 1 and 1.34m deep in Trench 2. No date for the formation or burial of this soil was determined.
Sponsor: Braid Homes Ltd.
- St Michael's Churchyard, Inveresk** L Baker, P Johnson, (Inveresk parish) D Smythe
Roman fort
NT 341 720 Excavations previously carried out by Richmond (PSAS 1978), Hanson (PSAS 1984) and Leslie (unpublished) confirmed the presence of a fort on this site and yielded some details of its position and form. Richmond calculated that the W defences should run obliquely NE–SW through the field to the W of the church where Leslie excavated in 1993. It was in this field in 1996 that geophysical survey using seismic, magnetic and electrical techniques was undertaken.
The seismic survey produced no archaeologically relevant results. The resistivity and magnetic surveys both showed linear anomalies orientated NE–SW across the field which correspond to the postulated position of the defences.
Sponsor: Glasgow University Archaeology Department.
- East Linton** (Prestonkirk parish) NMS
Prehistoric cup-and-ring marked stone
NT 582 776 A slab of micaceous sandstone decorated on one surface with multiple cup-and-ring marks was found lying face down at the edge of a field in April 1996 by Mr A Clark. The slab is roughly rectangular, 0.97 x 0.54m by 0.10–0.15m thick, but an ancient break has truncated the decoration. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 17/96) and allocated to National Museums of Scotland.
- Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) F Hunter (NMS)
Iron Age artefacts, medieval building
NT 582 746 A fire on the summit of Traprain Law, S of the visible prehistoric water tank, destroyed the vegetation in two adjoining areas, totalling some 300m². An NMS-led team removed and sieved the burnt deposits to reveal any underlying archaeology, and excavated three test trenches to assess the nature of and damage to surviving deposits. In both areas, Iron Age artefacts were recovered: around 40 sherds of pottery (including rim and base sherds), a small stone ball gaming piece, and a fragment of a shale ring. A number of pieces of burnt daub suggest buildings were present on this part of the hill.
In the W area, no archaeological deposits had been exposed by the fire, and two test trenches went straight onto bedrock. However, surviving stratigraphy may be expected in pockets.
In the E area, in the lee of a rock outcrop, the fire had exposed the stone footings of a wall, which ran along a bedrock ridge before turning to utilise a right angle in the outcrop as two walls of the building: the smooth faces of the rock here suggest deliberate shaping. Traces of a collapsed turf wall lay to the S of the stone foundations. Inside the building, trial trenching revealed a much greater depth of soil (best seen as a collapsed organic roof) which overlay a roughly laid stone floor surface with large sherds of medieval green-glazed pottery upon it. The full details of this structure could not be traced in the scope of this exercise, but it measures 3.8m in internal width by at least 5m in length. It may be a shepherd's bothy, or have a connection with the watch beacon recorded on the Law in 1547. Deposits under this medieval activity were exposed in a rabbit scrape but not examined.
Sponsors: HS , NMS, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.
- Preston Tower** (Prestonpans parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
15th-century tower house
NT 390 740 The insertion of floodlighting by East Lothian District Council necessitated digging cable trenches on three sides of the tower at Preston (NMRS NT 37 SE 3). A scheduled monument, the tower was probably built in the 15th century and a further two storeys were added in the 17th century. Examination of the trenches revealed that the upper deposit consisted of garden soil and in many areas the trench did not penetrate this deposit. Where the topsoil was thin, archaeological features were noted. These consisted of a cobbled path leading to the entrance on the ground floor (SE corner), a spread of sand with mortar around the E and N sides of the tower and, under this, a layer of grey soil containing many stone spalls which lay directly on orange boulder clay. The grey deposit may represent a construction level but, like the sand with mortar, may simply have been a working surface. The foundations of a wall ran from the SE corner of the tower, E to the present boundary wall. Only modern artefacts were recovered, from the bottom of the garden soil.
Sponsor: East Lothian District Council.

EAST RENFREWSHIRE/CITY OF EDINBURGH

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Picketlaw (Neilston parish)

D Alexander, B Henry

Hut circle

NS 4680 5220 A second season of excavation was undertaken on this hut circle (NMRS NS 45 SE 35). The hut circle wall had been almost completely robbed out leaving only an arc of small stones indicating its former line. The internal ditch, noted last year (*DES* 1995, 89), was found to continue to the SW and was clearly concentric to the hut circle wall. This shallow ditch was tightly packed with large stones. A single gap between the stones may have been a socket for an upright post. Finds include a spread of very fragmented and crushed pottery which lay either below or just outside the line of the former hut circle wall. Pieces of quartz and a couple of fragments of flint were also recovered. A number of large flat slabs in the centre of the hut circle possibly indicate the location of the hearth. Although the soil in this area was noticeably darker and flecked with charcoal, no lumps of a suitable size for dating purposes were recovered.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

Renfrew Castle (Renfrew parish)

D Alexander

?Castle site

NS 5086 6787 A resistivity survey was undertaken of a small area, c 30 x 20m, on the site reputedly occupied by the 13th-century castle in Renfrew (NMRS NS 56 NW 2). The site, which consists of a grassy mound c 2m high, is surrounded by later buildings. A high-resistance anomaly was located at the NW side of the site just above the break in slope, and may indicate the presence of a wall or similar feature. A test pit to the SW of this anomaly revealed a depth of up to 1.5m of modern infill, while another test pit on the S side located the foundations of a brick-built structure. No structural remains or artefacts were recovered which would indicate that remains of the castle survived *in situ*.

Sponsors: Renfrewshire Council, Renfrewshire Local History Forum Archaeology Section.

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Burgess Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh)

D Reed

Post-medieval well

NT 2706 7639 An early post-medieval, sandstone-lined well was discovered during the 1994 excavations at Burgess Street (*DES* 1994, 48). The well, 0.98m in diameter, was excavated in July 1996 to a depth of 2.3m. The deposits of the backfill contained 19th-century finds. The well does not appear on the 2nd edition OS map of 1895.

Sponsors: Port of Leith Housing Association (on behalf of Scottish Homes), City of Edinburgh Council.


Craigmillar Castle (City parish of Edinburgh)

G Ewart,

Excavation

A Dunn

NT 2882 7088 Three exploratory trenches were excavated by Kirkdale Archaeology in advance of the installation of a new septic tank and waste pipe, immediately N of the castle enclosure wall. Evidence of modern landscaping was found within the limits of the excavation, ranging from 0.5–1.5m in depth. There was some evidence of a metallised surface having been introduced within fissures in the bedrock, indicative of an external ground surface, presently obscured by modern landscaping.

Sponsor: HS 

Craigmillar Castle Park, Craigmillar Castle Road

(City parish of Edinburgh)

M A Collard

Field evaluation; quarry

NT 2900 7100 Trial trenching was carried out in advance of the construction of a new car park for Craigmillar Castle. Nine trenches were excavated, eight of which were archaeologically sterile. A small sandstone quarry was located, backfilled apparently in the 19th century.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, Millennium Forest for Scotland.

Cramond House, northern walled garden

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Field evaluation

NT 1912 7678 Eight test pits were dug in the former walled garden of Cramond House in advance of construction of a children's playground. Six showed the presence of deep garden soil to a depth of more than 0.5m over most of the site. A cinder path and soakaway associated with the former hothouses along the N wall of the garden were recorded.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh)

V E Dean

Building remains, sand quarry

NT 1899 7698 The clay-bonded wall previously reported (*DES* 1994, 47) and running W–E was found to turn sharply to the N; traces of it extended for 1m. It had been badly damaged by later activity and most of its stones removed.

In the trench to the S, the compacted layer of mortar and sandstone chips was found to be the upper fill of a large circular pit, 3m in diameter and at least 1.3m deep, which was not bottomed. It was filled with successive layers of mortar and stone. At the N and S sides, it had cut post-medieval midden pits; these had apparently then been revetted with banks of clay and boulders. As the lower sides revealed the sand of the 15m Late Glacial raised beach, the pit may have been a sand extraction quarry related to the building of the adjacent mid-19th-century kennels.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Cramond Roman Fort (City parish of Edinburgh)

J Terry

Excavation

NT 194 767 Evaluation by Scotia Archaeology Ltd of a development site measuring approximately 1ha within the college grounds established the line of the Roman road which runs from the E gate of the Roman fort at Cramond across the campus. A sequence of resurfacing and repairs to the road was noted to the N side of the Student Union building. Elsewhere, landscaping of the campus had already removed at least the upper levels of the archaeological horizon. Nonetheless, within the areas available for excavation no buildings or structures associated with the Roman road were revealed. No evidence for prehistoric remains was uncovered; only traces of later agricultural activities and post-medieval stone drains.

Sponsor: Moray House Institute of Education.

Cultins Road (City parish of Edinburgh)

M A Collard

Field evaluation; ?prehistoric enclosure

NT 1840 7140 Trial trenching was carried out on a potential development site, at the extreme N end of which an oval double-ditched enclosure was known from a cropmark (NMRS NT 17 SE 54). The area of the enclosure was extensively sampled, and the ditches forming the cropmark were located. In fact the enclosure proved to have three parallel curvilinear ditches, at


least for part of its circuit. The two outermost ditches were 1.35m wide and 0.5m deep; the inner ditch was c 2m wide and c 1m deep. Sections cut across the ditches showed all had been recut on at least one occasion. Unfortunately no finds or other potential sources of dating evidence were recovered from the excavated sections. The trenches across the rest of the site were archaeologically sterile.

Sponsor: New Edinburgh Limited.

Duddingston Loch car park (City parish of Edinburgh) I Armit
Post-medieval finds

NT 282 727 Three 0.5m² trial pits were excavated to a depth of 1m in advance of a small extension to the car park at Duddingston Loch, a site sometimes associated with the medieval settlement recorded in the placename of Treverlen. These pits revealed hillwash deposits to the full depth of 1m, probably deriving from the formerly cultivated lands overlooking the site from the N and NW. Sherds of 19th-century stoneware pottery were recovered from close to the base of the deposit, suggesting that any medieval remains in the area must be buried at a minimum depth of 1m, and possibly substantially more.

Subsequent car park construction involved the removal of only 75mm of surface deposits.

Sponsor: HS .

Dunsapie Hill, Holyrood Park NMS
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Hoard of Early Bronze Age flat axeheads

NT 281 732 A hoard of three Early Bronze Age flat axeheads was found in May 1996 by a metal detectorist operating without permission within a scheduled area. A small excavation was carried out by NMS staff at the request of Historic Scotland and with the co-operation of the finder, to assess the immediate context of the hoard. The evidence indicates that all three axeheads had been lying in a small hole formed deliberately in the weathered bedrock and soil adjacent to an outcrop. After their deposition, the axeheads had been covered with soil and the hole sealed with rock fragments. The axeheads are in poor condition, but retain traces of decoration. The hoard was declared Treasure Trove (TT 26/96) and allocated to Edinburgh City Museums & Art Galleries.

Greyfriars Kirkyard, Candlemaker Row D Henderson
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval cemetery

NT 2562 7327 A small quantity of human bone was discovered during the excavation of a sewer pipe trench running N from the N wall of Greyfriars Kirk. The bones had been redeposited in the backfill of an earlier modern service trench, which runs E-W under the N edge of the path adjacent to the kirk building.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Holyrood Park (City parish of Edinburgh) D Alexander (CFA)
Cultural heritage survey

A cultural heritage survey of Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, was undertaken in February 1996. The survey was designed to identify and evaluate the archaeological remains present within Holyrood Park, through the examination of desk-based sources and a field inspection. A large number of sites were already recorded within the park and are listed in the NMRS. The following list is of sites not previously recorded (excluding rig and furrow and unassociated field banks), the majority of which

relate to quarrying activities or are features associated with the 19th-century use and management of the park.

Salisbury Craggs

Camstone Quarry.

Quarries.

Quarry (whinstone).

Cats Nick

Gravel pit.

Hunter's Bog

Bog (drained), dam and wells.

Rifle range.

Rifle range.

Enclosure.

The Dasses

Foundations of structure (possible magazine).

Dunsapie

?Dam.

Sheepfold.

Palace Lodge

Lodge house.

East Lodge

Lodge house.

South Lodge

Lodge house.

St Leonards

Lodge house.

Fountain.

Jeanie Dean's Cottage (site of).

Duddingston Loch

Boat houses.

Curling ponds.

Wells.

Stairs (site of).

Stairs (site of).

Innocent Railway

Old railway line and tunnel.

Pump house.

House.

Whinny Hill

Quarry.

Depression.

Natural spring.

Arthur's Seat

NT 2785 7301 (centre) Rectilinear enclosure.

NT 2787 7311 (centre) Rectilinear enclosure.

NT 2752 7283 ?Enclosure or natural erosion scar.

NT 275 729 Stone axe.

Galloping Glen

Terraces, ramps, trackways.

Dumbiedykes

Quarry.

Lodge house.

Radical Road

Road.

St Margaret's Loch

Artificial loch.

Mound.

Royal Park Terrace

?Air raid shelters, and allotments.

Clochmill House (site of).

NT 270 734

NT 270 729

NT 267 735 (centre)

NT 267 730 (centre)

NT 272 723 (centre)

NT 273 735 –

NT 272 730

NT 268 733 –

NT 273 731

NT 2733 7320

NT 2741 7352

NT 2815 7291

NT 2832 7324

NT 2684 7381

NT 2780 7408

NT 2826 7270

NT 2690 7270

NT 2694 7270

NT 2668 7279

NT 2826 7255

NT 282 723

NT 2823 7271

NT 281 726

NT 282 726

NT 2707 7259 –

NT 2862 7208

NT 2763 7232

NT 2782 7233

NT 2818 7337

NT 2818 7348

NT 2807 7378

NT 2785 7301 (centre)

NT 2787 7311 (centre)

NT 2752 7283

NT 275 729

NT 267 730

NT 2653 7318

NT 2653 7336

NT 2721 7279 –

NT 2704 7370


NT 2759 7317

NT 2762 7402


NT 2722 7410

NT 2731 7401

CITY OF EDINBURGH

- NT 2805 7317 **Dunsapie Loch**
Artificial loch.
- NT 2777 7409 **Muschat's Cairn**
Cairn.
- NT 2737 7236 **Wells O' Wearie**
House.
- NT 2734 7238 (centre) Sheepfold.
- NT 2791 7404 **East Lodge**
Quarry.
- NT 2792 7400 Quarry.
- NT 2789 7397 Quarry scoops.
- NT 2709 7280 **The Hawse**
Quarry terracing.
- NT 2715 7260 (centre) Allotments (site of).
Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Palace of Holyroodhouse (City parish of Edinburgh) G Ewart,
Excavation A Dunn

NT 2691 7392 Four 1 x 1m trial trenches were excavated by Kirkdale Archaeology in the gardens in the forecourt of the Palace, in advance of the installation of a new water supply. No finds were recovered, and the removed material comprised garden soil and levelling material.
Sponsor: HS .

Rennie's Lock, Leith Docks M A Collard
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Watching brief; industrial

NT 2699 7670 A watching brief was carried out as part of a grant of Scheduled Monument Consent for trial pitting and construction on the N side of the lock built by John Rennie between 1800–06 as the entrance to his East Old Dock (now infilled). The work revealed details of the construction and engineering of the lock, in particular the cantilever arrangement of the bases of the lock-gate winches in relation to the N wall of the lock, with which they were integral.
Sponsor: Morrison Homes Ltd.

64 Restalrig Road South D Henderson
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Field evaluation; urban late medieval/post-medieval

NT 2835 7450 Seven trial trenches were excavated within the site of the late medieval Deanery of Restalrig. Any deposits and structures were found to have been removed by construction/demolition of 19th/20th-century structures and site levelling. One pit containing 19th-century demolition rubble also contained some fragments of human bone, probably derived from the kirkyard of St Margaret's Kirk, which lies directly opposite the site. A detailed survey of the upstanding wall, along Restalrig Road South (reputedly the Deanery boundary wall) was carried out as part of the work.
Sponsor: Mitie Group.

St John's Hill (City parish of Edinburgh) J A Lawson
Watching brief; post-medieval structures and deposits

NT 2627 7351 A watching brief was undertaken during land clearance operations at St John's Hill. The site occupied two terraces covering an area of c 4000m², bounded by Holyrood Road, Viewcraig Gardens, The Pleasance and by the former St John's Hill and Long Close. The watching brief confirmed the general plan of post-medieval urban development outlined in the field evaluation undertaken in 1995 (*DES* 1995, 53–4). The cultivation soils excavated in 1995 were found to extend over the S terrace and showed evidence of being terraced to the N. Two

previously unrecorded post-medieval wells were uncovered, located on the frontages of Holyrood Road and Long Close. The well on Long Close produced a large assemblage of cordiners' waste and the remains of a wooden pump constructed from a single section of tree trunk, 8.1m long by 0.22m in diameter.
Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

8 South Niddry Street (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief; urban post-medieval structure

NT 2599 7345 The remains of a post-medieval wall were uncovered during the clearance of demolition/construction material from a vault forming part of the structure below South Bridge. The structural remains consisted of an E–W mortared stone wall with a hearth built into its S face. The area to the S of the wall comprised a floor of large square (unglazed) ceramic tiles. The wall belongs to a building pre-dating the construction of South Bridge (1785–8).

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Tron Kirk, High Street (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief; post-medieval cellar

NT 2593 7363 A watching brief was undertaken in May 1996 during the installation of a water tank in the SW corner of the church. A depth of 0.7m of demolition rubble was removed by the contractors. This was a further part of the fill of an early 17th-century cellar partially investigated in 1974 and 1983 (*Holmes, Post-Medieval Archaeology* 9 (1975), 141; and 20 (1986), 298).
Sponsor: Page & Park Architects.

40–45 Water Street, Leith

M A Collard

(City of Edinburgh parish)

Field evaluation; urban medieval/post-medieval

NT 2710 7635 Trial trenching was carried out in the open spaces around the existing bond warehouses on the site. Along the Water Street (formerly called Rottenrow) frontage, intact medieval deposits were identified in two trenches, including a fish-processing waste midden with good bone preservation. Further S a ditch running at right angles to the original street line may be interpreted as a plot boundary. Pottery from both trenches indicates a date range of the 13th to 15th centuries AD. Trenches to the rear of the warehouses showed the presence of extensive medieval garden-type soils to a depth of 1m, with intermittent deposits of windblown sand and midden, again dated between the 13th and 15th centuries. A post-medieval circular oven base of uncertain function was also recorded.

Sponsor: Miller Partnerships.

Old Dundas Castle (Dalmeny parish)

C E Lowe (HAL)

Medieval tower house and inscription

NT 1178 7671 Two service trenches on the E and SW sides of the tower house were excavated by Headland Archaeology Ltd as part of the current refurbishment programme. Bedrock was encountered close to the surface in the E trench, its surface partially modified during the construction of the tower house. A series of features, most probably associated with the brewery phase of the building's use in the early 19th century and the construction of the modern mansion, were also revealed. No evidence for later medieval or post-medieval activity on the site was traced during the course of this work. A previously unrecorded inscription, probably 16th century in date, was also located during the course of this work, built into a nearby wall. An archive report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dundas Castle Estate.

FALKIRK

Hill of Airth (Airth parish)

G B Bailey

Spindle whorl

NS 897 871 Lead spindle whorl found on the Hill of Airth in February 1996 by a metal detectorist. It is biconical in shape, 28mm in external diameter, and pierced by a hole 10mm wide. The two sides have cast decoration with rays on one side and raised dots on the other. These patterns show signs of wear, particularly on the outer ends. It is 13th to 15th century in typology. Donated to Falkirk Museum, subject to Treasure Trove. Sponsor: Antonine Detectorist Club.


Blackness Castle (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

G Ewart

16th-century guardhouse

NT 0556 8027 A brief excavation was carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in April 1996 to examine an area W of the main tower, where a 16th-century guardhouse once stood. This structure had apparently been demolished to put in an entrance through the N curtain wall, giving access to the Firth of Forth. The surviving masonry of the guardhouse consisted of the S wall, which still forms the entrance-way into the inner courtyard, and a low (200mm) remnant of the E wall. The N wall was absent, while the NW wall remains as the main outer wall of the fort.

It was revealed that the N and E walls of the guardhouse had been completely demolished in order to allow access to the drawbridge. The S wall was left, to overlook the entrance to the gateway. At a later date, perhaps as part of a landscaping programme, the E wall was restored, with reused blocks. No other traces of masonry relating to the guardhouse were identified.

Sponsor: HS .

Carriden (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

G B Bailey

Spindle whorl

NT 0210 8108 A simple stone spindle whorl was found beside the public footpath from Carriden House to the new church. It is now in Falkirk Museum.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

Drum Farm (Bo'ness and Carriden parish)

A R Rees (CFA)

?Prehistoric settlement, ?coal shaft


NT 0155 8080 (centre) During February 1996 trial trenching was undertaken in order to evaluate the suitability for scheduling of three cropmarks located 100m to the NW of Muirhouses Roman temporary camp (NT 0165 8070). The largest of the three (cropmark 1; NT 08 SW 89) was presumed to be a prehistoric ditched enclosure, the second a possible prehistoric roundhouse (cropmark 2; NT 08 SW 24), and the third possibly a disused coal pit or shaft (cropmark 3). Cropmarks 1 and 2 were located by trial trenches.

Cropmark 1 is visible on aerial photographic coverage as a curvilinear ditched mark forming approximately a half-circle. Two trenches were excavated across this feature. One trench produced a section of the boundary ditch of the enclosure and a length of possible ring-groove slot within the enclosure. The ditch was aligned E-W and measured 4m across by 0.54m in depth with an irregular profile; its position corresponds to the cropmark feature. From within the lower fills of the ditch were recovered two small sherds of samian ware, heavily abraded and with only slight traces of slip evident on the surface. The sherds are undecorated, and are not closely datable. The section of ring-groove slot was U-shaped in profile, measured 0.34m wide by 0.14m in depth, and contained no apparent post-holes in the base of the slot.

Cropmark 2, noted by the NMRS as a possible circular enclosure measuring c 21-25m across, was found to correspond to a scooped feature or depression known as 'Mary's Hole'. This feature appears to be recorded as a pond on the OS 1st edition and is named on the 2nd edition as 'Mary's Hole'. Large quantities of shale, ash and coal waste were recovered from within the scoop, presumably as a result of the deliberate infilling of the feature during the late 19th century.

Cropmark 3, indistinct and visible on only one aerial photograph as a dark 'spot' measuring c 5-8m in diameter, may have been an old coal pit or shaft. Three trial trenches were excavated in order to locate this feature, but without success.

A detailed report will be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Foreshore W of Blackness Bay

A Saville (NMS)

(Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

Mesolithic barbed point

NT 043 806 A biserially barbed antler point, complete except for slight damage to one barb, was found on the surface of the intertidal zone of the Forth foreshore in July 1993 by Mr S Baird and reported in 1996 via Mr H Fearn. This spectacular find is the first Mesolithic barbed point from Scotland to have six pairs of barbs. It is the first from the Forth Estuary, and the first to be found complete since the discoveries at MacArthur Cave, Oban, at the end of the 19th century and the (slightly damaged) point from the River Irvine at Shewalton, Ayrshire, found in 1938. The new barbed point is 168mm long, 25mm broad, 7.5mm thick, and weighs 18g; it has been claimed as Treasure Trove and is currently under consideration for allocation.

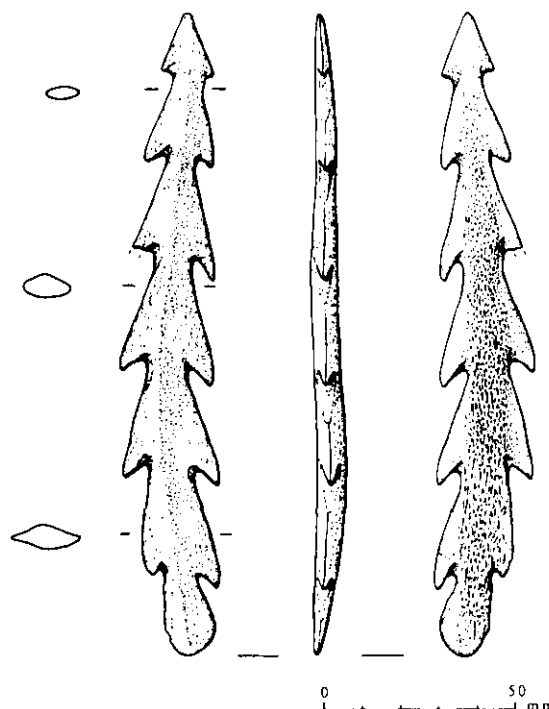


Fig 13 Mesolithic barbed point found on the foreshore near Blackness Bay. Drawn by Marion O'Neil and reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

Dunipace old churchyard (Dunipace parish)

G B Bailey

Graveyard

NS 837 817 A new survey of the churchyard and its monuments was undertaken and published in volume 10 of *Calatria*.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

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Antonine Wall, Callendar Park (Falkirk parish) A Rees (CFA)
Roman wall

NS 8966 7958 A field evaluation was conducted in February 1996 on the line of the Antonine Wall in Callendar Park. Five trenches were excavated in order to determine a route for a proposed gas main which would cause the minimum disturbance to the remains of the frontier works. The pipe was to cross the Antonine ditch using an existing built ramp within it: a test trench confirmed that no archaeological deposits would be disturbed here. No remains were identified in the four test trenches excavated to the S of the ditch.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: British Gas plc.

Castle Cary (Falkirk parish) G B Bailey
Tower house

NS 7867 7752 Work by Falkirk Museum prior to the installation of a new sewage system revealed a broad ditch, 7.5m wide, under the 17th-century extension to the tower house. The ditch had been deliberately filled in for the construction of this wing, and may have been contemporary with the original structure of 1485.

Sponsor: R Hunter.

Mumrills (Falkirk parish)
Fieldwalking finds from Roman fort

NS 9182 7940 A large quantity of box flue tile was recovered during fieldwalking over the site of the commandant's house. Some pottery was also found. The finds are now in Falkirk Museum.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

Mumrills (Falkirk parish)
Roman fort


NS 9168 7941 Two seasons of excavations in a back garden of Sandyloan Crescent uncovered four phases of Roman activity in the area of the fort annexe at Mumrills. Building slots were cut through an agricultural soil in the first phase. These were later replaced, on the same alignment, by timber buildings using sill beams fronting onto a well-metalled road. Inside two of the buildings ovens were located. Another building, to the N, had substantial post-holes, 0.8m deep. In the third phase the road and the S building were cut perpendicularly by a sleeper wall. This in turn was overlain by a large area of cobbling.

Sponsor: Falkirk Local History Society.

Rough Castle, Bonnybridge (Falkirk parish) J Hamilton,
Prehistoric stone pavement A J Dunwell (CFA)

NS 8486 7989 A watching brief was conducted in March 1996 during topsoiling operations in advance of opencast mining, in order to expose and record the NE end of the stone pavement excavated in 1995 (DES 1995, 12). The pavement was here found to be less well preserved than elsewhere, as a result of disturbance caused by the construction of a telegraph pole and supports. The full length of the pavement was confirmed as c 12m; as with the SW end, the NE end of the pavement lay at the base of the slope defining the stream valley, and was thus restricted to the bed of the valley.

A radiocarbon determination of 2510±70 BC (GU-4463) has been obtained from the basal peat sealing the pavement.

A final report is in preparation.
Sponsors: HS , Coal Contractors Ltd.

Carron Canal (Larbert parish) G B Bailey
18th-century canal

NS 8891 8270 The lock chamber on this private canal was cleared of its overburden and vegetational cover prior to recording by Falkirk Museum. Previously unknown inscriptions showed that although the canal was built by the Carron Co in 1781, the stone lock was only constructed in 1824. A sluicing system of the same period was also explored. The site has now been destroyed by a housing development.

Sponsor: New Beaumont Homes.

FIFE

Maritime Fife

Maritime Fife is an innovative, multi-disciplinary project researching the maritime archaeology and history of Fife. Based in St Andrews University – supported by Fife Council, Historic Scotland, RCAHMS and Fife Enterprise – the project includes among other interests: survey and recording of archaeological sites on the coast edge, foreshore and submerged zones; maintenance of a maritime SMR; historical research; museum displays; and the taking of oral testimony.

During 1996 Historic Scotland has grant-aided Maritime Fife to carry out two coastal assessment surveys covering the entire Fife coast. The first survey (Kincardine to Fifeness) has been completed and is summarised in the following section. The second survey (Fifeness to Newburgh) is currently in progress.

Coastal Assessment Survey – Kincardine to Fifeness

A field survey was carried out over a period of 12 days in January 1996 of the N coast of the Forth Estuary and Firth of Forth from Kincardine in the W to Fife Ness in the E, a survey section of approximately 107km in length (see cover photograph).

The survey identified 724 sites within the target area. Of the total, 179 were not listed on the NMRS and the majority of these were located on the foreshore. Maritime Fife recommended that no action is needed on 595 sites but suggests that a survey programme be set up or continued on 86 sites, with monitoring to take place of 21 sites, and a combined programme of survey and monitoring on 22 sites.

It is estimated that erosion may be having a detrimental effect on 31 of the sites seen during the survey. The important Pictish cist at Lundin Links (NO 40 SW 13) is probably most under threat, with significant erosion of the deposits occurring during the 3 weeks of the field survey. More gradual deterioration of features is evident on a number of monuments and sites including the Gas Works at East Wemyss (NT 39 NW 20), and the middens at Crail and Elie (Crail: NO 6172 0789, NO 6158 0780 and Elie: NT 4980 9940, NT 4928 9955). A selection of sites was identified where erosion is not occurring to the monument itself, but where deterioration of the surrounding environment, and deposits nearby, suggests that there may be a problem in the future. Examples which fit this category and which may come under threat within the next five years include Seafeld Tower (NT 28 NE 5), Newark Castle (NO 50 SW 17) and the Wemyss Caves.

The condition of the 'small harbours' of the Firth of Forth (designated as Archaeological Sites of Regional Importance) must be a matter for concern. Recent breaches in the harbour walls at Cellardyke and a major restoration project underway at St Andrews are both indications that the fabric of these important harbours may be in a serious state of disrepair. While erosion is undoubtedly a factor in this, the decline in use of these harbours

in the last 100 years has been marked by a 'piecemeal' approach to their maintenance.


Five sites have been selected for description in detail. These entries, by I Oxley, can be found under the parishes of: Crail, Elie, Torryburn, Tulliallan and Wemyss.

The Historic Gardens & Designed Landscapes of NE Fife

S Govan, P O'Connor, C Dingwall

The Garden History Society and the Historic Gardens Study Unit were commissioned jointly to undertake a desk-based study of the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes of NE Fife. This involved a map-based study using evidence from maps dating from 1642 up to the 1st Edition OS of the mid-19th century. Documentary research was also undertaken for supplementary information on each site, both in terms of the garden and the buildings to which they relate. The report includes a background to the chronological development of gardens and designed landscapes and a detailed report on each site. Approximately 160 sites were identified, a considerable increase on those previously identified by the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes published in 1987 by the predecessors of Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. New sites include gardens that date back to the 17th century and beyond, as well as those which have evolved through a number of phases.

The information has been entered on the Fife SMR which has been updated to enable the specific details to be analysed.

Sponsors: NE Fife District Council, Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service, SNH, HS .

Defence of Scotland Project S Govan, R McIntosh, R Morris, G Wilkie


The Defence of Scotland Project was launched in April 1996 to record the rapidly diminishing remains of 20th-century defences. This work is largely undertaken by volunteers and in the first 6 months a number of new sites have been notified to the Fife Archaeological Service and have now been recorded in the SMR. This has included the identification of new sites such as a prisoner-of-war camp, 'resistance bunkers' and a radar fixing station. More detailed information has been provided on sites already identified in the John Guy/Historic Scotland Fife Survey, such as radar installations, pillboxes and a dummy airfield.

Copies of a significant collection have been given to the Fife Archaeological Service by R Morris of Kirkcaldy who is undertaking considerable research on Fife defences in general, and the Islands of Inchkeith and May in particular. This archive includes copies of contemporary photos, plans and documents from government and service departments, as well as information provided by personnel stationed on various installations.

Sponsor: Fife Council Archaeological Service.

Aberdour Castle (Aberdour parish) G Ewart, A Dunn Post-medieval garden features

NT 1924 8547 The excavation of inspection pits in advance of wall stabilising measures was monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology on the N terraces of the 16th and 17th-century garden layout. The terraces comprised massive dumps of humic earth, with evidence for the method of terrace construction in the form of tip lines, suggesting that the terraces and their retaining walls were raised concurrently. A further trench was excavated on the S side of the doocot, where evidence for modern stabilising measures was revealed, in the form of a massive concrete support around the base of the wall.

Sponsor: HS .


Inchcolm Abbey (Aberdour parish)

R Murdoch

Watching brief

NT 189 826 A watching brief was kept by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the excavation of two pits to house bioplus treatment tanks: one (Trench 1) adjacent to the visitor centre; the other (Trench 2) against the custodian's house.

In Trench 1, 0.4m of modern materials overlay a deposit of massive boulders, some of them cement-bonded, which formed the rear of the modern sea wall. Below 0.3m of topsoil in Trench 2 was a thick layer of clayey soil containing animal bones and winkle shells but no oyster shells (which had been numerous in the topsoil). The lower deposit may have been midden material associated with the nearby abbey although more extensive investigation would be needed to confirm this.

Sponsor: HS .

Isle of May (Anstruther Wester parish) H James, P Yeoman Monastery, burials

NT 6585 9901 Excavations at the priory on the Isle of May continued for a fifth and final season (see *DES* 1995, 24–6). Further excavation work took place within all the ranges of the priory, the cemetery trench begun in 1995 was excavated further, a trench further to the N was opened in the cemetery, and various small trial trenches were dug outwith the immediate monastery area in an attempt to locate the post-medieval village. A coin found in the cemetery during the 1995 excavations has been identified as an Anglo-Saxon penny of King Burgred of Mercia (852–74).

The cemetery trench begun in 1995 was reopened. As in previous years, multiple burials within long cists were encountered, and also some dug graves. One substantial cist beneath a large marker stone contained an extended female inhumation. Fragments of a neonate were also found. No graves were found beneath the roadway which skirted the cemetery on the W side, and it appears that the road is contemporary with the long cist graves.

A trench further to the N within the cemetery was opened, with the aims of finding the N and possibly E extent of the cairn, to see if the revetment found beneath the priory church in 1995 and further S in the cemetery in 1994 extended this far N, and also to better understand the nature of the burial cairn. The N extent of the cairn material was not found, but the continuation of the revetment to the E was. There was no cairn material to the E of this, suggesting that this truly was the edge of the cairn. There was evidence for some structural remodelling within the cairn, consisting of curving wall-like structures, up to three courses deep. In the SW corner of the trench the cairn was found to seal a dark brown loam, which overlay natural pebbles. Two disturbed burials were found over these stones with all the evidence reinforcing the view that the cairn was formed from a raised beach, greatly modified by human activity.

Excavation below the monastic levels within the ranges has also revealed cairn material in several places. Investigation below the level of the Benedictine foundations showed that the cairn or raised beach extended into this area. Three burials were found near the top of the cairn: all were fairly disturbed, presumably due to the building activity associated with the remodelling of the church that had gone on in subsequent centuries. A charnel pit was also found, which may represent reburial of bodies found during building work.

The burial cairn was also seen immediately below the chapter house floor, this being the furthest S on the site that it has been seen to extend. The cairn here was neither a single entity nor a natural feature, rather it appears to have been constantly restructured and enlarged, primarily shown by two rough



Fig 14 Isle of May: four phases of church building starting with 9th/10th-century square oratory in the foreground, built atop the burial cairm. (RCAHMS)

revetments running N–S through the area. Four extended burials were excavated in this area, on the same Early Christian NE–SW alignment as seen elsewhere on the site. There were also several areas of disturbed and disarticulated bone, which had probably been displaced by remodelling of the cairm.

Limited further excavation took place within the cloister. A burial was found on a similar alignment to those in the long cist cemetery, as well as a small charnel pit. In the N part of the cloister, rounded stones were found, which could be the top of the burial cairm, while bedrock outcropped in the S.

In the W end of the Benedictine church, the post-medieval walls were removed. Excavation in this area revealed evidence of at least four phases of church building, with each successive phase extending the structure to the E. It appears that the earliest structure had drystone foundations, and was roughly 6m square, suggesting a mortuary chapel or oratory (possibly to house the bones of St Ethernan and other early monks). At a later date the building was extended by 1.6m to the E, forming a rectangular chapel evidenced by mortared foundations. This phase 2 building was further extended in the late 11th century by the addition of a square-ended apse, which was revealed during the 1995 excavations. This is dated by a silver penny of William the Conqueror – the first found in Scotland. This is probably the church that stood on the site when the monks from Reading Abbey arrived in the mid-12th century, and would have been used by them until around 1250, when they constructed their own, much larger church.

A trench was dug between the church and the W range, removing the 16th-century path and layers of demolition material which contained much tile and pottery. A wall linking the N and W ranges was found. This was removed, revealing the foundations of the W range and some substantial slabs which could be paving, or perhaps foundations for an early structure. Inside the W range, in the NE corner, a sondage was dug, primarily to see whether this possible paving continued. It did not, but a layer of rounded beach pebbles was found, presumably a continuation of the cairm, although this was not investigated.

The E range undercroft, to the S of the chapter house, had been excavated to floor level in 1995. It was shown that the pillar bases found in 1994 were not a primary structural feature, but that several phases of remodelling took place before they were built, as a compacted floor surface survived beneath them. This surface ran under the internal dividing wall, suggesting that it may have been inserted at a later date than the original construction of the range, to form the smaller chapter house. A drain was found running SW–NE through the undercroft, also below the pillar bases, running out of the room at the E doorway.

The S range had previously been excavated to floor level. The excavations this year revealed the infilling material levelling up the bedrock and several pits cut into it.

A latrine block was found at the SE corner of the E range. This was a substantial structure, with a triple arch in the E wall, at the


base of a 6m long garderobe chute, the S arch having been truncated by a later post-medieval building. Each arch is likely to have corresponded with a rock-cut sewer channel, although only the N one was excavated. This was flushed from above by a drain and contained preserved organic deposits.

As mentioned, a later building was found to the S of the toilet area, abutting the arched structure. This may be considerably later in date than the monastery, and is possibly contemporary with the industrial reuse of the site in the 16th century.

A number of small trial trenches were dug in the area where the post-medieval village was thought to be, and to test geophysical anomalies, but no trace of any structures was found. A small trench was also dug through the midden deposits to the S of the S range, yielding much mammal, fish and bird bone.

In addition, a well in Pilgrim's Haven, on the W side of the island, was excavated. Known as Pilgrim's Well, it was thought to be of a medieval date. It was in fact a cistern, and would have collected run-off from the surrounding slopes. Coins found in it suggest it had been cleared out during the 20th century.

The project is jointly led by Fife Council and Scottish Natural Heritage. The archaeological team and post-excavation facilities are provided by GUARD.

Sponsors: Fife Council, SNH, HS , Russell Trust, Hunter Archaeological Trust.

Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish) G Wilson, H Moore
Roman temporary camp (EASE)

NO 242 118 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during extensions to Auchtermuchty Primary School, located at the NW periphery of Auchtermuchty Roman temporary camp. Soil was stripped to a maximum depth of 0.75m. No deposits or artefacts of an archaeological nature were found.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Property Department.

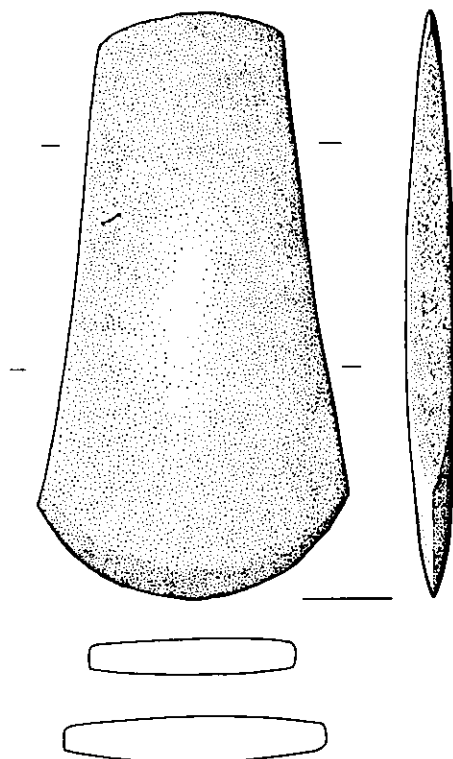


Fig 15 Copper axehead found at Wester Cartmore Farm. Drawn by Marion O'Neil. Scale 1:2. © National Museums of Scotland.

Wester Cartmore Farm (Ballingry parish)

P Yeoman

Copper axehead

NT 1745 9412 Copper flat axehead found in 1995 by Mr D Adie of Lochgelly. The axehead was reported to Kirkcaldy Museum and deposited with the NMS by P Yeoman. The axehead was recovered from a field under pasture at a depth of c 0.6m. It is described by T Cowie of the NMS as having an arched butt, thin-butted; gently curving sides diverge to meet strongly curved cutting edge backed by an edge bevel, 7–9mm wide; smooth matt brown with gold highlights where rubbed, with some areas of rougher green. Possibly dated to around 2500–2000BC.

A site visit and limited excavation took place in September 1995 involving D Adie, T Cowie and P Yeoman. The land was found to be undrained, and the axehead had come from the interface between topsoil and a thick peat deposit. The peat contained visible compressed wood, bark and twigs. The area is consistently wet today, often with standing water.

The axe was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dunfermline Museum (NMS Daybook No 1995/76).

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service, NMS.

Balmerino Abbey (Balmerino parish)

J Lewis

Cistercian abbey

NO 358 246 The Cistercian abbey of Balmerino dates from c 1229 and, like its mother house of Melrose, had its claustral ranges to the N of the church. In the mid-19th century a farm steading was erected on the N side of the abbey, probably over some of its demolished buildings and incorporating at least one of the monastic buildings. It is the intention to convert the farm buildings into residential units. As the first stage of that development, service trenches for water and sewage pipes were machine excavated around the perimeter of the steading, the excavations being carried out under the supervision of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. A large number of structures and features of probable medieval date were uncovered, the most significant of which are described here.

At the S end of the farm buildings were several walls of probable monastic origin. Two were aligned with the E and W walls of the monastic E range and also with those of a farm building further N. What appeared to be a corner of a substantial structure – perhaps the N claustral range or a building associated with it – lay to the W of these excavated walls. Further E a stretch of the great drain was uncovered, running slightly E of N from the E range of the abbey. Only the top of the drain (large, roughly worked sandstone flags) was uncovered although it was possible to measure its internal width as about 0.65m; its height was estimated at 1m. Another, smaller drain led into the great drain from a building beyond the E range of the abbey. One wall of this building was exposed in the extreme SE corner of the site.

At the N end of the farm was a well-constructed cobbled road, thought to be monastic and probably linking the abbey with a jetty on the shore of the Tay estuary some 200m to the N. The road had pronounced cambers and was 9m wide, more than sufficient to accommodate two-way traffic.

More work is planned for the future.

Sponsor: RonCal Developments.

Blairbathie, near Kelty (Beath Parish) R Strachan (CFA)

Archaeological evaluation

NT 12 94 An archaeological desk-based and field evaluation was undertaken in December 1995 and January 1996 as a part of an Environmental Assessment associated with a proposed opencast coal mine. Parts of the proposed development area have been subject to previous opencast mining operations.

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Most of the remains identified are of industrial archaeological interest. The work suggests that the survey area has small sectors containing sites of archaeological importance, but is generally of low archaeological potential.

The following sites and monuments were identified, ordered from N-S (NMRS numbers in brackets):

NT 1222 9472	Enclosures, structures.
NT 1225 9470	Well.
NT 1220 9464	Quarry, trackway.
NT 1220 9462	Red brick structure.
NT 1222 9460	Cottage (NT 19 SW 42).
NT 1224 9458	Enclosures, structures.
NT 1217 9458	Cottage (NT 19 SW 42).
NT 1213 9457	Rectangular enclosure.
NT 1217 9456	– Drainage ditch.
NT 1188 9447	
NT 1219 9456	Well (water tank).
NT 1221 9455	Mine shaft (NT 19 SW 36).
NT 1206 9455	Quarry.
NT 1156 9448	Quarry.
NT 1230 9445	Mine shaft (NT 19 SW 36).
NT 1195 9414	– Concrete road.
NT 1196 9403	
NT 1197 9386	Red brick structure.
NT 1191 9375	Red brick structure.
NT 1189 9373	Red brick structure.
NT 120 936	Blairadam brick and tile works; brick field (NT 19 SW 29).

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: J W H Ross & Company on behalf of William W Graham (Contractors) Ltd.

Greenbank, near Loch Fitty (Beath parish) M Cressey (CFA) Evaluation

An archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a field inspection were undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area of a proposed opencast mine. The results of this work suggest that the area has significant archaeological potential. A large part of the area includes a complex of sites relating to the recent mining heritage of the area. The following sites and monuments were identified within the study area:

NT 1172 9280	Quarries (NT 19 SW 41).
NT 1172 9297	Braehead farm (ruin) (NT 19 SW 39).
NT 1172 9282	Field wall.
NT 1172 9284	Air shafts and upstanding structures.
NT 1175 9292	Boundary wall.
NT 1155 9284	Concrete foundations and spoil heaps.
NT 115 929	Rig and furrow.
NT 1177 9268	Well (NT 19 SW 01).
NT 1135 9266	Track.
NT 1159 9265	Quarries.
NT 1149 9252	Field bank.
NT 1167 9256	Lassodie Colliery, Pit No 6 (NT 19 SW 30.01).
NT 1150 9254	Miners' cottages (NT 19 SW 30.02).
NT 1155 9249	Ruin on OS 1st edition map.
NT 1153 9229	Coal Mine pits (NT 19 SW 26).
NT 116 922	'Brandyfold' settlement (site of).
NT 121 928	'Boor' settlement (site of).
NT 1228 9230	'Whinnyhall' settlement (ruin).
NT 1265 9220	Farmstead.
NT 1229 9239	Mine shaft (NT 19 SW 30.03).
NT 1241 9251	Parley village (NT 19 SW 30.04).
NT 1265 9241	Lassodie Colliery, Pit No 4 (NT 19 SW 30.05).
NT 1223 9265	St Ninian's manse (NT 19 SW 51).
NT 1277 9244	School (NT 19 SW 30.08).

NT 1330 9235	Quarries (NT 19 SW 43).
NT 1319 9250	Lassodie Colliery, Pit Nos 10 and 11 (NT 19 SW 30.06).
NT 1325 9183	Coal road (NT 19 SW 44).
NT 1299 9246	Tramway (NT 19 SW 30.06).
NT 128 919	Settlement (NT 19 SW 30.07).
NT 132 920	Dismantled railway.
NT 118 924	'Old shaft'.
NT 1150 9218	Cottage (ruin).
NT 115 923	Cottage (ruin).

A report has been produced; a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

Newton of Collessie (Collessie parish)

M Lines

Cup-and-ring marked stone

NO 2932 1327 A portable boulder, 30 x 20cm, was ploughed up at the end of September 1996 on Halhill Farm, Collessie, in the same field as the Bronze Age standing stone with Pictish warrior carving, 40yds (36m) to the E directly in line with the pillar stone. The rounded diamond-shaped stone was carved with a cup mark 2cm deep and two rings with grooved channels leading out of the central ring. A partial third ring was carved on the right side. The stone was not damaged or broken, and only survived a slight scrape on the right edge, so it appears that the carving was intact. This portable ritual Neolithic stone was placed beside the Newton of Collessie standing stone by the finder. Unfortunately it disappeared within a short period, although it had been photographed and recorded.



Fig 16 Collessie cup-and-ring marked stone. © M Lines 1996.

Craighead Golf Course, Balcomie, Fife Ness M Dalland (Crail parish) (HAL)

Mesolithic shelter, Neolithic/Bronze Age pits, Iron Age and Dane's Dike

NO 634 097 (centre) During a watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd of the construction of a new golf course at Balcomie, Fife Ness, three prehistoric sites were discovered and excavated. In addition a section on the E side of Dane's Dike was recorded. The development occupied an area of some 35ha to the S of Craighead Farm. In addition to the sites mentioned above, a series of pits were encountered.

Two Green bunker (NO 6304 0975) A group of cut features were uncovered in the area of the bunkers to the SE of Two Green. A large sub-angular pit, 3 x 1.8m, and up to 30cm deep, was partly cut into bedrock. The fill contained a fragment of a late prehistoric shale or possibly lignite bracelet, a piece of worked shale, and a small hand axe.

Dane's Dike

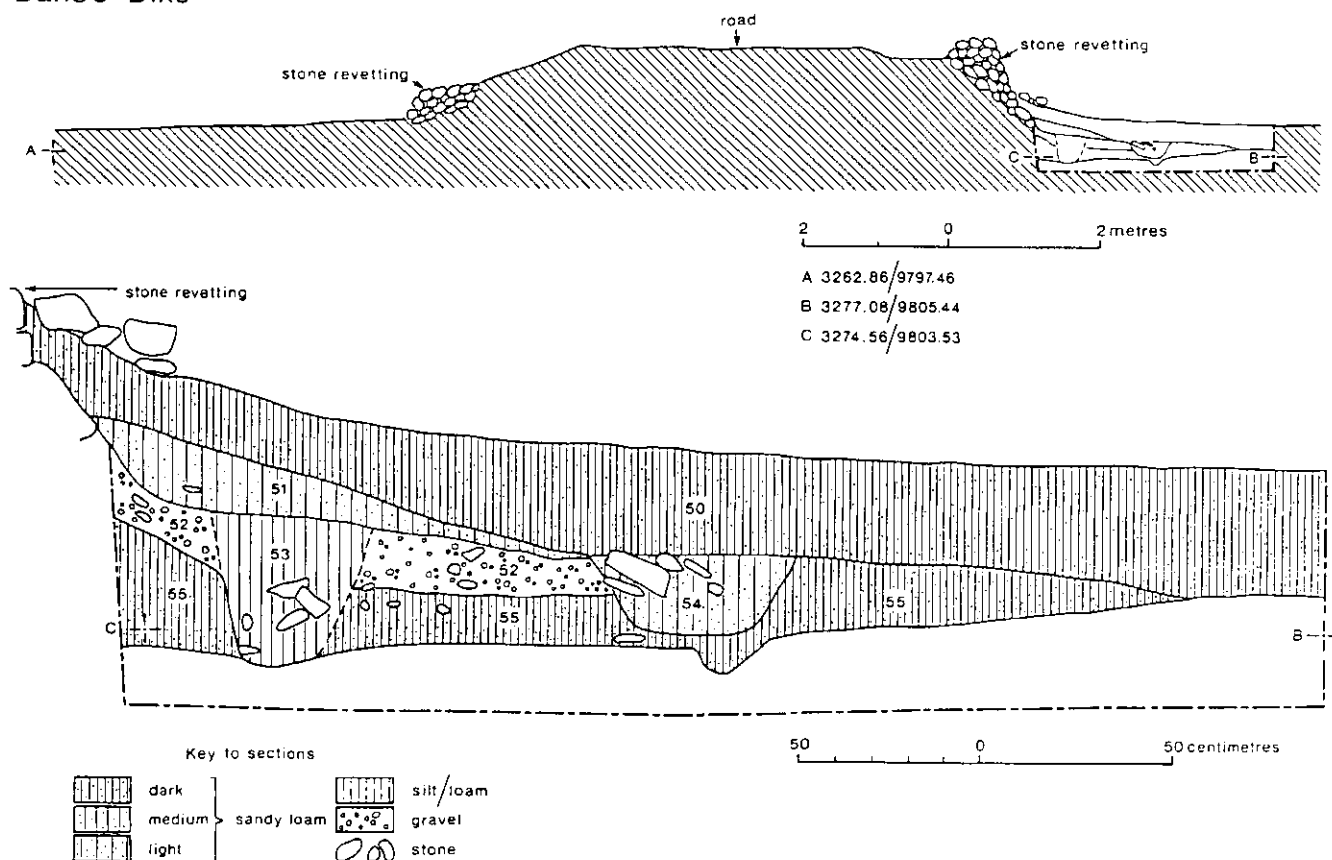


Fig 17 Craighead Golf Course, Balcomie: outline of Dane's Dike and section on the E side of the dike.

To the NE of the pit were 12 smaller pits or post-holes. It is not possible to identify a structure based on these post-holes but they may have been contemporary with the large pit.

Neolithic/Bronze Age pit (NO 6323 0974) An oval pit was situated some 60m SW of Dane's Dike on the edge of Nine Fairway. It appears to have been an isolated pit, as it was the only feature discovered on a 40 x 200m area along the W side of Dane's Dike which was stripped of topsoil. However, being located near the W edge of this area, it is possible that similar pits lie beneath the undisturbed topsoil to the W.

The pit was oval (98 x 92cm) and 17cm deep. The fill was very mixed, mottled with red and yellow specks and contained frequent flecks of charcoal. The pit contained potsherds and a small flint assemblage. The entire fill was sieved and the retents from the sieving produced charcoal as well as additional sherds of pottery, flint fragments and a single jet bead.

The pottery includes a possible Grooved Ware sherd, as well as several decorated Early Bronze Age sherds.

The flint assemblage includes a flaked core; a horseshoe scraper; flakes; and the snapped segment of a blade. The nature of the finds points towards the later (Neolithic or Early Bronze Age) period of stone using prehistory. Given its contents, the pit could be a disturbed Early Bronze Age burial.

Dane's Dike section (NO 6327 0980) In connection with the installation of irrigation for the golf course, a section was cut up to the edge of the revetting wall on the E side of the dike. The section showed a lower dark brown layer with traces of charcoal, interpreted as a buried ground surface. This was overlain by a wedge of yellow-brown mixed gravel, interpreted as redeposited till, into which the Victorian revetting wall was cut. This layer may represent material having slumped from the dike, indicating

that it was mainly built from subsoil which was gathered from either side. There was no trace of a ditch in the areas opened up on either side of the dike.

Thirteen Green Bunker area (NO 6365 0951) A group of pits and post-holes within a radius of 1.5m, together with a larger pit located some 3m to the SW, were uncovered in the area of the bunker to the S of Thirteen Green. A curving line of seven post-holes covered just under 180° of a circle 2m in diameter. Opposite the curving post-holes was a single large pit or post-hole. The fill and the layer overlying the group of pits contained hazelnut shells and flint flakes. Amongst the flint retrieved from the pit were blades, cores and microliths.

The configuration of curving post-holes resembles, both in terms of size and layout, wind-break structures of the type found at Mesolithic sites on Rum and elsewhere.

Sponsor: Craig Golfing Society.

Craig (Craig parish)

I Oxley (Maritime Fife)

Shell middens

NO 6158 0780 Layer of shells, bones and rough-cast pottery under about 0.5m of topsoil with a base of rubble and soil.

NO 6172 0789 Layer of mussel and limpet shells mixed with rough pottery and bone fragments and raised beach deposits covered by c 0.5m of topsoil.

Sponsor: HS

Glenrothes to Cupar Water Pipeline

G MacGregor

(Cults; Ceres parishes)

(GUARD)

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by GUARD in June and July 1995 during a programme of work to install a

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new water trunk main between Glenrothes and Cupar. The watching brief identified significant concentrations of sensitive archaeological remains at three discrete locations: Kirkton, North Scotstarvit and Edenwood.

Kirkton of Cults (Culds parish)

Bronze Age cremations and food vessel

NO 3415 0995 Excavation identified and recorded four archaeological features:

- 1 Pit, 0.75 x 1.25m, containing a cremation deposit. Within the cremation deposit were three struck flints, one of which is a point, and a fragment of bronze which appears to be part of an awl.
- 2 Second cremation deposit.
- 3 Pit, 2 x 1.7m, containing a food vessel. It is possible that this represented a grave but no trace of an inhumation was present. There was evidence to suggest that an upright plank may have marked the location of this pit.
- 4 Stone box, 0.85 x 0.6m, set within a pit, 1.2 x 1.1m by 0.3m deep. This pit had been noticeably plough-damaged.

Although a 25m long stretch of pipeline corridor, 9m wide, was examined the features were found to be clustered within an area 5 x 7m in extent. It is probable that further deposits of a similar nature are present within the immediate vicinity, outside the corridor open for investigation.

North Scotstarvit (Culds parish)

Medieval settlement

NO 3532 1088 Excavation revealed the remains of a probable house structure, a linear enclosure, a corn-drying kiln and several other potentially associated archaeological features. An assemblage of 105 sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery was recovered during the course of the excavation.

Of particular note has been the good correlation between cropmark evidence and excavated archaeological features, which could be established in hindsight; both the linear enclosure and the corn-drying kiln showed clearly as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area.

Edenwood (Ceres parish)

Roman marching camp

NO 3587 1136 Enclosing an area of about 62 acres, the camp is generally considered to be of early 3rd-century AD date, and a product of the Severan Campaigns in Scotland. The route of the pipeline crossed the SE corner of Edenwood Roman marching camp and it was anticipated, working from aerial photographic evidence, that the perimeter ditch would be encountered at two points within the pipeline corridor: the first along the S portion of the ditch before the SE corner, and the second just beyond the SE corner along the length of the E side. At the first point the ditch was found as anticipated, running diagonally through the corridor for a distance of 15m. A portion of the ditch was excavated to reveal it had a V-shaped profile, 3m wide and 0.8m deep. However, in the second area where the E return of the ditch was anticipated, no indication of its presence was observed after topsoil removal. The aerial photographs show the cropmark to be very indistinct at this point, perhaps indicating that the line of the ditch here was incomplete.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Engineering Department.

Cupar Muir (Cupar parish)

NMS

Roman brooch fragment

NO 365 134 A fragment of a Romano-British plate-and-fantail brooch was found by a metal detectorist on Cupar Muir. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 61/95) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service. Full publication is in *Tayside & Fife Archaeol J* 2 (1996), 113–125.

Moat Hill (Cupar parish)

R Coleman (SUAT)

?Medieval castle site

NO 371 147 In April 1996 a watching brief to monitor road widening was undertaken on this site. Moat Hill has been identified as one of two possible sites for an early castle, the other being Castlehill Primary School. From the results of the watching brief it would appear that the core of the hill at least is natural, probably fluvio-glacial in origin. Victorian dumped layers suggest that the hill was probably used as a local quarry and backfilled with household rubbish sometime in the 19th century.

Only the W 'tail' of the ridge was affected by the road development, and the stratigraphic sequence identified at this end may not be repeated further E. However, the general appearance of the ridge and the information retrieved from this development would suggest that the hill is a natural feature. This would not detract from its reuse as both a defensive earthwork or as a meeting place, as natural features such as drumlins and particularly glacial mounds are known to have performed such roles.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Engineering Department.

Charlestown Limestoneworks (Dunfermline parish)

R Murdoch

Watching brief

NT 064 835 Prior to the construction of an interpretation centre in the area of the E kilnhead, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the machine removal of overburden. Elements of two buildings constructed of concrete, lime blocks and bricks, and eight separate concrete plinths were uncovered. All of these structures are thought to be of early 20th-century date and to have been associated with a limestone-crushing plant installed within the limits of the easternmost kilns.

Sponsor: Broomhall Estate.


Elie (Elie parish)

I Oxley (Maritime Fife)

Shell midden

NT 4980 9940 Concentration of shell deposits which may be natural, located in an eroding face at Sauchar Point

NT 4928 9955 A layer of mussel shells and fish bones in a deposit of sandy brown soil indicating that this is possibly the site of a kitchen midden.

Sponsor: HS .

Falkland Palace (Falkland parish)

J Terry

Watching brief

NO 2538 0747 A watching brief was kept by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the excavation of several drainage trenches within and outside a range of cellars beyond the E range of the palace. At the N end of the range, two sections of the original 16th-century drain system were uncovered; a third drain, to the immediate N of the cross-house, was a late 19th-century rebuild. The load-bearing walls of the E range, the cellars and the cross-house were set on bedrock.

Although exploratory trenching had already established that the concrete covering the floor of the hall in the E range was of 20th-century date (*DES* 1995, 27), its removal was also monitored during this programme.

Sponsor: NTS.

Kilgour (Falkland parish)

P Yeoman

Carved stone (modern)

NO 223 076 Modern carved stone with incised Pictish style 'swimming elephant'. Carved by Alan Reid on boulder on N side of forest road.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service.

The Pleasance, Falkland J R Mackenzie (SUAT)
(Falkland parish)
Medieval urban fringe

NO 256 072 Five test pits were opened across an area of proposed redevelopment in April 1996. A similar stratigraphic sequence was found throughout. Underlying c 0.6m of 20th-century make-up and levelling deposits was a buried garden soil with a substantial depth of 1.2m. Pottery and finds indicated a date of deposition of no earlier than the 18th/19th century. Residual medieval pottery sherds were also found, and small slag debris. The pottery was only slightly abraded perhaps indicating medieval activity in the vicinity. The slag waste indicates probable semi-industrial activity between this site and the focus of the domestic settlement close to the Falkland Palace grounds. It is possible that the garden soil dates from the medieval period but that it has been reworked at a later period. The garden soil overlay undisturbed sand and gravel subsoil encountered.

Sponsor: J G Grieve Builders (Auchtermuchty) Ltd.


127-9 Links Street, Linktown R Cachart, A Cox (SUAT)
(Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

Baronial burgh frontage and 18th to 20th-century pottery site

NT 278 906 Limited trial excavation and a watching brief on contractors' foundation trenches were carried out on this site during the period December 1995 to April 1996. On the Links Street frontage it was hoped that evidence of medieval/post-medieval occupation might have survived, but hand and machine excavation plus a watching brief on ground disturbance for services failed to find any such evidence. Modern buildings (late 18th or 19th century) had apparently truncated the surface, removing any such remains that may have existed.

Evidence of Links pottery in the form of building remains, finds and deposits was abundant and occurred in virtually all of the recorded trenches. Brick and stone walls and floors were found that related to various pottery buildings. Deposits of burnt sand may indicate a former kiln site. Unfortunately later structures had badly disturbed the area and further investigation was not considered worthwhile.

The mixed assemblage of finds recovered during the investigation of the Links pottery site includes a variety of early modern pottery fabric types, with no single type predominant. The vessel forms represented are mainly tableware types. Also recovered were several fragments of plaster-of-Paris moulds and pieces of kiln furniture. The mould fragments were recovered from the SW part of the site, which may have been used for dumping at one stage. Most of the material is of late 18th to early 20th-century date.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service, HS ,
Kingdom Housing Association Ltd.

Wester Balbeggie Farm (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish) NMS
Neolithic polished flint axehead

NT 268 964 The cutting edge end of a fragmentary Neolithic polished flint axehead was found during agricultural work by Mr W Murray. The axehead was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 9/96) and allocated to Kirkcaldy Museum.

Lundin Links (Largo parish) B Will (GUARD)
Pictish burial and cairn cemetery

NO 412 024 In August 1996 small excavation, topographic survey and limited augering programme was undertaken at Lundin Links.


As a result of the Historic Scotland coastal erosion survey carried out in the spring of this year, human skeletal material was found eroding out of a possible cairn. The area is known to

contain a Pictish cairn cemetery (NMRS NO 40 SW 13) which was partly excavated in the 1960s by C Grieg. The previous excavations revealed both round and square burial cairns as well as individual long cist burials around the cists. Radiocarbon dates place the cemetery firmly in the Pictish period.

A trench was excavated around the site where the skeleton was recorded. Severe erosion since March had removed all trace of the skeleton. The loose soil was sieved and finger/toe bones and a human tooth were all recovered. The excavation was aimed at determining whether the skeleton had been buried under a cairn or was an isolated cist burial. The burial was within a deposit of small stones and pebbles which appear to be a natural shingle beach deposit rather than a cairn.

Six sections along the eroding shoreline were cleaned and recorded. The sites were chosen because layers or lenses were visible and actively eroding. In three cases a possible old ground surface with associated deposits of coal were recorded within the sand dunes. No dating evidence was found. Due to the dramatic history of the dunes these layers may be comparatively recent. In one section there were lenses of gravel and crushed marine shell which appeared to be natural; in another modern building debris was eroding.

An area 50 x 8m around the burial and along the shoreline was investigated by augering. The intention was to record the depth of any changes within the soil make-up and to try and locate further cairns or cists. Cores were taken every 2m on a staggered grid to a depth of 0.5m and additional cores were taken in areas where the results were encouraging. The cores did record stone-rich areas and traces of charcoal but failed to define new cairns or cists. Another area, 30 x 6m, along the shoreline beside the 1960s excavation was also investigated but again failed to locate any new burials. The augering survey was hampered by the depth of sand from the dunes which varied enormously, and also by the outcropping of bedrock.

A very detailed survey was undertaken to locate the 1960s excavation, the present trench, and all features whether modern or natural within an area some 600 x 100m, including part of the shoreline. This will be used to monitor the rate of coastal erosion.
Sponsor: HS .


Drumoig (Forgan house plots) (Leuchars parish) S Halliday
Multi-period occupation (GUARD)

NO 438 251 GUARD conducted a watching brief on all topsoil stripping linked to a house construction programme associated with the Drumoig Golf Course development, a continuation of work begun in 1995. A total of 14 house plots and an access road have been stripped to date. Dense concentrations of archaeological features were discovered beneath the topsoil in all of the proposed plot sites, as well as within the line of the access road, in all a total of some 1900 features. Time was then created in the development schedule for the excavation and recording of the most significant features.

Evidence of roundhouses, of both ring-ditch and post-hole construction, were identified and excavated. These all showed varying degrees of plough truncation, though one example, a segment of a roundhouse located at the edge of the access road, was found to possess surviving floor levels and internal post-holes.

Numerous small finds were recovered from across the development area, including one complete pottery vessel broken *in situ*, numerous fragments of decorated pottery, worked flint and occasional burnt bone. Later field boundaries have also been identified and activity on the site can be dated from the Neolithic through to the medieval period. Work will be

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continuing into 1997, with further areas of housing and a practice area for a Golf Academy due to be constructed.
Sponsors: Drumoig Ltd, HS .

Lindores Abbey (Newburgh parish) NMS
Iron Age penannular brooch

NO 2434 1849 The hoop of a small penannular brooch of 1st to 4th-century AD date was found in exposed soil by the entrance to Lindores Abbey. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 51/95) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service. Full publication is in *Tayside & Fife Archaeol J 2* (1996), 113–25.

East Braes, Pittenweem (Pittenweem parish) P Yeoman
Human remains and possible cist

NO 5565 0271 Skeleton exposed by coastal erosion at W end of Anstruther Golf Course and reported by the police who removed arm bones. Rescue investigation by P Yeoman and S Govan revealed the upper half of an adult skeleton under 1.3m of stony clay soil. Low cliff, no trace of a grave or cist although some possible cist stones were recorded at 0.8m above. No skull, either washed away or stolen. There were traces of a buried wall 14m to the E of the burial, also being eroded by the sea.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service.

33 Argyle Street, St Andrews R Cachart (SUAT)
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Medieval suburb

NO 504 165 In October 1996 SUAT excavated six trial holes by machine on this site in the medieval suburb of Argyle, in advance of development.


The investigation revealed that deep garden or cultivation soils containing medieval pottery had survived at the N end of the site. Further to the S, but still in the backlands, a wall feature was found along with construction cuts made into the cultivation soil. A possible soakaway was recorded. At the immediate rear of the frontage a dump of building debris was encountered. On the frontage itself possible evidence of an earlier street surface along with a frontage line was uncovered. Residual medieval pottery was also found on the frontage.

With regard to the original (medieval) topography of the site, the evaluation revealed that the level of the natural sands and gravels indicated a major depression at the rear of the site. Towards the centre of the site the ground level rose, while on the site frontage archaeological deposits were quite shallow suggesting that a certain amount of scarping had taken place.

Further investigation of the street frontage and monitoring of the contractors' groundworks have been advised when construction begins.

Sponsor: Stuart Niven & Son.

64 Argyle Street, St Andrews D Bowler (SUAT)
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Urban burgh site

NO 503 165 Foundation trenches of a new joiner's workshop in the rear of 64 Argyle Street showed that the site had been much altered by levelling in recent times. In the forward (N) part of the site, natural sand was only 0.3m below ground surface, but in the rear it was more than 1.2m down, buried under a sandy levelling dump and 0.75m of silty garden soil. The great depth and variation of soil cover was probably due to soil slippage under cultivation, as the site originally sloped down to the S and W. Only a few scraps of modern pottery from the garden soil were found. The absence of medieval pottery was surprising, as the site lies within the medieval suburb of Argyle.
Sponsor: HS .

Byre Theatre, Abbey Street, St Andrews S Carter (HAL)
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Urban medieval and post-medieval

NO 5115 1657 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of part of the site of the proposed new Byre Theatre. The remainder of the site was still covered by the existing theatre at the time of this evaluation in July 1996 and may be the subject of a second evaluation at a later date. The evaluation comprised a desk-based assessment of documentary sources, test excavations, samples and artefact assessments. The site was probably first developed in the 12th century when rigs were established running S from South Street. The evaluation area spans one of these rigs and the backlands of properties fronting onto Abbey Street. Excavation demonstrated that medieval and post-medieval deposits, 0.8–1.2m deep, survive in all areas except one immediately adjacent to the existing Byre Theatre. In the W part of the evaluation area, within the South Street rig, these deposits comprise medieval and later soils suggesting that this rig remained undeveloped. In the E part, in the back of the Abbey Street properties, there are features (pits, walls and rubble spreads) associated with pottery of 13th to 15th-century date. These are overlain by a soil also containing medieval pottery which in turn is covered by a recent topsoil. This suggests that Abbey Street was most extensively developed in the medieval period and subsequently declined with later use of the backlands limited to cultivation/gardens.
Sponsor: Nicoll Russell Studios.

125 Market Street, St Andrews AOC (Scotland) Ltd
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Medieval urban backland

NO 508 167 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 1996. The work consisted of a small-scale excavation located at the rear of the property outside the existing building. The evaluation identified a well-preserved sequence of deposits dating from the 13th century to the present. The archaeology is typical of a medieval urban backland with evidence for both domestic occupation and industrial activity. This consisted of a 0.6m thick layer of midden/garden soil, containing animal bone, pottery dating to the late 12th to mid-15th century, and evidence for metalworking. This was truncated by the stone foundations of a small but substantial building, possibly dating to the 19th century with later additions, which appeared to have removed any early post-medieval evidence.
Sponsor: Highland Improvements Ltd.

137 Market Street, St Andrews FIRAT
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Medieval urban site

NO 507 167 Six trenches were dug in advance of an extensive redevelopment. The earliest feature encountered, perhaps a property boundary, was a linear cut or ditch, 25m S of the Market Street frontage and aligned roughly E–W, cutting the subsoil. The pottery from this feature is 13th to 15th century in date.

The dominant deposit in all six trenches was garden soil, which was thought to have been imported to the site, levelling the area therefore inferring a change of usage. This produced 440 sherds of pottery of 13th to 15th-century date. This layer was thickest to the S, where it was over 1m deep.

A watching brief will be carried out during the groundworks of the development.

Sponsor: Carl Fisher Sibbald Partnership.

12 North Street, St Andrews
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Medieval backland

R Cachart, J MacKenzie
(SUAT)

NO 5122 1672 In June 1996 SUAT undertook an archaeological watching brief on foundation trenches for a small development in garden ground belonging to St Andrews Preservation Trust at their museum at 12 North Street. The observations revealed stone foundations for 19th-century outhouses, two cobbled surfaces, garden soil and subsoil. All pottery and finds date from the 19th century. Some oyster shell retrieved could indicate medieval activity. No features or deposits dating from the medieval period were encountered.

A further small watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of two post-holes in the same garden in September 1996. Even with the very limited nature of this watching brief, evidence for medieval activity was recovered. It appears that a medieval garden soil does survive up to a depth of at least 0.5m. No evidence of midden spreads or industrial material was found. This adds to the overall picture of medieval deposition in this

part of St Andrews and demonstrates that further development in the area would merit archaeological investigation.
Sponsor: St Andrews Preservation Trust.

St Andrews Cliffwalk
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Medieval church and cemetery

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

NO 5156 1664 A watching brief and small-scale excavation was carried out along the line of a footpath on the cliff edge of St Andrews. The area to the N of St Mary's Church, Kirkheugh, revealed extensions to the visible stonework of the church and the remains of an extensive medieval cemetery.
Sponsor: Anderson Jeffrey Associates.

St Andrews War Memorial
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Burials

E Proudfoot

NO 5134 1673 The St Andrews War Memorial was demolished early in 1996, because of long-term damage caused

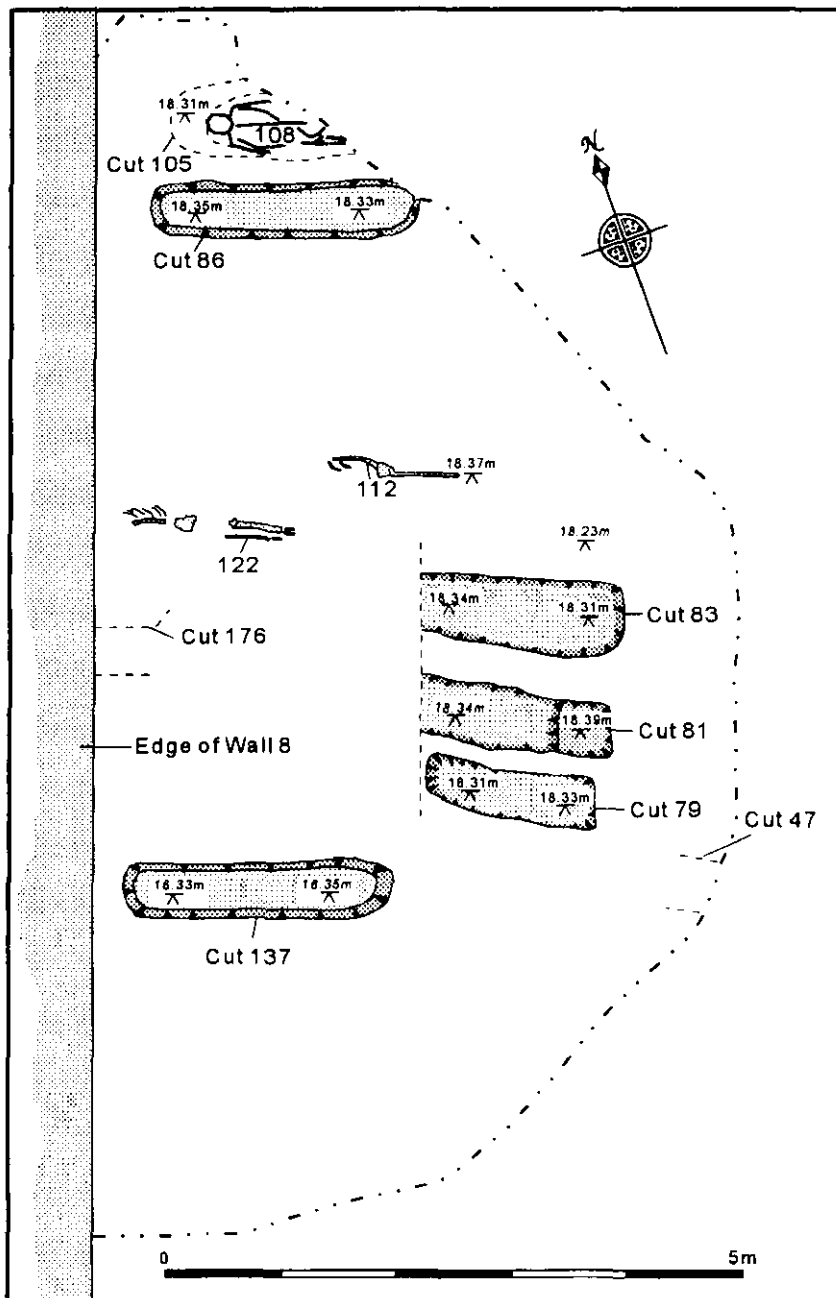


Fig 18 St Andrews War Memorial site: plan of phase 3 grave cuts. Drawn by D Munro (SUAT).


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by subsidence. As part of this and prior to rebuilding, a watching brief, from ground level, was carried out.

From 1.6m below the surface human bones were located, many retrieved only after disturbance by the contractor's machinery. At this stage it could be seen that several burials were at the base of a deep deposit of sterile back soil, while others were at a lower level in sticky brown soil.

Remains of 14 individuals were recovered, some disturbed previously, perhaps during construction of the War Memorial or at an earlier date. Slight traces of a building were identified.

A second phase of work was carried out jointly by St Andrews Heritage Services and SUAT during June and July (see below).

Sponsors: St Andrews Heritage Services, NE Fife Council, HS .

St Andrews War Memorial A Cox (SUAT)
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)


Inhumations, structures and yard surfaces

NO 5134 1673 During June and July 1996 SUAT undertook an excavation in partnership with St Andrews Heritage Services, with the purposes of recording and recovering inhumations described above, and recording any other surviving archaeological features. This revealed a complex sequence of activity and deeper than expected archaeological deposits. The sequence has been divided into seven phases of activity in post-excavation analysis.

Natural deposits were encountered at c 3.2m below the present ground surface. The earliest remains encountered consisted of a large pit dug into the natural sand. Overlying this was a series of thin, silty deposits incorporating trampled material, which appeared to represent yard surfaces. Remains of bonfires were present on these surfaces.

This area had been used for inhumations in the medieval period and several articulated skeletons were recorded and excavated. The burials were possibly wrapped in shrouds, although no evidence of textiles or shroud pins was detected. There was no evidence for coffin burial. In a later phase, dated by pottery and other artefacts to the late 16th to 18th centuries, some of the graves had been emptied and backfilled with sandstone rubble, probably derived from a demolished building nearby. Subsequent to this, a N-S wall was constructed. Later deposits contained lenses of marine mollusc shell fragments, probably derived from the net-cleaning activities of local fisherfolk.

The small assemblage of medieval pottery from the excavation is dominated by *East Coast Redware* and *East Coast White Gritty Ware*. Post-medieval pottery was also recovered. Metal artefacts were scarce, but artefacts of stone, glass and wood were found. An assemblage of stone objects includes architectural fragments, a hone and several roof slates.

Sponsor: NE Fife Council, HS .

St Leonard's School, St Andrews G Wilson, H Moore
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (EASE)
Abbey precinct

NO 5139 1644 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the development of an extension to the science building at St Leonard's School, St Andrews. The site lies within the medieval abbey precinct, close to part of the SW precinct wall. Five test pits were cut to investigate sub-surface deposits. Excavation revealed that the area was much disturbed by modern pipe and cable trenches. No *in situ* archaeological deposits were located, although medieval and post-medieval potsherds were found.

Sponsor: St Leonard's School.

St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews P Yeoman
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)
Cross-incised stone

NO 518 157 A small cross-incised boulder was found in a field close to the St Nicholas Leper Hospital site and reported by Ms E Scott of St Andrews. The boulder was amongst other stones cleared as a result of cultivation. The boulder measures 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.3m, with a simple, equal-armed cross measuring 0.05m. Traces of another similar sized cross seen on same face but broken off. The field in which it lies forms part of an area now designated for housing.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council Archaeological Service.

TA Hall, 13 City Road, St Andrews G Wilson, H Moore
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (EASE)
Medieval burgh

NO 505 166 An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of the demolition of a TA Hall and redevelopment of the site. This site lies within the bounds of the medieval burgh of St Andrews, close to the burgh boundary. Six test trenches were excavated. Four were found to be archaeologically sterile, while one contained part of a medieval rubbish pit. A deposit containing sandstone fragments, interpreted as a possible destruction horizon, was found in a trench adjacent to City Road and later extensions to this trench located a short stretch of a ruinous wall, interpreted as being part of a property boundary of probable medieval date.

Sponsor: Headon Developments, Fife.

St Monance Saltworks (St Monance parish) R Murdoch
Panhouses


NO 533 018 The outlines of all nine panhouses were revealed when the overlying topsoil and deep deposits of rubble and other debris were removed by tracked, mechanical excavators operating under the archaeological supervision of Scotia Archaeology Ltd. At the excavated level, only minor variations were evident between the buildings, each of which measured approximately 15 x 9m.

The interior of the best-preserved panhouse was totally cleared of debris and will be displayed at a later date. At the back of this building was a coal chute which led into the rear of the fore-chamber whose floor was partially flagged. The flags extended into the curved, brick-lined passage through which coal was transferred to the pan-chamber. At the S end of the passage was a doorway with checks, probably for a shutter. The dwarf walls (sieges) used to support the brine pan had survived reasonably well.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Crombie (Torryburn parish) I Oxley (Maritime Fife)
Inter-tidal stone structure

NT 0324 8446 The existing remains consist of a circular mound of stone blocks (small boulders to cobbles) with possible internal semi-circular cells and an entrance-way facing the shore. The site is situated on an exposed bedrock outcrop on the foreshore to the E of Crombie Point. The general orientation is W through S to E, and the visible remains cover c 10m².


Sponsor: HS .

Kincardine (Tulliallan parish)
Hulks and fish trap structures

NS 9340 8660 to NS 9324 8665 A complex of hulks and jetty piles (see cover photograph) lying in mud on the foreshore adjacent to Kincardine town comprising:

NS 9250 8760	Remains of docks, piers, walkways, cruive bank and, 5 or 6 wooden ship hulks.
NS 9280 8727	Remains of hulk.
NS 9287 8725	Remains of hulk.
NS 9285 8720	Remains of hulk.
NS 9205 8690	Remains of hulk.
NS 9324 8665	Remains of hulk.
NS 9340 8650	Wooden dock and jetty, survives as wooden stakes in lines.


The collection of hulks and other remaining features at Kincardine represent the maritime community of this area from 1828 onwards, and aspects of fishing, transport, ship building and trade are all present at Kincardine. The foreshore structures are believed to include the remains of a boatbuilding jetty and walkway dating from the 19th century, with the widest of the two lines of wooden piles probably indicating a boatbuilding platform and the narrow run of wooden piles a walkway. One of the hulks may have been the *Oceanic*, a twin-ruddered cattle ferry towed back and forth across the Forth by two steam tugs. The cruive (or fish trap) bank was used as a fishing platform with two walkway approaches, one of which has been covered by a drainage pipe. In the 1790s this part of the Dunfermline shore of the Forth had 180 such devices, and the remains of one of these platforms can be seen just to the W of Kincardine Bridge (NS 9250 8760).

Sponsor: HS .

East Wemyss Gas Works (Wemyss parish)

Building

NT 3470 9740 This industrial site consists of brick foundations (bricks marked 'Bowman and Co') laid out and levelled to the ground, a concrete circular basin, remains of a brick building structure in the eroding face, possibly the foundations of houses for the gasworks staff, an outer sea defence wall, and several stone boundary walls. The remains originate from the East Wemyss Gas Works which dates to the 19th century and was in use well into the 20th century. The existing features run parallel to the coastline and extend between 40–100m along it. Associated sites include Gasworks Cave (NT 39 NW 13) which was located during the building of a gasometer in the 19th century where investigations identified signs of human habitation but no remains of wall carvings.

Sponsor: HS .

GLASGOW CITY

Langside College (Cathcart parish)

D Topen (ACFA)

Circular enclosure (soilmark)

NS 582 615 The site is located under the playing field of Langside College, immediately to the SE of Valeview Terrace. It appears as a soilmark on an AP in the RCAHMS collection (CPE/Scot/327,28.3.48, print no 4147).

The feature seems to consist of several concentric elements:

- a) An outer circle 50m in diameter defined by a series of white patches c 1m across.
- b) A central feature within this area, showing as a lighter disc 22m in diameter.
- c) Within this disc there is yet another central feature, showing as a light oval, lying NW by SE, 4 x 3m.

The outer circle has been encroached upon by a college building but the main part of the feature survives, protected by a deep layer of surfacing on the playing field.

Sponsors: ACFA, DACE.

Queen's Park (Cathcart parish)

Survey

NS 579 621 An archaeological field survey of Queen's Park on the S side of Glasgow was carried out by ACFA as part of a range of local heritage studies commissioned by Glasgow City Council. The survey was based on a study of aerial photographs, maps and historical sources, as well as a detailed physical survey of the park area.

The park contains a notable earthwork which was partially excavated by Fairhurst and Scott (*PSAS* 85, 1950–51), and the park is directly associated with the Battle of Langside, 1568. The park falls into two sections. The NE part was created from the improved land of Pathhead Farm. It was landscaped in the 1860s, largely to designs by Sir Joseph Paxton. The SW part was cultivated up to the late 18th century when it became part of the grounds of Camphill House. It was not incorporated into the park until the 1890s. This part preserves pre-Improvement features, such as rigs and boundaries and landscape elements associated with Camphill House.

A total of 16 features were recorded in the park, all of them traces of former boundaries, or rig and furrow, or landscaping, none of them of any great archaeological significance. The disposition of Moray's forces at the Battle of Langside (drawn up on ground now inside the park) was clarified by reference to the topography and contemporary accounts. A new contour survey of the earthwork was produced to compare with Fairhurst and Scott's plan of 1950–51. This contour survey emphasises the discontinuous nature of the enclosure and the fact that it does not make effective defensive use of the hilltop.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Council Parks and Recreation.

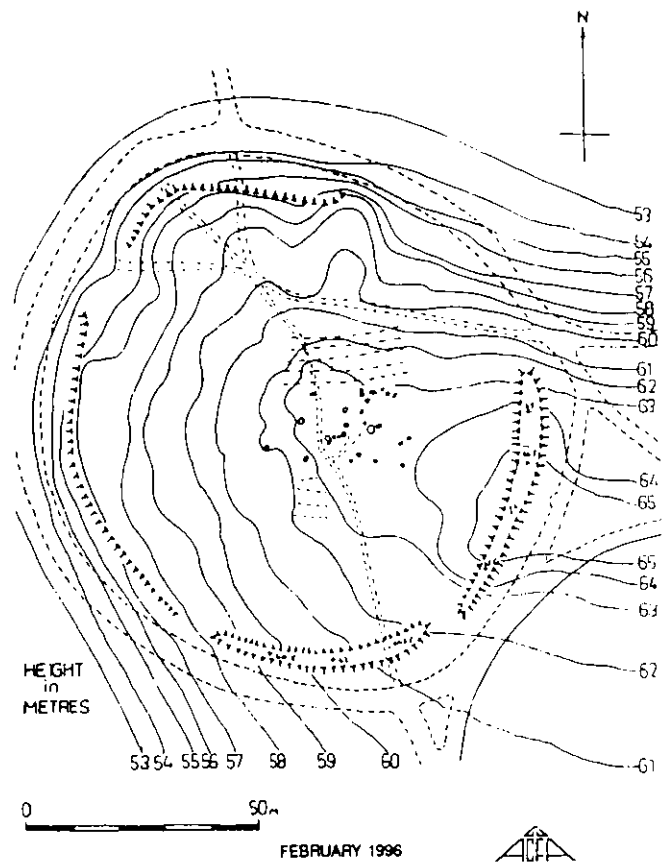


Fig 19 Queen's Park, Glasgow: contour survey of earthwork.

GLASGOW CITY

Darnley Mill and Cottage (Eastwood parish) K Speller,
Mill and cottage K Taylor (GUARD)

NS 5290 5955 (NMRS NS 55 NW 31) A field evaluation involving a desk-based assessment, standing building survey and limited excavation was undertaken by GUARD, in advance of the proposed development of the existing buildings on the site.

The assessment was carried out in order to shed further light on the historical importance of the two remaining standing buildings on the site, and to assess the general preservation of any adjacent buried archaeological remains within an area known to consist of large areas of made ground. Documentary evidence hinted strongly at the possibility of the cottage being the rebuilt and redesigned remains of a tower house of unknown date (possibly Darnley Castle). On the same basis, the mill site had the potential to date to the 16th century.

The structural survey, supplemented by limited excavations within and around the cottage revealed that it had undergone a slow and complicated metamorphosis. The existence of a stair turret and blocked upper windows suggested that a structure of more than one storey existed on the site, although not as a primary structure. The remains of a reversed entrance pointed to an early, if not original, substantial feature, containing a certain degree of architectural quality, as did the half-glazed windows in the S gable. However, the foundations examined are considered too slight to be the reused foundations for a typical Scottish tower house.

There were no securely stratified finds which could be shown to have remained *in situ*. The constant reshaping of the site suggests that all contexts are likely to be disturbed to some extent. The finds retrieved, did, however, allow a broad chronology for the site to be arrived at, putting it firmly in the post-medieval period. The type and quality of these artefacts is generally 'everyday' and implies no great social status.

Four phases for the cottage were identified:

15th–16th century	A building to the E of the present cottage, on the axis of the E wall.
16th–17th century	A building on the present site, possibly extended to the N.
18th century	A building of the same plan and form as the present-day cottage with a stone floor and 'walk-through' windows with a door on the W side. A door on the E side is possibly still in use.
19th–20th century	A building with partly blocked windows and a door on the W side with a raised, internal wooden floor.

Due to health and safety considerations, very little excavation was possible in order to establish the earliest origins of the mill. A phasing sequence of the upstanding building based on the standing building survey is as follows.

Phase 1	A low, probably one storey, sloping-roofed building, c 5m high, with an entrance in the N gable end wall, a window at ground level in the W wall, a window and entrance in the S gable end wall, with a water wheel house at the S end.
Phase 2	The heightening of the walls by c 2–2.5m to create a two storey building. The insertion of a doorway and window on the W side, an upper storey window on the E side and an entrance at the N end. At this time, the lower entrance was blocked and the ground level to the N of the building substantially raised.
Phase 3	Blocking of the upper storey window on the E side and the addition of a large barn butting onto the mill.
Phase 4	The rebuilding of the upper storey floor level.
Sponsor:	City of Glasgow Architecture & Related Services Department.

Bell's Pottery, Kyle Street (Glasgow parish) K Speller
Industrial potworks (GUARD)

NS 5955 6620 During February, June and September 1996 GUARD carried out a field assessment on the site of Bell's Pottery (NMRS NS 56 NE 89). Bell's is widely considered to be Scotland's largest industrial pottery site and foremost fineware producer of its time (c 1842–1923). On the basis of the assessment, the site has subsequently been designated a Site of National Importance under NPPG5 guidelines.

Trench 1. Stone and flint mill and adjoining slip house. The stone bases of a large flint-crushing machine were revealed with an underlying slip drain.

Trench 2. Sanitary pressing shop and underlying clay cellars. This trench revealed the floor of the cellar, which was coated with calcined flint deposits. No other archaeological features were recorded.

Trench 3. The NW kiln complex. Approximately 90° of a bottle kiln base was exposed, in excellent condition. Limited excavation took place to investigate the central area and one of the ash pits which had been rebuilt.

Trench 4. Central kiln area. The remains of part of four bottle kiln bases were exposed, in varying degrees of preservation. A trench was excavated through one in order to investigate the construction style and methods and to determine the depth of deposits and thereby a chronology.

Trench 5. China kiln house. According to documentary evidence, two bottle kilns were sited here. However, excavation revealed the well-preserved remains of a non-circular kiln, with metal firing door and grate still *in situ*. A large amount of pottery wasters were retrieved from the flue voids beneath this kiln. Small areas of adjoining rooms were also exposed.

Trench 6. Clay bunker. A rectangular cellared space was exposed containing clay and pottery wasters.

Trench 7. Internal road. A perfectly preserved stretch of internal cobbled road and pavement were revealed. Pottery was retrieved from beneath this road.

Trench 8. Internal flue. This trench revealed more of the room partially revealed in trench 5, adjacent to the non-circular kiln. Parallel to the external brick wall was a flue containing demolition debris and capped with stamped firebricks.

Trench 9. Entrance-way. This trench covered the original S entrance to the potworks. All original features had been destroyed by redesigning of this area by the subsequent occupants of the site, Kelvin Diesels.

Trench 10. Warehousing and road. This trench revealed the *in situ* wall bases of two ranges of warehousing, divided by an internal cobbled road.


Trench 11. Kyle Street and sanitary pressing shop. This trench revealed that Kyle Street had been built up to gain access to the canal to the N of the pottery and also revealed external and internal walls at the S end of the pressing shop range.

A large amount of pottery, over 300 plaster-of-Paris moulds and various types of kiln furniture were retrieved from the site, along with samples of bricks, clays, slips and other structural materials.

Sponsors: VICO Properties (Scotland), Appleyard Group.

Glasgow Cathedral (Glasgow parish) G Ewart
Excavation

NS 6025 6557 The excavation of service tracks for temporary office accommodation to the N of the cathedral was monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology. No finds were recovered from the site.

Sponsor: HS 

Govan Old Parish Church and Water Row S T Driscoll,
(Govan parish) B Will (GUARD)

Medieval church and settlement

NS 554 658 In February 1996 a series of trial trenches were excavated to the E of the churchyard of Govan Old Parish Church. This was the second in a series of investigations at Govan, the first having been conducted in 1994. Most of the area examined is waste ground, used for parking and a weekly market; the remainder is occupied by temporary dwellings, which limited the choice of location for some of the trenches. Foundations for a plating shed and cranes were known to exist in the area, dating to the site's most recent use as a shipyard. Prior to the construction of the shipyard at the turn of the century, the areas to be investigated fell within the grounds of the manse (immediately adjacent to the E boundary of the churchyard).

The excavations were intended to evaluate the surviving archaeological deposits by targeting specific structures, which resulted in the location of the five trenches.

Trench 1 – Churchyard boundary. This was located immediately E of the present E boundary wall of the churchyard. The aim was to establish the eastern extent of the churchyard by locating the boundary ditch or vallum, which had been located and excavated just outside the S boundary in 1994.

A massive ditch was discovered running close to the modern churchyard wall which was of a scale similar to that interpreted as the vallum ditch in the 1994 trench. It was investigated in detail in two places, though the orientations and profiles did not correspond. This suggests that they relate to different configurations of the churchyard. Both ditch sections showed signs of frequent recuts. The deepest fill of the earliest ditch produced a perforated shale disc. Shale working debris was also found in the primary deposits of the 1994 ditch. These ditches are almost certainly of early medieval date.

Outside of the ditch traces of a drystone structure were discovered built over part of the infilled ditch. They probably represent the footings for a shed or slight building, perhaps of post-medieval date.

Trench 2 – The manse site. A series of machine-dug trenches were opened in the area occupied by the former manse, which was demolished in the later 19th century and may have been composed of elements dating to the Middle Ages. Extensive trenching revealed no traces of any structure, no indications of demolition having taken place, nor even traces of soil horizons above the natural gravel. It seems likely that the manse stood on a slight hillock which was levelled when the shipyard was built, removing all trace of the building.

Trench 3 – Water Row West. This trench was opened to investigate the survival of archaeological deposits in the area of the street frontage extending into the backlands. No trace of any early activity survived the development of the site as a shipyard.

Trench 4 – Doomster Hill. A machine-excavated trench was opened in several stages in the vicinity of the site of the Doomster Hill, as represented on early maps. Documentary research established that not only a shipyard, but also a tenement block had subsequently occupied part of the site. As a consequence over 2m of made ground had to be removed before medieval levels were encountered. The only surviving medieval feature was a small portion of what appeared to have been a massive ditch, the fill of which produced late medieval pottery. This is believed to represent the quarry ditch for the Doomster Hill which stood open until the early 19th century.

Trench 5 – Water Row East. This trench was dug along the E frontage to see whether pre-industrial remains had survived on the E side of Water Row. A substantial wall founded on sandstone blocks was revealed, which seems most likely to have

been associated with the shipyard. No traces of earlier structures were noted here.

In June 1996 a third season of trial trenching was undertaken, on this occasion co-ordinated with the production of the 'Time Team' television programme. The excavations sought to clarify various issues which had been raised by the two previous phases of investigation. Four areas were targeted for further work: the putative early church discovered at the SE corner of the extant church (Trench C); the SE corner of the churchyard (Trench G), where an early entrance was expected to exist; the W extent of the churchyard interior (Trench H) which had not previously been investigated; and the Doomster Hill site at Water Row.

Trench C. The 1994 trench was re-excavated and extended to the E (closer to the church) and to the N principally in order to re-examine the massive drystone foundations exposed in the original excavation. As expected a number of Early Modern (18th/19th century) graves were encountered. Only two grave plots were excavated; others were identified and avoided. Nevertheless, portions of seven Early Modern burials were examined and produced the expected range of coffin fittings. One of the burials contained two individuals, perhaps a mother and child interment.

Apart from the burials the main modern feature revealed was a massive robber trench running E–W, some 1.5m deep, probably representing the 19th-century demolition of the medieval church.

A high-medieval phase of burial was represented by a single grave which contained a substantial portion of a 15th-century face-mask jug and was cut into the foundations of what are thought to be part of an early church.

The foundations of this church consisted of large boulders set into a trench, which perhaps supported a timber-built structure. These foundations, which appear to represent the SW corner of the structure, were massive, being cut over 0.5m into the natural sand. The W edge of the foundation trench was located in the 1996 trench, adding to the evidence for the S edge discovered in 1994; but the full width of the structure was not ascertained. The precise orientation of the building remains in some doubt, although there can be little question that it is aligned E–W.

The earliest features in this trench were two burials discovered under the foundations. Only portions of the burials, in dug graves with no coffins, were exposed, though they were clearly oriented E–W. The dating of these bones is awaited.

Trench G. This trench was located in the SE extremity of the churchyard where the curving walls come to a slight point. It was thought that this might indicate the location of an entrance which pre-dated the 19th-century reorganisation of the churchyard. The 1994 trench was reopened and the excavation extended by machine towards the E and the N.

The whole area was covered by a deep layer of topsoil (0.4m), into which a number of modern rubbish pits had been dug. At a depth of c 1m a hard, compacted, gravel surface was exposed which was c 2.5m wide and 0.3m thick. This surface rose to a crown with vestigial drainage channels present on both sides.

A section through the road surface revealed that it was composed of layers of clay and gravel. Some of this material overlay deposits of charcoal, which may provide a date for one phase of repair to the road. Below the road surface were *in situ* remains of a masonry structure. This may represent part of a gatehouse or other entrance but too little was exposed to allow any firm interpretation. The gravel road appears to have been on the same alignment as Pearce Lane (formerly Manse Lane), which may have been the original approach to the church.

Trench H. This trench (3 x 2m in extent) was located along the interior of the W perimeter of the churchyard, an area not

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previously investigated. The intention was to determine the nature and condition of any surviving archaeological deposits. The initial levels proved to be quite disturbed.

At a depth of approximately 1m the root damage became less noticeable and evidence for archaeological activity was apparent. This consisted of substantial deposits of charcoal and scorched earth, which indicate that intense fires had been repeatedly built in the area. This evidence was similar in character to the deposits excavated in Trench C in 1994, where the presence of fragments of worked shale led to the burning being interpreted as evidence for a workshop. In Trench H no shale fragments were found, thus the evidence here may simply represent a domestic hearth.

Doomster Hill, Water Row. Initially a trench 12 x 7m was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, though this was subsequently reduced in area. The material removed from the top 2m included mixed layers of building rubble, concrete, ash, coal and gravel. This material, which derived from the shipyard and 19th-century tenements, overlay a level of soft brown soil, into which several pits had been dug. These pits relate to the industrial use of the area, perhaps in the period when it was a dyeworks.

The brown soil was recognised (from the February 1996 investigations) as ditch fill and produced quantities of post-medieval and medieval pottery. The edge of the ditch was clearly discerned. Unfortunately, despite the scale of the trench, the full width of the ditch was found to extend beyond the trench edges, the best estimate being 8–10m wide, and originally c 2–3m deep with a broad flat base.

It is thought that this ditch represents the quarry from which the Doomster Hill was constructed. Most of the material within the ditch fill appears to have been placed there in a single event, around the 16th century to judge from the pottery recovered from the fill. The uniformity of the infill and the richness of the soil utilised suggests that backfilling was undertaken to expand the gardens in the backlands of the dwellings on Govan Road and Water Row, though this is far from certain. What is clear is that the scale of the Doomster Hill has not been exaggerated by 18th and 19th-century representations and accounts.

Sponsor: City of Glasgow Planning Department.

Springfield Quay (Govan parish) H James (GUARD)
Watching brief

NS 578 647 A watching brief took place during the construction of a leisure complex on the site of a Post Office depot because of recorded discoveries, in 1877, of a Bronze Age cinerary urn (NS 56 SE 2). Several canoes had also been found along this section of the River Clyde in the 19th century and the pre-development boreholes suggested that an old ground surface might survive on some parts of the site. Work took place between December 1995 and May 1996. Fairly recent services associated with the Post Office were identified, along with 19th-century brick-built sewers and remnants of 19th-century sandstone building foundations. No old ground surface was identified, *probably because of the truncation of the site by the construction of a railway terminus in the 19th century.* The land along the edge of the Clyde (about 35m wide) consisted of made-up ground to a depth of about 4.5m.

Sponsor: Odeon Cinemas Ltd.

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Aerial surveys J Harden, J Bone

A number of new sites have been discovered in the Inverness, Nairn and Easter Ross areas during summer flying. Full

catalogues have been lodged with the NMRS. The following entries are a sample of the most interesting features recorded:

Meikle Geddes (Cawdor parish)

NH 8708 5212 and NH 8713 5201 Cropmark of two circular or penannular enclosures both c 12m in diameter.

An Torr (Dores parish)

NH 5975 3590 Cropmark of very large sub-circular enclosure surrounding the slight ridge of An Torr.

Kinchyle (Dores parish)

NH 6190 3788 Cropmark of circular enclosure c 16–18m in diameter with pit circle inside. Another pit circle visible to the SE.

Culloden Academy (Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 7245 4615 Cropmark of circular enclosure c 12–14m in diameter.

Brockie's Lodge (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)

NH 5130 4175 Cropmark of circular enclosure c 18m in diameter with a pit circle inside.

Aldersyde (Nairn parish)

NH 8605 5325 Two circular soilmarks, the larger being c 8–10m in diameter.

Cargill (Nigg parish)

NH 8226 7476 Cropmarks of small circular enclosure c 5–7m in diameter and various pits, ditches and rig and furrow.

Knock Dhu (Tain parish)

NH 834 803 Cropmark of part of large rectilinear ditched enclosure on the slope above Loch Eye.

Portmahomack (Tartat parish)

NH 9145 8391 Further details evident of the cropmark of the rectilinear ditched enclosure around Tartat Old Parish Church.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Highland Council, anon.

Aerial surveys

J S Bone

A number of sites have been reported after private flights carried out in 1996.

Laggan Burn (Dores parish)

NH 632 406 Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, c 10 x 30m. Double ditch on NE side, with entrance gap to the N. Situated on low ridge, some 50m S of River Ness.

Alangearn (Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 718 475 Cropmark of circular bivallate enclosure, c 25m in diameter, 75m NE of farm steading.

Dunain Mains (Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 624 420 Cropmark of ring-ditch c 10m in diameter, some 150m NW of A82.

Stoneyfield House (Inverness & Bona parish)

NH 692 454 Cropmark of a series of four ring-ditches c 15m in diameter, 20m N of railway. One has narrow outer ditch. Suggestion of internal pits – possible round barrows.

Teanalonaig (Kilmorack parish)

NH 509 454 Cropmark of hut circle with entrance to E, c 9m in diameter. Roughly 100m N of similar site recorded by RCAHMS in 1978 catalogue of APs.

Charlestown (Knockbain parish)

NH 642 485 Cropmark of circular bivallate enclosure c 18m in diameter. Situated 25m NW of end of Bellfield Road, Charlestown. Circular cropmark c 10m diameter, located c 200m E of above feature.

Raigbeg (Moy & Dalarossie parish)

NH 811 289 Shadow site of ditch and banks of c 70m, forming right angle with radiused corner; 250m S of Raigbeg Farm.

Easter Rarichie (Nigg parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 840 746 Cropmark of square enclosure, c 500m NW of Easter Rarichie Farm.

Logieside Farm, Crow Wood (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)

NH 525 525 Cropmark of large enclosure, roughly circular, 15m in diameter, touching W edge of smaller circular cropmark shown in RCAHMS photo No 1873-5 (1978).

Ardnagrask Mains (Urray parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 524 492 Cropmark of ring-ditch, c 10m in diameter, with short pit alignment extending E from the feature.

Bellevue Cottages (Urray parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 542 491 Cropmark of circular ditched enclosure c 25m in diameter, with smaller ring of post-holes adjoining to the W; 200m NW of Bellevue Cottages.

Tarradale (Urray parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 549 489 Cropmarks – cluster of at least five ring-ditches, with possibly two square enclosures, to the N and E of the pentagonal enclosure 400m NW of Tarradale House. Diameter of the three largest circles is c 10–12m. Has the appearance of a barrow cemetery. Noted as ‘three ring-ditches’ in RCAHMS catalogue of APs, 1978, 18.

Tarradale (Bellevue) (Urray parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 548 489 Cropmark of circular (?bivallate) enclosure, c 30m diameter, with two linear cropmarks extending to NW. The SE edge of the ditched enclosure touches the pentagonal ‘castle’ site, to the NW of Tarradale House. Possibly in RCAHMS catalogue of APs, 1978, 18.

Wester Moy (Urray parish, Ross and Cromarty)

NH 480 553 Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure c 8 x 20m, some 40m to SW of Wester Moy Farm.

Nethy Bridge Cemetery

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

(Abermethy & Kincardine parish)

Medieval castle environs

NJ 006 218 A geophysical survey and trial trenching evaluation was carried out in December 1995 in advance of a car parking development adjacent to Castle Roy, a scheduled ancient monument (NMRS NJ 02 SW 1). An area of 0.15ha was assessed. Nothing of note was revealed by the geophysical survey. Trial trenching revealed no evidence of a settlement on the S side of the castle, nor was there any evidence of a defensive ditch associated with the castle. These findings support the theory put forward by MacGibbon and Ross that Castle Roy may never have had a defensive ditch. If, as the results indicted, the low-lying land on the immediate S side of the castle was prone to waterlogging, then this may have provided a sufficient natural defence in antiquity.

Sponsor: Badenoch & Strathspey District Council.

Glencoe Estate, Lochaber

J Harden, J Wordsworth

(Ardchattan & Muckairn; Lismore & Appin parishes)

Survey

An archaeological survey has been undertaken to inform the National Trust for Scotland of the range of archaeological features on their Glencoe Estate, with additional information relating to historic sources, management, interpretation and possibilities for future research.

The survey consisted of a review of aerial photos held by RCAHMS, the records in the NMRS and Highland Council’s SMR, NTS records created by D Warner, F Henry and F Meiland following training given by R B Gourlay, secondary published sources and map sources held by the NLS and SRO.

The earliest estates map of the area, presumed to be early 19th century, gives an indication of the change in land division during the 19th century. Prior to AD 1800 the main farm was at Achnacon, with small groups of buildings at nearby Stroan (not certainly identified during the fieldwork) and at an unnamed site between the later 19th-century farms of Achnambeithach and

Achtriochtan (the foundations of which are still extant). Whilst numerous shielings have been recorded during this survey work on the S slopes of Meall Mor, these are not noted on the estates map. However, the Achnacon shieling is marked, situated many miles to the E, at the head of Glen Etive. The long trek E was presumably necessary as the Lairig Eilde and Lairig Gartain were at the centre of a Royal Forest, in which shieling activities would presumably not have been permitted.

Field survey has covered most of the land below 300m OD, resulting in the recording of post-medieval agricultural land use, old roads and WW2 pillboxes. The following sites (excluding isolated rig and furrow and dykes) were noted.

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Allt Gartain

NN 1724 5159 Small circular structure.

Lairig Eilde

NN 170 535 No trace remains of the 5 coffin cairns recorded in the 19th century.

NN 1696 5348 Small drystone structure.

Glen Etive

NN 183 511 Large enclosure with rig cultivation.

NN 190 510 Enclosure.

Dalness Chasm

NN 1933 5136 Shieling mounds, small drystone structure and platform.

Eas na Doire Moire

NN 1973 5136 Series of small drystone structures.

Eas a Bhodaich

NN 2026 5140 Sub-rectangular structure.

Eas Blar Eite

NN 2109 5178 Tiny enclosure.

River Etive

NN 2370 5348 Rectangular building.

River Coupall

NN 2022 5459 Small circular structure.

(Lismore & Appin parish)

Allt Coire Meannarclach

NN 1880 5625 Enclosure and rectangular structure.

Allt-na-Ruigh

NN 174 567 Three WW2 pillboxes.

Pass of Glencoe

NN 1693 5685 Turf and boulder dyke.

NN 168 568 Rectangular structure.

Am Bodach

NN 1647 5757 Tiny sub-rectangular structure.

Achtriochtan

NN 159 570 Dykes and associated structures.

NN 157 569 Consumption dyke.

NN 159 569 Two sub-rectangular structures and associated dykes.

NN 157 568 Large drystone enclosure.

NN 1558 5719 Small enclosure.

Glen Coe

NN 152 571 Drystone enclosures.

NN 151 573 Rectangular structures, small drystone enclosures, terraces, dykes, rig cultivation.

Achnambeithach

NN 1400 5645 Rectangular structures and dykes.

Stroan


NN 133 563 ?Structure and two areas of rig cultivation to W.

NN 132 563 Tiny sub-circular structure.

NN 1286 5623 Longhouse with two tiny sub-circular structures to SW.

NN 1265 5623 Two sub-rectangular structures.

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- Clachaig**
NN 131 567 Dyke and small enclosure to E on low, flat ground.
NN 1322 5655 Small enclosure.
NN 1325 5682 Small sub-circular structure.
- Achnacon**
NN 1158 5655 Small sub-circular structure.
NN 1127 5729 Circular structure c 7m in diameter.
- Coire nan Cuilc**
NN 101 565 Prepared millstone.
NN 101 564 Small sub-rectangular structure – ?still.
- Meall a' Bhuige**
NN 099 545 Area of shielings.
- Meall Lighiche**
NN 095 543 Small sub-rectangular structure – ?shieling.
- Upper Allt na Muidhe**
NN 100 543 Area of shielings.
- Allt na Muidhe**
NN 105 546 – Area of possible charcoal-burning platforms –
NN 107 548 sub-circular – and small structures by river –
?shielings – and rig cultivation.
- Meall Mor**
NN 106 550 – Area of possible charcoal-burning platforms –
NN 109 553 sub-circular – and small structures – ?shielings.
NN 112 552 Isolated small sub-circular structure.
- Gleann-leac-na-muidhe**
NN 114 554 Old track and dyke.
NN 118 560 Enclosure and rig cultivation.
Sponsors: NTS, HS .

Coulmony/Carn na Caillich AOC (Scotland) Ltd (Ardclach parish)

Farmsteads, kiln barn, dykes, hut circle, cairnfields

NH 915 425 (centre) A pre-forestation survey at Coulmony/Carn na Caillich, on the River Findhorn, was commissioned by Historic Scotland in response to management proposals by Cawdor Estate, and was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in November 1995. Five sites had previously been recorded within the survey area. A single new site was recorded, this being two possible shielings at No 4. New features – in the form of associated dykes – were recorded at the abandoned farmstead at No 1. Elsewhere, previous forestry planting had damaged known archaeological features at Nos 2, 5 and 6 and had entirely destroyed one previously known cairnfield (NMRS NH 94 SW 23).

- 1 NH 9070 4195 Abandoned farmstead (NH 94 SW 14).
- 2 NH 9122 4265 Abandoned farmstead and kiln barn (NH 94 SW 11).
- 3 NH 904 427 Cairnfield (NH 94 SW 8).
- 4 NH 9067 4330 Possible shielings.
- 5 NH 9097 4355 Hut circle and cairns (NH 94 SW 4).
- 6 NH 9133 4324 Cairnfield (NH 94 SW 23).

Sponsor: HS .


Fort George (Ardersier parish) G Ewart, D Stewart, A Dunn 18th-century fortification

NH 762 567 A watching brief was maintained by Kirkdale Archaeology during repair work on the SE casemates, in March 1996. The casemate roofs were exposed to allow for repair and rewaterproofing. These resembled closely the casemates previously excavated at the NE part of the fort (which were erected earlier in the original building programme), indicating that an identical building plan was being followed. However, the foundations for the firing step wall, founded above the casemate roofs on the gravel infill of the rampart, was of simpler design

than its NE equivalent, indicating an evolution in building design during the programme of works.

The general sequence of construction of the rampart and associated structures was confirmed by 1996 observations. A full graphic and photographic record was made.

A watching brief in July 1996 during the installation of a new water main included recording the remains of the demolished wall to the E portal of the Place of Arms. No finds were made.

Sponsor: HS .

Salen (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby Round cairn, depopulated settlement, recessed platform

NM 686 652 In a low ridge in the oak/birch woodland 0.5km NW of Salen Hotel is a round cairn, 10.5m in diameter and 1.7m in height. Several possible kerb stones are visible but the site is covered in vegetation and difficult to interpret.

NM 687 651 Close to the head dyke of the Salen farm town are two rectangular buildings set almost at right angles to one another. These measure 10.4 x 4.4m and 8.8 x 4.2m. Only the foundation courses in stone and turf remain.

It was impossible to measure wall thickness or locate entrances, and the only distinctive features were somewhat rounded corners.

NM 691 648 At the edge of the plantation above the rocky formation cut of the new Salen road junction is a recessed platform c 9 x 8m, backing onto a low, natural rocky outcrop and with a front built up with large flat rocks to 0.5m.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

Allt na Glaice Moire (Arisaig & Moidart parish) Recessed platform

NM 715 715 Between the County Road and the burn is a recessed platform c 9 x 8m with a front of turf built up some 0.4m and recessed into the hillside about 0.5m.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

Polnish Chapel to Loch Nan Uamh Viaduct A Rees (CFA) (Arisaig & Moidart parish)

Archaeological evaluation and excavation

NM 752 828 to NM 729 841 During December 1995 and September 1996, a programme of evaluation and excavation was carried out in advance of the proposed widening and realignment of the A830 between Polish Chapel and the Loch Nan Uamh viaduct.

The characteristic steep slopes and rocky terrain meant that the potential for site identification was limited. However, several features were identified during the evaluation, in two cases confirming identifications made during the desk-based study.

Sixteen trenches were excavated, all located at the W end of the road corridor in an area comprising arable flood plain (NM 7317 8410). The only feature located within the trial trenches was a large scooped feature, possibly an old stream course.

The following sites were located and recorded by fieldwalking and palaeoenvironmental assessment elsewhere within the road corridor:

- 1 NM 7512 8265 Post-medieval building 1.
- 2 NM 7509 8275 Post-medieval building 2.
- 3 NM 7504 8280 Possible kiln.
- 4 NM 7503 8280 Rig and furrow.
- 5 NM 7507 8270 Quarry.
- 6 NM 7424 8360 Bridge and road.
- 7 NM 7375 8390 Peat formation 2.5–3m deep.

Sites 1–5 clustered to the W of Polish chapel, and together with a spread of similar structures located outside the road corridor, appear to form components of a depopulated

settlement. A trial section was excavated through part of the rig system (site 4), revealing a width of 2.1m between crests.

During September 1996, excavations were conducted at sites 1, 2, 3 and 6 and a programme of peat coring was carried out.


Building 1 (site 1), noted as roofed on the OS 1st edition map, lay 50m to the S of the Roman Catholic chapel. The basal course of the walls was constructed of rough, undressed, unmortared stones. Excavation revealed that the building had been substantially altered. Although extensively robbed on its E side, there was a secondary stone trough constructed in the centre of the building filled with a deposit of material very like manure. On the W side of the building, this trough exited through the wall where there was a large flat stone in place, presumably placed there to allow the removal of manure. Other than within the N section of the building where there was an area of cobbling, any earthen floor layer appeared to have been heavily disturbed, presumably by stock animals. A varied selection of 19th-century pottery and glass was recovered from this building which is presumed of late 18th/early 19th-century origin.

Building 2 (site 2) lay c 30m to the W of Polish RC chapel and was built in the lee of a W facing steep slope, into which the building had been constructed. Its walls were constructed from roughly dressed stones. Excavation revealed a rough floor into which, at the SW corner, longitudinal timbers had been set. The entrance lay on the E side. Continuing into the building from the entrance was a paved area constructed from large flagstones. Immediately adjoining this was a raised hearth area with the remains of a hearth *in situ*. The building had been constructed over a layer of peat which presumably represents the approximate ground surface during construction, but a horizontal foundation raft of large slabs had been laid below the E facing wall, increasing the width of the wall to 1m.

The possible kiln (site 3) located on the crest of the slope to the W of buildings 1 and 2 was found by excavation to comprise the remains of a circular structure 3m in diameter with unmortared rough stone walls 0.6m thick. These walls survived only to a height of 0.4–0.5m. On the N side, a narrow (0.2m wide) flue was noted; however, no trace of burning was found within the structure and thus its function remains unclear.

The road bridge (site 6) lay 110m directly SE of Polish House and comprised part of the pre-1938 road to Mallaig. Limited excavation revealed that the bridge measures c 33 x 5.1m by 1.2m high. The bridge was constructed from large, roughly dressed and unmortared stones of varying size incorporating a small culvert. The tarmac surface of the road survives in places.

A Data Structure Report has been produced for the evaluation phase of the work, and a Data Structure Report for the excavations is in preparation.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS .

Inchnadamph (Assynt parish) J Harden
Survey

NC 26 20 (centre) A rapid archaeological assessment was undertaken over c 10km² of the Inchnadamph National Nature Reserve. Features such as the 'Bone Caves' and the shielings had been recorded previously. This survey recorded evidence of post-medieval settlement and agricultural use in addition to that marked on the OS map and the remains of a prehistoric settlement and possible burial cairn:

Allt nam Uamh

- NC 2616 1767 Drystone dyke forming rectilinear enclosure.
NC 2566 1811 Rough boulder dyke forming irregular enclosure.

Allt Mor

- NC 2545 1869 Rough boulder dyke forming irregular enclosure, containing two rectilinear structures of drystone construction. The enclosure abuts a linear boulder dyke that follows the 190m OD contour for at least 700m.

Stronechrubie

- NC 2532 1886 Slight remains of rectilinear structure.
NC 2543 1894 Drystone circular structure – ?shooting butt.
NC 2538 1718 Two drystone circular structures – ?shooting butts.

Creag Sron Chrubaidh

- NC 2487 2008 Kiln.
NC 2517 2064 Possible kerbed burial cairn, c 8m in diameter and 1m high.
NC 2517 2068 Two sub-circular platforms on slight rises; possibly settings for roundhouses, with many clearance cairns in immediate surroundings.

- NC 2497 2095 Kiln.

Druim Ruigh an Spardain

- NC 2710 2088 Shielings.

Cnoc nan Uamh

- NC 2758 2045 Two drystone circular structures – ?shooting butts.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: SNH.

Kinnudie Farm (Auldearn parish) R G Hanley, I Asher
Middle Bronze Age dirk

NH 913 550 Small Middle Bronze Age dirk blade (L: 104mm; butt W: 17mm) found with metal detector in ploughsoil. Reported as Treasure Trove and allocated to Inverness Museum.

Glen Brein (Boleskine & Abertarf parish) R G Hanley
MOLRS site

NH 4718 1220 Excavations by Inverness Museum examined the impact of forestry operations on a MOLRS site in the Forestry Commission's Glen Brein plantation, near Whitebridge. The township of *Tillinhasen* is recorded on Roy's Military Survey of c 1750 and was well preserved until forestry planting commenced in 1976.

The excavations examined the effects of forestry ploughing and subsequent tree root action on the site of a rectangular stone building; contrasted with a control trench on an attached drystone enclosure partly preserved within a forestry ride.

It was clear that the greatest damage to the building had occurred during the ploughing stage of the forestry operation, in the course of which the plough had cut through the entire depth of archaeological deposits down into subsoil. The plough had broken through standing wall footings and dragged tumble for up to 3m, this disturbance was exacerbated by major tree roots; the furrows being followed as the line of least resistance. Soil alterations from ploughing and subsequent root action were also apparent.

Despite the fact that the building had been considerably compromised by forestry operations, some pockets of archaeology were preserved. Fragments of clay and beaten earth floor surfaces and the remains of a hearth were noted where the forestry plough had 'bounced', and beneath furrow upcast. By contrast, the site in the forestry ride was well preserved, with evidence for an earlier stone feature pre-dating the construction of the enclosure wall. There was a clear build-up of cultivation soils both within and outwith the enclosure.

Sponsor: Highland Council Cultural & Leisure Services.


HIGHLAND

Johan Cottage, Fort Augustus (Boleskine and Abertarff parish)

T G Holden (HAL)

Archaeological analysis of thatched roof

NH 3807 0943 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. The building is potentially from the mid-18th century and was associated with the military garrison at Fort Augustus. The thatch has been protected under corrugated iron and was sampled by the Highland Vernacular Building Trust. Basal turves could relate to the initial construction of the cottage but it has evidently been rethatched with heather a number of times since. Several layers of turf or a composite mineral/organic material has been applied in thick layers over the ridge area.

Sponsor: HS .

Uchdachan Bridge (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) G Ewart, 18th-century bridge D Murray, A Hollinrake

NH 3926 0031 Further monitoring was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology during 1996 on the 18th-century Wade bridge. A photogrammetric record was made in advance of consolidation, and a survey record was made of exposed surfaces and features.

Sponsor: APRS Edinburgh.

Duncansby Head (Canisbay parish)

P D Humphreys

Land surface markings, turf ring structure

ND 403 733 Land surface markings revealed by aerial photography of light snow cover on natural turf vegetation. The markings comprise linear strips c 80 x 7m forming three sides of an approximately square feature. The side of the feature is orientated on a line c NW-SE, the NW side of the square being missing. A second feature formed by two right-angular strips c 30 x 3m fits into the E corner of the square to form an approximately square form 30m on the side.

ND 402 732 Turf-built ring structure situated on the SW facing slope of Duncansby Head. The structure is sited on what appears to be a scooped platform. The ring is 13.5m in diameter and does not appear to have any stone used in its construction. A transverse turf-built dyke crosses the slope c 150m downhill from the ring structure; this dyke is not included on the 1873 OS map that records similar dykes in the area.

Huna (Canisbay parish)

M Dalland (HAL)

Watching brief

ND 3575 7340 A watching brief was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in connection with the construction of a rock armour wall at Huna, Caithness, to protect properties from ongoing sea erosion. A section along the beach showed a sandy black topsoil up to 0.6m deep overlying deposits of clayey till up to 1m deep above bedrock.

Although situated in an area of high archaeological potential (five Norse/possible Norse sites have been recorded within 500m of the site), the construction work did not disturb any archaeological features.

Sponsor: Highland Council Roads & Transport Department.

Warth Hill (Canisbay parish)

NMS

Late Bronze Age socketed axehead

ND 37 69 NMS holds details of a private collection containing a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead said to have been found during peat cutting in 1925 below Warth Hill, John O'Groats, Caithness.

Durcha (Creich parish) Broch

A Dunwell (CFA)


NC 5017 0239 Further to work conducted in 1992 (DES 1992, 48), excavations were conducted in October 1996 in order to determine the nature and extent of the principal structures present within the large grassed mound believed to contain the remains of a broch (NMRS NC 50 SW 2). Excavations in 1992 had revealed the remains of a substantial prehistoric wall, although it could not be conclusively interpreted as part of the broch, and the surface morphology of the mound had indicated that the wall was probably part of an ancillary structure.

Four trenches were opened in 1996, with the aim of removing modern material and collapsed remains to expose the preserved prehistoric levels, but without excavating them. Trench 1 was designed to establish whether the E end of the mound contained a broch or related structure, as had been suspected from surface traces. The majority of the deposits identified in this trench were post-medieval in date and related to the dumping of angular stone, possibly to form a yard surface. Beneath this material was a bed of substantial rounded boulders, which may relate to prehistoric activity. These boulders did not appear to form part of a wall, and may represent terracing to the E of the roundhouse.

The remaining three trenches revealed the position of a broch-related structure. It was found that the structure lay immediately N of Durcha dwelling house, and that the postulated post-medieval structure atop the mound did not exist. Trench 2 was of sufficient size to provide a complete plan view through the surviving remains of the broch wall on its NE circuit. Trenches 3 and 4 were opened to detect the position of the inner wall face, and thus to determine the diameter and extent of the structure. It proved to have an internal diameter of c 9m and walls c 5m thick. The prehistoric walling excavated in 1992 appears to have formed the heavily denuded remains of the S circuit of the outer wall face. There is little doubt that the identified structure is of a type traditionally classified as a broch.

Where exposed in Trench 2, the wall possessed inner and outer faces of large boulders, well fitted and with small chocking stones filling the gaps between them. Here the wall was of solid construction, containing discontinuous rough boulder internal faces, presumably devices used to ensure the stability of the construction, between which lay dumps of cobbles and boulders. A secondary face abutted the outside of the exterior face, against which a midden deposit had been subsequently banked. It is estimated that the inner wall face is preserved up to at least 2m high on the N circuit, whereas the outer face is nowhere likely to survive greater than 1m high.

A Data Structure Report is in preparation.

Sponsor: HS .

Glenrossal (Creich parish)

J Harden

Pre-forestry survey

NC 44 06 to NC 46 05 and NC 45 06 to NC 45 05 An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken. One area extended for c 3km and covered the SW facing slopes of the hillside between c 50m and 120m OD. The other lay between 200-260m OD on the flatter hillside out of view of the glen.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Sponsor: via Bell-Ingram.

Balnaran of Clava (Croy and Dalcross parish)

R Bradley

Megalithic cemetery

NH 75 44 Survey and excavation E and SE of the guardianship area shed light on the character of three already known monuments and resulted in the discovery of a fourth.


A circular earthwork SE of the guardianship enclosure, which is currently recorded as a 'hut circle', was examined by small-scale excavation and proved to be the remains of a ring-cairn. Four of the outer kerb stones still survived, together with a broad bank of rubble. It seems likely that the monument was constructed in two phases. The first involved the construction of the cairn from surface boulders. In a later phase the interior was excavated and soil was piled against the outer kerb of the monument. This material included a small amount of cremated bone and contained a number of sandstone slabs – a feature which was also recognised in the ring-cairn within the guardianship enclosure.

To the E of the guardianship area three more monuments were investigated. The undergrowth was removed from Mains of Clava South, a monument discovered in the 19th century which has never been surveyed. This proved to be another ring-cairn, defined by a broad bank of rubble on three sides. Seven uprights belonging to its inner kerb were identified.

Mains of Clava North is now represented by a single standing stone. An area extending for 30m on each side of the monolith was examined by resistivity survey. This resulted in the identification of what was probably a large circular cairn to its N. It seems likely that the monolith once formed part of a circular setting enclosing a cairn roughly the same size as the NE passage grave inside the guardianship enclosure.

Lastly, earthwork survey identified the remains of a circular mound 13m in diameter situated roughly midway between the NE cairn at Balnuaran of Clava and Mains of Clava North. At least half the mound had been destroyed by ploughing but its lowest levels survived beneath a field wall built during the 19th century. There were a number of unusually large stones in the wall at this point, suggesting that this may have marked the position of another megalithic tomb.

Taken together with earlier work on the site, this evidence suggests that the cemetery originally included at least eight monuments.

Sponsors: HS , Reading University, with assistance from Highland Archaeology Service.

Clava (Croy & Dalcross parish) M R and G R Curtis
Carved stone fragment

NH 757 444 A broken fragment of sandstone, 19.5 x 10.1 x 7.2cm, was found near Clava Cairns. It has a series of incised grooves, in the form of 3 or 4 concentric arcs, 1 short arc and 2 or 3 parallel lines. The object was found in a collapsed part of a drystone wall to which it was obviously not related. The wall is on the SE side of the public road past the farm and the Clava Cairns. The find is temporarily held by the reporters.

Drumossie Muir (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) K Speller
Field survey (GUARD)

NH 690 380 During January 1996, GUARD undertook a field survey at Drumossie Muir, near Inverness, in advance of proposed developments by the Pig Improvement Company Ltd.

Approximately 40% of the area designated was found to be inaccessible due to forestry or tree-fall. These areas were subsequently checked on aerial photographs at RCAHMS. Monuments not previously recorded in the NMRS are described below.

- S1 NH 6765 3787 – Stone and turf-built head dyke.
NH 7145 3815
- S2 NH 6819 3720 Single cairn, near NMRS NH 63 NE 45.
- S3 NH 6812 3703 Hut circle, within Tomfat Plantation.
- S4 NH 6834 3690 Rectangular stone structure, ?associated with NMRS NH 63 NE 51.

- S5 NH 6775 3701 – Droveway, leading from the B861 road to NMRS NH 63 NE 51 and beyond.
- S6 NH 6814 3655 Sub-rectangular stone structure, with connecting linear stone feature. Within NMRS NH 63 NE 27.
- S7 NH 6835 3647 Field dyke remains.
- S8 NH 6830 3650 ?Structure remains.
- S9 NH 6900 3825 Area of quarries.
- S10 NH 6910 3812 Hut circle.
- S11 NH 6832 3795 Large free-standing stone.
- S12 NH 6765 3787 – Stone-built parish boundary wall.
NH 6915 3930
- S13 NH 6880 3735 Rectangular structure.

Monuments identified on 1:10,000 air photographs, as yet unconfirmed on ground.

- AP1 NH 6940 3815 Rectangular enclosure.
- AP2 NH 7000 3780 Rectangular enclosures.
- AP3 NH 6855 3763 Rectangular enclosure.
- AP4 NH 6863 3735 Rectangular structures and sub-rectangular enclosures – known as Easter Caulan.
- AP5 NH 6867 3755 Rectangular enclosure.
- AP6 NH 6770 3667 Rectangular enclosure.

Monuments identified from OS 1st edition map (Sheet XX, Inverness-shire, 1867–70).

- 1 **Achlaschoille** ?Township.
- 2 **Easter Caulan** Farmstead and associated buildings and enclosures (see AP4).
- 3 **Caulan** See NMRS NH 63 NE 51 and survey sites S4 and S5.
- 4 **Wester Caulan** Farmstead.
- 5 **Newton of Faillie** Farmstead.
- 6 **Achnagrough** Farmstead.

Sponsor: Aspinwall & Co Ltd.

Achinchanter (Dornoch parish) R G Hanley, M Gallon
Romano-British trumpet brooches

Two trumpet brooches found with metal detector in ploughsoil, near findspot of trumpet brooch previously reported (DES 1995, 47). Both are cheaper cast pieces of earlier 2nd-century date.


NH 797 903 Brooch with sharply curved bow. Pin and catchplate missing. Crudely made with blind chain loop decorated with rosette with no indication of enamelling. Mid-bow button decorated with ?rosette. Poor condition. L: 42mm.

NH 796 902 Brooch with pin, catchplate, ?solid chain loop and foot missing. Trumpet decorated with rosette, with no indication of enamelling. Worn mid-bow button defined by two grooves. Chevron decoration on bow. Cast lug mounting for hinge below trumpet. Poor condition. L: 39mm.

Bottom Wood, Embo (Dornoch parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Field system

NH 808 929 (centre) Archaeological survey at Bottom Wood, Embo was conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in advance of proposed forestry development. The survey area was a large field, located 600m W of Embo, covering an area of c 7ha.

Out of 76 individual features surveyed, only one site (NMRS NH 89 SW 12) was previously recorded. The features are predominantly clearance cairns and banks, although two structures were identified. The complex of these features lay within a discrete area occupying approximately the central third of the field. A full report was submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

HIGHLAND

Cuthill (Dornoch parish) TAG
Fieldwalking finds

NH 747 881 Fieldwalking finds of bracelet fragment in jet-like material (estimated diameter 90mm); retouched flint piece; broken flint scraper; two flint flakes; and ironworking slag.

Cuthill Links (Dornoch parish) S Webber, TAG
Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead

NH 7455 8735 Pear-shaped arrowhead in red flint.


Cyderhall (Dornoch parish) TAG
Fieldwalking finds

NH 751 891 Iron bloomery slag and struck quartz found during fieldwalking.

Sponsor: Tain Archaeology Group.

Lairg (Dornoch; Lairg parishes) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Multi-phase settlement, cultivation and land division monuments


NC 583 004 to NC 583 037 Following on from survey in 1988 and 1989 and excavations in 1990, 1991 and 1994, Historic Scotland commissioned a watching brief of the road construction works along the hitherto unimproved section of the A836 S of Lairg. The watching brief, undertaken in extremely adverse weather conditions and within a constrained schedule, identified 24 sites, 15 of which were not previously recorded. Many other sites are known to have been lost to the roadworks prior to the inception of the watching brief. In most cases the observed sites consisted of sub-surface features, but in one instance an embanked roundhouse was added to the existing assemblage. A second site has been tentatively identified as a truncated Neolithic domestic site. A third, reported separately, was excavated to reveal an enclosed cremation cemetery.

Sponsor: HS .

Lairg Site 204/5030 (Dornoch parish)

Enclosed cremation cemetery

NC 5820 0107 Survey in 1988 identified two adjacent circular turf banks. One was almost certainly the penannular bank of a type of house that has been dated at Lairg to between 1800 and 1200 cal BC; the second was not so easily classified because no clear entrance could be identified. In the course of the roadworks associated with the upgrading of the A836, the sub-surface character of the first site was observed as it was removed by the road engineers. The second site was treated differently because of its nonconformity to the established classes of monuments. After stripping topsoil by machine, a rapid excavation was instituted which revealed a stone-filled, penannular ditch some 1.5m deep by up to 3m wide. This enclosed an area 8 x 6.5m, close to the centre of which were two burials. The first consisted of a shallow pit within which an inverted urn contained a well-preserved human cremation. The second burial consisted only of a fused mass of cremated human bone without a burial vessel. Access to the enclosed burial space was via a narrow causeway across the ditch. A single substantial post-hole at the outer limit of the causeway possibly indicates a gate at this point. The weathered state of the subsoil sub-surface within this putative gateway indicates that the access route had been frequently used. The monuments were later encircled by a substantial turf bank at which time the entrance was permanently closed.

Sponsor: HS .

Marymas Green, Dunnet (Dunnet parish) P D Humphreys
Norse settlement

ND 219 708 and ND 218 708 Examinations of rabbit scrapes in a number of prominent raised features in an old dune system,

now rough pasture, yielded burnt stone, animal and fish bone, shell and charcoal. Grass-tempered potsherds were recovered from four different features, one of these also yielding slag.

A more detailed examination of the area is in progress and has identified the remains of walling within six of the features. It is tentatively concluded that the remains identified to date represent ten Norse structures. It is likely that the site is related to an adjacent Norse site that was the subject of a limited excavation carried out by T Pollard (*DES* 1995, 38).

A test pit dug in the writer's garden (adjacent to the site) to establish a soil profile identified an occupation level 1200mm below the modern surface and underlying 800mm of blown sand. The layer consisted of dense blue clay containing small fragments of a carbonaceous material (not charcoal). Fragments of bone and two small potsherds were also found in the clay. It is not clear if the level relates to the Norse site or is pre-Norse.

Avielochan Farm AOC (Scotland) Ltd
(Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)
Survey

An archaeological management survey of Avielochan Farm was carried out on behalf of Historic Scotland. Listed below are those sites identified which have not previously been recorded. The full report of this survey has been deposited with both the local SMR and the NMRS.

Balnabruich

NH 9034 1680 Building; cairn.

Avielochan

NH 9069 1636 Building.

NH 9023 1657 Funerary cairn.

Laggantygown

NH 9072 1752 Clearance cairns.

Lochside

NH 9062 1673 Unenclosed settlement.

Meikle Kinveachy

NH 9141 1854 Settlement and field system.

NH 9154 1859 Well.

NH 9139 1845 Settlement and field system.

NH 9123 1844 Limekiln.

NH 9127 1847 Corn-drying kiln.

Lethendryveole

NH 8976 2000 Settlement and field system.

Carn Lethendry

NH 8992 2004 Building.

NH 8923 1993 Unenclosed settlement.

NH 8928 1990 Hollows.


Knock of Kinveachy

NH 9123 1901 Building.

NH 9116 1892 Unenclosed settlement.

Kinveachy

NH 9112 1824 Unenclosed settlement.

Sponsor: HS .


Granish Farm (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)
Survey

An archaeological management survey of Granish Farm was carried out on behalf of Historic Scotland. Listed below are those sites identified which have not previously been recorded. The full report of this survey has been deposited with both the local SMR and the NMRS.

Blinkbonny

NH 9656 2256 Building.

NH 9659 2251 Building.

	Broompark
NH 9634 2230	Building.
NH 9638 2216	Unenclosed settlement.
	Balvattan
NH 9659 2241	Building.
	Balvattanbeg
NH 9702 2246	Building.
	Drumuillie House
NH 9485 2008	Limekiln.
NH 9488 2013	Building.
	Knock of Drumuillie
NH 9496 2000	Building.
	Knockgranish
NH 9018 1470	Settlement and field system.
NH 9011 1478	Limekiln.
	Slugganranish
NH 9033 1430	Building.
NH 8964 1455	Unenclosed settlement.
NH 8958 1442	Settlement and field system.
NH 8980 1452	Limekiln.
NH 8974 1465	Limekiln.
NH 8973 1460	Unenclosed settlement.
NH 8964 1475	Building.
	Shunem
NH 8994 1467	Building.
Sponsor: HS  .	

Armadale (Farr parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Archaeological excavations

NC 798 639 (centre) The excavation of 20 trenches was conducted across a suite of archaeological sites prior to the upgrading of the A836 road from Lednagualin to Ben Ainnie in November and December 1995. Previous survey of the area by R Mercer in 1982 (*Archaeological Field Survey in Northern Scotland*, Univ Edinburgh, 2, 27-41; NMRS NC 76 SE 001) and subsequently by AOC (Scotland) Ltd (*DES 1994*, 44) identified a number of sites lying within the projected road corridor. A specification from Highland Regional Council listed the particular sites that were to be examined based on the 1994 survey results: three hut circles; a circular structure; three dykes; three clearance cairns; an arable area; two areas of peat deposits; four trackways; and an old road designed by Thomas Telford in 1803. The total excavation of a hut circle (Site 3, Mercer's Site 146) lying directly on the road line formed the focus of the project. Site numbers below are those listed by O'Sullivan.

The hut circle (Site 3; NC 7983 6393) was penannular in plan, with an external diameter of c 13m and an internal diameter of 7.6m. The walls measured c 2.5m wide and survived in three quadrants to a height of c 1.2m maximum. The walls widened to 4.4m at the entrance, delineating a narrow entrance-passage 1.2m wide. The wall of the hut circle in the SE quadrant was present only in a very denuded state, but had been cut into and revetted against the slope of the hill.

Two phases of use were apparent from the internal deposits; these phases were probably separated by a conflagration event. The primary phase was represented by a central hearth, a number of internal features, and a c 2m wide cobbled entrance-passage. The central hearth was encircled by a concentric ring of stone settings representing post-pads for the positioning of timber uprights. In addition to these were a number of post-holes, stake-holes and pits. Two curvilinear slots were located in the NE and SE quadrants which appear to represent a hurdle facing to the wall in these quadrants. An internal linear slot, representing an internal hurdle partition wall, was also located running from the entrance-way to a post-hole W of the hearth.

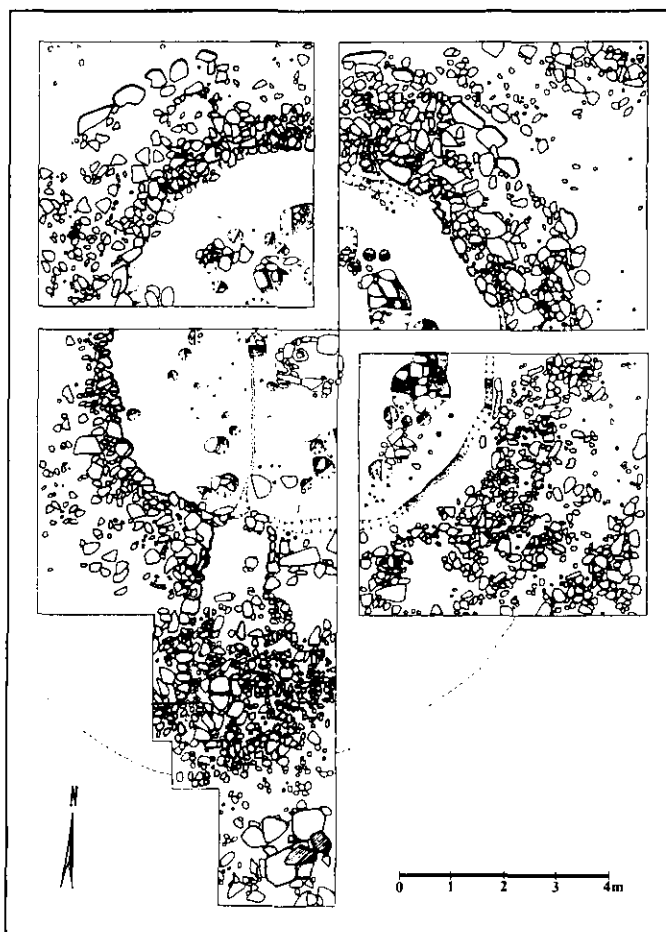


Fig 20 Armadale: composite plan of Site 3 hut circle, showing main structural characteristics of phases 1 and 2.

The second phase of occupation was less definite and was represented by a narrowing of the entrance-passage and the laying of paving stones over the primary cobbling within the entrance area. A charcoal layer was sealed between the paving and cobbling and also extended into the interior of the structure. A tentative third phase of use was possibly represented by the robbing of the wall in the SE quadrant and the partial infilling of the entrance-passage. The finds from this structure mainly consist of pottery and coarse stone tools.

Trial excavation in the two adjacent hut circles (Mercer's 138, NC 796 641; and 141, NC 797 640) has hopefully provided samples suitable for radiocarbon dating and hence assessing an association with Site 3. The excavations discounted the presence of a smaller circular structure located during survey (Site 5; NC 7980 6391) and have characterised the differing preservation and structural complexities of the other sites investigated. The dykes investigated proved to have little or no structure to them and did not contain deposits suitable for providing radiocarbon dating. The clearance cairns examined did not show any structural complexity and were not observed to be sealing indications of earlier tillage. A single stratified flint flake may be indicative of a prehistoric date for these clearance heaps but cannot be considered conclusive.

All of the trackways excavated proved to have little or no structure to them, and none of them contained finds or samples suitable for dating. Excavation across Telford's road (Site 10; NC 7971 7387) revealed a single phased metallised surface located on a causeway of redeposited clay and revetted by a clay bank to the N. No finds or samples suitable for dating were collected.

HIGHLAND

Excavation on the arable areas failed to provide any archaeological evidence for agricultural practices on these areas.

A palaeoenvironmental assessment of the peat deposits has shown that the temporal relationship of the peat deposits to the archaeological evidence in the area can be established.

A Data Structure Report has been produced; a copy has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Roads & Transport Department (now Highland Council Transport Service).

Mellon Udrigle (Gairloch parish)

NMS

Rubbing stone

NG 891 956 A fragmentary rubbing stone was found in the S terminal of the SE entrance of a hut circle by the beach at Mellon Udrigle. It was formally not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 95/23) and will be donated to the Highland Council Museum Service.

Allt an Lagain, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

R C Callander

?Mill

NG 7356 0179 On the W side of Allt an Lagain are the remains of a structure, probably a mill, 4.2m NW-SE by 2.2m transversely within drystone walls 0.8m thick and up to 0.9m high. There is an entrance in the SW wall leading into an enclosure which lies to the SW and possibly another in the NW wall. The SE wall which borders the burn, probably the location of a mill wheel, is ruinous. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

An Leth-allt (Glenelg parish)

D Rixson

Unenclosed platform sites

NM 700 949 (centre) At the W end of Loch Morar there is a burn called Allt an Loin which runs N from opposite the islands; E of Loch a Bhada Dharaich it splits into two further burns – An Leth-allt and Allt an t-Sean-Achaidh. On the banks of these are a number of unenclosed platform sites. They fall into three groups:

- 1 There are four in close proximity on the W bank of An Leth-allt at NM 699 949 (Sites A–D).
- 2 There are two more close by on the E bank of An Leth-allt at NM 699 949 (Sites E and F).
- 3 A little further away there is one possible site by Allt an t-Sean-Achaidh at NM 702 949 (Site G), and one definite at NM 701 945 (Site H).

General description. A flat platform is dug into the hill slope at the back and built up at the front to give a roughly circular shape about 7–8m in diameter. The cut at the back of the site is usually pretty minor, even allowing for erosion. At the front of the platform there is usually a revetment of at least two courses of stonework. Depending on the slope this can raise the front of the platform by as much as 1m from the natural ground level. The extra depth of soil on these platforms is confirmed by strong bracken growth and animal burrows. The six sites by An Leth-allt are all close together and suggest a community settlement. Most of the platforms are within view of each other. The nearest arable ground is a little downstream and the choice of site suggests that whoever lived here was more likely to be concerned with pastoral farming. The name Sean-Achaidh or 'old-field' is recorded in 1762, suggesting that if the site was already regarded as old in the mid-18th century, it must be at least medieval.

Site A. The platform faces E and two courses of stone are visible in the SE corner. The entrance would have been to the N or S. There are possibly some facing stones at the back of the platform. c 8m E–W; c 7.5m N–S.

Site B. This lies c 55m NNE of Site A and a few metres downslope. It has perhaps two courses of stonework on the E side. The entrance was probably to the N. c 7m E–W; c 8m N–S.

Site C. This is c 40m SSE of Site A and a few metres downslope. The entrance was probably to the S. At least two courses of stonework are visible in the SE corner where the ground has been built up by at least 1m. c 7m E–W; c 8m N–S.

Site D. Less than 100m NE of Site C and below all of Sites A–C, about 30m from An Leth-allt and close to the stone piers of a ?late 18th-century bridge. Several courses of stone in the E face raise the level of the platform c 1m. It is one of the most visibly artificial sites in the group. The entrance could have been to the N or S. c 7m E–W; c 8.5m N–S.

Site E. 100m NNE of Site D, on the E bank of An Leth-allt is the largest and most indistinct platform. Only one course of stone is visible on the W face. A few metres to the NE a rough stone dyke runs about 35m NE. It serves no obvious purpose and may be completely unconnected with the platform. There are numerous dykes in the vicinity but it does not appear to be related to these either. c 9m E–W; c 10m N–S.

Site F. About 50m S of Site E is the best-preserved platform of the group. It has been constructed to take advantage of a large boulder lying on the slope and as a result its NW side is almost straight. This gives a slightly triangular feel to this platform whereas the others are all roughly circular. The entrance was probably to the SE. The wall is roughly built but still has four courses of stone visible on the SW face and two courses in the NW face. c 7m E–W; c 7m N–S.

Site G. At the top of the lower stretch of Allt an t-Sean-Achaidh (just before it goes steeply uphill) is another possible site. This is set right alongside the burn and is the most dubious of the group. Two possible courses of stone are visible to the S with a protruding stone projection running a few feet SSW. Whereas all the other sites face across a burn, this one faces down the glen. c 8m E–W; c 9m N–S.

Site H. The platform faces W. The entrance could have been to the N or S. Some of the stones from this platform may have been reused in the little rectangular house base that lies E–W in the N half of the platform. Presumably in the late 18th or early 19th century the flat site offered by the platform was used for a dwelling house. c 8m E–W; c 8m N–S.

Creag Shealasdair, Knoydart (Glenelg parish) R C Callander

Deserted settlement

NM 782 951 On either side of the burn W of Creag Shealasdair above the N shore of Loch Nevis are three rectangular structures, two of which are ruinous. The third, the latest, is less so. On the level area above Creag Shealasdair is an area of cultivation bounded by a stone and turf wall. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Kilchoan, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

Homestead

NM 775 989 Near the N bank of Inverie River where it flows into Loch Nevis is a 'shoe-shaped' enclosure measuring over a low bank 23m long ENE–WSW, its greatest breadth 10m. Surrounded by a ditch 5m wide and 1.2m deep, there is an entrance 1.5m wide near the W end of the N side and possibly another near the E end of the S side. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Port Longaig, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

Deserted settlement

NM 779 951 and NM 776 954 Above the N shore of Loch Nevis on a gently sloping area at the foot of a rocky scarp is a

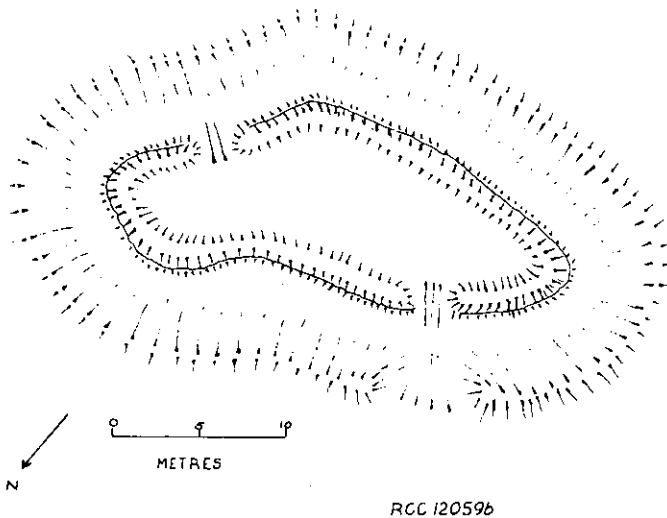


Fig 21 Plan of enclosure at Kilchoan, Knoydart.

drystone-walled sheep fank with a structure along its NE end measuring internally 6.6 x 2.5m, probably originally a free-standing house. There is a stone-walled enclosure, 14m square, 20m to the SE; 50m E of this enclosure the turf-covered foundations of a structure, overall 7m E-W by 4m transversely.

About 300m to the NW are the foundations of a further structure, 8.5m E-W by 4m transversely over banks 1m thick. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Seanachaidh, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

Deserted settlement

NM 782 994 On the N side of the track from Inverie to Barrisdale are the remains of at least four stone-walled structures, one of which was inhabited as late as 1891. A full report and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Torcuileainn, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

Deserted settlement

NG 816 005 The 1st edition OS map shows the settlement as a row of three roofed structures. Of the E structure, overall 9 x 3.5m, only the lower courses of the walls remain. The other two have been joined and much modified for use by a fish farm. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Torr a' Bhalbhain, Knoydart (Glenelg parish)

Round cairn

NM 795 991 On the N side of Gleann an Dubh-Lochain, about 150m NE of Lord Brocket's monument, are the remains of a low stony cairn about 9m in diameter. Around the perimeter six stones protrude and there is evidence of others beneath the surface around the perimeter and in the interior. A full report, plan and slides have been lodged with the NMRS.

Allanfearn (Inverness and Bona parish) S Bain, I Cullen
Multi-period sites

NH 713 475 An excavation by GUARD prior to the construction of a new sewage treatment works revealed a series of enigmatic deposits, a selection of which are described below.

Trench A. The partial remains of a roundhouse structure were excavated. The house had a central ring of post-holes forming the main structural element. There was a large and well-defined E facing entrance but little evidence for an outer wall. A fire pit or hearth was located to the rear of the building and a line of stake-holes suggested an internal partition.

Trench B. A possible Bronze Age cremation urn containing small fragments of burnt bone was excavated from a small pit outside a possible kerbed cairn. This satellite burial was the only one recovered.

Trench G. A linear feature was excavated which may represent a trackway or path running parallel to the shore.

Trench J/K. The remains of a possible domestic structure and a series of pits were excavated, along with the partial remains of a burial cairn or barrow. The cairn material was contained within a shallow cut, a stake-hole group in the centre of the cairn may have formed some sort of mortuary house enclosing a burial or a temporary grave as no trace of a body was recovered. The cairn had been severely truncated by ploughing.

Trench L. A double ditch formation was interpreted as a prehistoric field boundary, associated with two large pits, one of which appeared to be for the deposition of domestic debris.

Sponsor: Highland Regional Council Water & Sewerage Department.

Castle Heather (Inverness & Bona parish) R G Hanley,
Copper-alloy mount K Macleod

NH 679 419 Copper-alloy openwork mount decorated with ropework motif. Found with metal detector near Castle Heather.

Seafield (Inverness & Bona parish) R G Hanley, V Rawlins
Roman coin

NH 697 461 Copper as of Commodus (AD 180-192). Found in 1988 below high water mark on beach near Culloden. Donated to Inverness Museum (INVMG 1996.005).

Killearnan Church (near) (Killearnan parish) R G Hanley,
Medieval finds R Welch

NH 577 495 Edward III silver groat (1351-77), openwork copper-alloy mount and green-glazed jug strap handle, found in builder's spoil heap close to church.

Redcastle (Killearnan parish) A G C Hale
Intertidal crannog, metal pot, animal hide

NH 585 489 Possible erosion on the SW side of the site since 1995 fieldwork exposed further horizontal timbers. These are part of the well-preserved, extensive framework found in 1994/5 (DES 1995, 44). The framework consists of three parallel lines of timbers which are braced at right angles. Unlike other crannog sites where a horizontal platform formed a circular convex plan, the Redcastle remains represent a concave feature, possibly reflecting the underlying stratigraphy. This suggests a quite different structure to previous crannog-type analogies and future investigations will pursue this possibility. Beneath the horizontal framework further wattle work features were noticed, similar to the wattle-lined pits found in 1994. Off-site and margin trenches were excavated to investigate the underlying and surrounding stratigraphy. Preliminary results suggested that the site was constructed on top of a large upstanding sand mound.

In the S part of the site a linear stone structure was noticed on the surface, consisting of three courses of walling. Outside the walling a number of piles were found, including a very substantial (500mm diameter) oak pile. Beneath the wall were substantial accumulations of well-preserved organic remains.


Timber samples taken from the horizontal framework and vertical retaining piles were submitted for radiocarbon assay. The results were: 2510±50 bp (GU-4541); 2570±50 bp (GU-4542); 2550±50 bp (GU-4543).

The metal pot found adjacent to the Redcastle site during 1995 fieldwork was sampled and cleaned. Large iron concretions typically found on such objects had damaged parts of the

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external structure and the interior contained some very substantial concretions. The exterior was patterned only by three fine circumferential lines. The handle and body design exemplified a typical iron cooking pot found throughout the country over the past 300 years or more. A date of late 19th century was suggested by the NMS.


During the fieldwork season of 1995 one of the wattle-lined features found adjacent to the horizontal timber framework was partially excavated in order to interpret the internal sedimentary remains and structural components. A number of animal hide fragments were found beneath the internal packing stones and one of these was identified as a piece of leather. The method by which it had been treated could not be ascertained, however, it had been cleaned and dehaired. An AMS sample was dated to 2220 ± 70 bp (AA-21249).

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Wingate Foundation.

Redcastle (Killearnan parish)

Possible fish trap

NH 593 485 Post-excavation analysis of the three piles excavated from the intertidal sandflats of the Beauy Firth identified the piles as *Alnus glutinosa*. One of the samples was submitted for radiocarbon assay, the resultant date was 260 ± 50 bp (GU-4544).

Sponsors: HS , Wingate Foundation.

North Ballachulish Moss (Kilmallie parish) C M Clarke (CFA) Survey and excavation


NN 054 602 (centre) A programme of survey and excavation was conducted in the S portion of North Ballachulish Moss between March and June 1996 in response to development threats (see DES 1993, 46 for previous work). The work was carried out in two stages: March 1996 – surface penetrating radar survey; June 1996 – excavation and coring programme.

The radar survey showed the underlying topography to comprise three large lake basins, the deepest up to 4m, with areas of shallower peat in between. A series of anomalies was detected at 1–1.5m below the surface in an area of deep peat on the edge of one of the lake basins. The anomalies persisted over an area of 40 x 50m.

Two major trenches were excavated. These were positioned over areas of deep peat using results of the radar survey to assist in their location. The largest trench, c 4 x 2 x 1.5m, was positioned over the edge of the deepest lake basin containing the anomalies. A compacted surface rich in charcoal and small angular pebbles, mainly of quartz, was encountered at 1–1.5m below the surface. Worked wood was found associated with the feature. A second small trench was excavated over another of the lake basins. This trench extended through peat deposits to the boulder clay beneath.

Five 1m² test pits were excavated to check for features within the shallower peat. These verified the results of the radar survey. Cores were obtained from all of the lake basins. Organic material contained within the peat is well preserved and suitable for a range of palaeoenvironmental analyses and radiocarbon dating.

A Data Structure Report has been produced. Post-excavation work is in progress.

Sponsor: HS .


Inverloch Castle (Kilmonivaig parish) Excavation

H Smith

NN 120 754 A trench, measuring approximately 8m N–S by 3m wide, was excavated by Scotia Archaeology Ltd within and

adjacent to the N entrance (the seagate) to the castle. This revealed what may have been a metal surface through the gateway; and, abutting the outer face of the N curtain, the fragmentary foundations of a substantial wall, perhaps an element of a structure similar to the barbican at the S entrance to the castle (see DES 1995, 41).

In addition, a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation, by Historic Scotland's DEL squad, of drainage trenches from the W curtain wall and NW (donjon) tower, through the seagate and beyond the N limits of the castle. In one of those trenches was found the lower part of an articulated human skeleton, perhaps dating from the second battle of Inverloch in 1644. Another drainage trench exposed the foundations of what appeared to be the S wall of a range, built against the W side of the N curtain.


Sponsor: HS .

Glen Diebidale (Kincardine parish)

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

Survey

NH 461 841 and NH 469 858 A pre-afforestation survey conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd at two sites on the Diebidale River, Glencalvie Estate revealed no archaeological features.

Sponsor: HS .

Invercharron Hill (Kincardine parish)

J Harden

Pre-forestry survey, post-medieval settlement

NH 57 92 (centre) Archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken on the N and W sides of Invercharron Hill, 'filling in' the forest cover between Rhelonie Lodge and Cornhill.

The survey recorded certain evidence of post-medieval settlement in addition to that marked on the OS map:

Wellgreens

NH 5760 9276 Pond and leet providing water supply to the now abandoned settlement of Wellgreens.

NH 5774 9251 Boundary stone, inscribed 1881.


Sponsor: via Bell-Ingram.

Carn Dubh (Kirkhill parish)

A G C Hale

Intertidal crannog

NH 617 473 The site was surveyed in 1994 (DES 1994, 33) and a number of surface timbers identified. In 1996, fieldwork sampled two of the surface timbers and they were submitted for radiocarbon assay; a large vertical pine pile was dated 280 ± 50 bp (GU-4539) and the timber identified from Odo Blundell's photograph (PSAS 44, 18), was relocated and dated 2530 ± 50 bp (GU-4540).

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Wingate Foundation.

Drumore Farm (Knockbain parish)

S Seight

Flint from fieldwalking

NH 6383 5237 Flint piece, retouched; 27 x 12 x 3mm.

NH 6375 5255 Flint concave scraper, retouch on end and one side; 40 x 15 x 12mm.

NH 6405 5280 Flint ?angle scraper, two edges with steep retouch; 25 x 15 x 5mm.

Sponsor: Groam House Museum.

Dalnessie (Lairg parish)

J Harden

Pre-forestry survey

Centred on NC 56 18 and NC 569 155 An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken on the E side of the A836 N of Rhian Bridge and on both sides of the A836 to

the S of Rhian Bridge. No features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Sponsor: via Bell-Ingram.

Gruids Wood (Lairg parish)

Pre-felling survey

Centred on NC 565 036 and NC 570 024 A pilot archaeological survey in advance of forestry felling was undertaken. Two compartments within Gruids Wood were studied. The enlarged 1948 RAF aerial photos showed prehistoric settlements and field systems, as well as post-medieval fermtouns, standing out clearly. The study revealed evidence of post-medieval settlement and agricultural use and the remains of a prehistoric settlement, as well as previously recorded sites and monuments.

The efficacy of such studies would seem to depend on the non-mechanised preparation of the ground before hand-planting, regular management and thinning of plantations, as well as access to good enlargements of the late 1940s aerial survey photos.

Gruids Wood NE

NC 5626 0356 Foundations of three rectangular structures, the central one with a small enclosure to the E, are spaced equally about this point. All are sited to the E of an irregular dyke of boulders.

NC 564 035 Area of field clearance cairns.

NC 5660 0355 Large earthen bank – ?woodland management.

Gruids Wood SE

NC 5706 0297 Roundhouse c 10m in diameter on slight platform at bottom of hill-slope.

NC 5714 0293 Roundhouse c 12m in diameter.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Dornoch.

Raemore Wood (Lairg parish)

Pre-felling survey

Centred on NC 55 05 and NC 561 040 A pilot archaeological survey in advance of forestry felling was undertaken. No new features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Dornoch.

Sallachy (Lairg parish)

Survey, prehistoric settlement, post-medieval agriculture

NC 54 09 to NC 54 10 An archaeological survey in advance of the creation of two exclosures to encourage natural regeneration was undertaken on two areas between 100–130m OD on a NE facing slope which falls to the shores of Loch Shin. Within the S exclosure is Sallachy broch, a scheduled ancient monument.

The survey recorded a prehistoric settlement and evidence of post-medieval agricultural use:

NC 544 107 Area of rigs, c 60m².

NC 547 099 Flat-topped knoll – ?platform for structure.


NC 547 098 Roundhouse c 13m in diameter across walls spread to c 2.5m and 0.5m high, possible entrance in W arc.

NC 547 097 Turf (and boulder?) dyke enclosing area c 160m N–S and 80m W–E, including the previous two features; a stone dyke crosses this turf dyke and the roundhouse.

NC 550 088 – Several turf (and boulder?) dykes c 1m

NC 548 095 wide and 0.3–0.6m high, enclosing rectilinear areas of land.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Strath Tirry (Lairg parish)

J Harden, J Wordsworth

Survey

NC 56 17 (centre) A rapid archaeological assessment has been undertaken in advance of an afforestation proposal to infill between existing plantations on either side of the A836.

The areas had previously been surveyed by RCAHMS and Edinburgh University students. Their work was reviewed, using the 2nd edition OS maps, published sources and ground survey. It was found to be largely accurate and complete, except for the recording of areas of rig. The following was also found:

Abhainn Sgeamhaidh

NC 577 166 Substantial turf-built shieling structure, such that the structure previously recorded to the E could be reinterpreted also as a shieling structure. Slight evidence of other turf-built structures by the W feature.

Sponsor: via Bell-Ingram.

'Halmie' (Latheron parish)

A Morrison, I Banks, T Pollard

Prehistoric cairn

ND 1171 3345 Excavations of the prehistoric site at 'Halmie' (DB18/22g; NMRS ND 13 SW 41) continued. Much of the area between the central 'chamber' area and the massive kerb around the outer kerb has now been cleared of its infill of brown soil, clay, ash and charcoal, some of it dumped there from another source. More lines of stake-holes were uncovered, radiating from the central area towards the outer massive kerb.

The area between the boulder infill around the central 'chamber' and the massive kerb which was packed mainly with the brown soil infill had many pits, stone-lined slots and sockets, some having contained what appear to be small monolithic upstanding stones (one fine example was still *in situ*), and at least one small pit had a deposit of broken pottery. These features and the stake-holes appear to respect the massive surrounding kerb. Further ard marks have been uncovered on the N side of the site. Sponsors: Mr R S Avery, Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

Kinlochleven

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

(Lismore & Appin; Kilmallie parishes)

Survey

Field survey was carried over an area of 20km² around the shores of Loch Leven during March 1996. The survey concentrated in an area between the village of Glen Coe (8km to the W of Kinlochleven) and the Blackwater dam (about 3km E of Kinlochleven) and examined all the ground between sea level and 300m that was not under existing forestry or woodland.

Monuments already recorded in this area were either related to the military road (NN 16 SE 2) or the building of the dam (NN 26 SW 3) that provides power to the Kinlochleven aluminium smelter. Some 82 monuments were recorded systematically for the first time. They fall into three clear groups: military monuments, industrial monuments and Early Historic/prehistoric monuments.

Within the area a variety of military monuments were recorded that appear mostly to relate to the protection and building of the smelter and dam. Sites included search light stations (NN 1750 6173), fox holes (NN 1757 6170), and the substantive remains of a prisoner-of-war camp that was built to house a labour force for the smelter. This site (NN 2065 6070) consisted mainly of building footings and landscaping features that can be clearly seen in clearings within the woodland and birch scrub about 1000m to the E of Kinlochleven. At the E end of the survey area Wade's military road runs down into the village of Kinlochleven before continuing N out of the survey area. This feature survives as a metalled track outwith the urban development. Along the


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line of this feature a number of culverts and small drystone bridges were noted.

Industrial monuments were classed into two groups. Charcoal-burning platforms – roughly circular scoops fronted with drystone and measuring up to 13m in diameter – may be seen mostly on the S shores of Kinlochleven to the W of the village and in the upland area immediately to the E of the village. The second group of industrial monuments was that related to the construction and operation of the dam and smelter. Most of these features are to be found between the dam and the village of Kinlochleven and range from building footings to the stations to carry the overhead cables of the system that was used to lift heavy equipment up into the construction area.

Historic and prehistoric monuments in this area are generally located in the fertile patches on the N loch shore. The sites consist mainly of rig and furrow cultivation, stone clearance and occasional enclosures, both circular and rectilinear. Due to repeated cultivation in these areas until relatively recently these features are faint and difficult to interpret.

A full report has been placed in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Balmacara Estate (Lochalsh parish)

M Wildgoose

Field survey

NG 780 300 (centre) In the springs of 1995 and 1996 a field survey was carried out on the NTS Balmacara Estate. The estate covers approximately 22.5km² of the Lochalsh peninsula. It lies largely within the points of a triangle formed by Kyle in the SW, Plockton in the N and Balmacara in the SE. The range of topographic variation found within the estate largely reflects that found on the W coast of Scotland generally. The range of sites found during the survey reflects this topographic variation.

During two seasons of survey 109 new sites were recorded; these are listed below. A full report is lodged with the NMRS.

1995

NG 72 NE

- NG 7925 2924 Quarry pit.
- NG 7921 2895 Chalybeate well, concrete well head.
- NG 7862 2718 Ruinous bothy 6.5 x 5m.
- NG 7873 2722 Ruinous bothy/pen 3m square.
- NG 7860 2725 Ruinous round-cornered house 7 x 4.5m.
- NG 7855 2724 Settlement. Four ruined drystone structures: round-cornered house 11.5 x 5m with attached byre 3m square; round-cornered byre 6.5 x 5m; square-cornered house 10 x 5m.
- NG 7850 2724 Ruined round-cornered house 9 x 5m; round-cornered byre 6.5 x 4m.
- NG 7855 2720 Two compartment dyked enclosure.
- NG 7862 2722 – Revetted roadway.
- NG 7904 2730
- NG 7800 2725 – Revetted roadway.
- NG 7843 2717
- NG 7925 2731 – Revetted roadway.
- NG 7970 2761
- NG 7874 2759 Turf and stone dyked enclosure.
- NG 7942 2880 Standing stone, protrudes 0.8m through peat.
- NG 7880 2858 Cairn 1.5m diameter.
- NG 7862 2905 Bothy 4 x 3m; three 2m diameter pens.
- NG 7862 2905 Hut circle 9m diameter; entrance faces E.
- NG 7844 2906 Hut circle 8m diameter; entrance faces W.
- NG 7844 2908 – Boulder alignment.
- NG 7832 2887
- NG 7930 2740 ?Hut circle 8m diameter; no obvious entrance.
- NG 7844 2974 Cell structure 2m diameter.
- NG 7836 2936 Four turf-built cell structures all 5 x 4m.

- NG 7831 2945 ?Hut circle 7m diameter, no obvious entrance.
- NG 7875 2930 Cell structure 4 x 3m.
- NG 7855 2808 Bank and ditched enclosure 225m E side, 180m S side, 160m W side, 150m N side.
- (centre)
- NG 7961 2794 Standing stone, protrudes 0.95m above peat.
- NG 7961 2794 Cell structure 3m diameter.
- NG 7985 2830 Pen 3m square.
- NG 7984 2822 Pen/bothy 2.8 x 2.5m.
- NG 7978 2822 Cell structure 3.5m diameter.
- NG 7988 2874 Quarry pit.
- NG 7927 2958 – Revetted roadway.
- NG 7970 2953
- NG 7995 2980 Cell structure 3m diameter.

NG 73 SE

- NG 7865 3073 U-shaped pen set against outcrop, 2m square.
- NG 7834 3098 Concrete shooting butt, WW2.
- NG 7962 3050 Boulder dyke 4m long.

NG 82 NW


- NG 8002 2998 Twinning pen 3 x 2m.
- NG 8315 2735 Cultivation with clearance cairns.
- (centre)
- NG 8327 2753 Rig and furrow cultivation with clearance cairns.
- (centre)
- NG 8285 2730 Clearance cairns, no obvious cultivation.
- (centre)
- NG 8093 2735 – Revetted roadway.
- NG 8114 2724
- NG 8145 2739 Stone-built gateposts (2), entrance to estate.
- NG 8135 2742 Stone dyked enclosure 50 x 30m.
- (centre)
- NG 8116 2766 Army camp. Barracks and latrines, WW2.
- NG 8102 2740 Army camp. Barracks, bunkers and gun emplacements, WW2.
- NG 8017 2893 Enclosure.
- NG 8005 2961 Boulder alignment with 5m diameter pen at N end.
- NG 8115 2739 Brick-built loading ramp, ?WW2.
- NG 8058 2827 Concrete well head.

1996

NG 72 NE

- NG 7765 2746 Settlement. Four ruined houses: A. squared corners 10 x 5m; B. squared corners 8.2 x 4.4m; C. squared corners 8.4 x 4.3m; D. rounded corners 10.6 x 4.8m. All have associated enclosures but no byres.
- NG 7770 2746 Three small interconnected enclosures.
- NG 7774 2766 Boulder pen 2m diameter.
- NG 7776 2776 Two enclosures: one D-shaped 6 x 6m; one sub-rectangular 9m long by 8m S end and 6m N end.
- NG 7777 2789 Farmstead: bothy 5 x 3.5m with pen attached to NW side within 0.5ha dyked enclosure. Just outwith the enclosure, on N side, are five 2m diameter cell structures.
- NG 7765 2774 Cell structure 3.5m diameter.
- NG 7755 2738 Boat noost 4 x 3.5m.
- NG 7777 2780 – Aqueduct from Loch Scalpaidh to Kyle.
- NG 7675 2741
- NG 7749 2766 Cell structure 2m diameter.
- NG 7733 2779 U-shaped pen set against a boulder, 1.8m square.
- NG 7726 2797 D-shaped pen/structure 4.5 x 4.5m.
- NG 7700 2760 U-shaped pen set against an outcrop 2 x 1.1m.
- NG 7720 2737 Triangular cell structure 1m on a side.

- NG 7724 2734 Sub-circular enclosure 9 x 7.5m, inside is a 2.2m diameter cell structure.
- NG 7714 2740 – Old roadway 3m wide surfaced with chippings.
- NG 7741 2735 Hut circle 8m diameter, no obvious entrance.
- NG 7703 2740 Cell structure 3.2m diameter.
- NG 7698 2728 Hut circle 8m diameter, ?entrance E side.
- NG 7694 2730 Army camp. Barracks, latrines, emplacement and oven, WW2.
- NG 7687 2732 (centre) House 8 x 4.5m; byre 5 x 4.5m.
- NG 7643 2748 Degraded ?pen.
- NG 7653 1769 Two pens: circular 5m diameter; sub-rectangular 3 x 2m.
- NG 7635 2777 Pen 4.5 x 3.2m; inside is a cell 1.4m diameter.
- NG 7633 2785 Children's camp.
- NG 7651 2786 U-shaped pen set against outcrop, 2.5 x 1.5m.
- NG 7664 2802 Cell structures (2), 2m and 1.5m diameter.
- NG 7679 2825 Cell structure 2m diameter.
- NG 7709 2811 Oval cell 2 x 1.6m.
- NG 7627 2832 Cell structures (2), 2m diameter.
- NG 7620 2875 Cell structures (11), 2m diameter.
- NG 7620 2888 Bothy/pen, triangular 4m on a side; surrounded by lazy bed cultivation.
- NG 7626 2892 Pen 3 x 2.5m with revetted road adjoining.
- NG 7587 1900 Pen 20 x 7m with bothy within, 3 x 2.5m.
- NG 7571 2871 Ruined house 8 x 4.25m.
- NG 7672 2947 U-shaped pen set against outcrop, 13 x 9.5m.
- NG 7604 2950 Ruined house 6.6 x 5.2m.
- NG 7604 2986 Stone-built platform 6 x 2m, 1.4m high.
- NG 7620 2988 Ruined houses (3). A is cut by a road; B 10.4 x 4.2m with squared corners; D 10 x 4.6m with squared corners; C is a pen 3m square.
- NG 7628 2988 Boulder foundations 4.3 x 3.2m.
- NG 7630 2993 Children's camp.
- NG 7573 2990 Stone-built base 1.7 x 1.35m, 0.4m high.
- NG 73 SE**
- NG 7686 3015 Enclosed cultivation, on OS 1:25,000 map.
- NG 7653 3067 Ruined house, squared corners, 9.4 x 5m; byre 8.5 x 4m. Some lazy bed cultivation.
- NG 7659 3111 Ruined house 10 x 5m. Lazy bed cultivation.
- NG 7649 3099 Stone-built base 1.4 x 1.2m, 0.5m high.
- NG 7651 3124 U-shaped pen set against outcrop 4.5 x 4.2m.
- NG 7671 3119 Cairn 6m diameter, 1m high.
- NG 7715 3122 Explosives store. Related to construction of the Inverness to Kyle railway.
- NG 7754 3147 Enclosure, stone-built, N side 8.5m, E side 10m, S side 8m, W side 9m. No obvious entrance.
- NG 7740 3164 Large clearance cairn 7.5 x 4m. ?Foundations of rectangular structure beneath cairn.
- NG 7808 3188 Ruined enclosure, N side 11.5m, E side 7.2m, S side 11m, W side 4.7m. Within the enclosure are the ruins of a small bothy 3.7 x 3m.
- NG 7832 3184 Explosives store, ruinous.
- NG 7847 3191 Bothy 4 x 2.75m with possible boat noost.
- NG 7876 3195 Explosives store, best preserved of three. Possible connected with construction of Inverness to Kyle railway.
- NG 7859 3156 Byre/bothy, squared corners 3.2 x 2.4m, ruined.
- NG 7857 3149 Bow-fronted house, stone, ruined, 9.5 x 3.5m at ends and 4.5m in centre.
- NG 7866 3136 Bothy/pen, very degraded, pear-shaped, 4 x 1.8m at narrow end and 3m at wide end.
- NG 7954 3243 Platform cut into hill slope, 25 x 8m.


- NG 7946 3274 Demolished concrete and render house 'Burnside'.
- NG 7853 3250 U-shaped pen set against cliff, 4 x 3.5m.
- NG 7973 3364 U-shaped pen set against cliff, 4 x 2.5m.
- Sponsors: NTS, HS .

Achnahaird Sands (Lochbroom parish)

A Long

Multi-period occupation site

NC 017 132 A basic plan of the site was produced as part of a coastal erosion survey between Ullapool and Lochinver (see separate entry), and a post-graduate research project at Glasgow University. The site has experienced steady erosion over a period of 30 years (cf *DES* 1985) and recent sand movement has exposed paving, hearths and a land surface and a second sub-rectangular building with curved walls to the W of the previously documented structural complex. An attempt has been made to determine the period of occupation and activities practised at the site by compiling an inventory of artefacts collected from the site. The artefact assemblage consists primarily of hand-made pottery sherds, copper-alloy offcuts and artefacts, worked steatite, lithics and metalworking waste. The artefacts suggest a late prehistoric to post-medieval occupation for the site, with significant industrial activity in the 14th–17th centuries. Further information on the site is currently being sought.

Sponsors: HS , Glasgow University Archaeology Department.

Inverlael (Lochbroom parish)

R G Hanley, J Whitteridge

18th-century sporrán fitting

NH 185 858 Copper-alloy hinged sporrán fitting of 18th-century type with ring-dot decoration. Metal detector find associated with MOLRS site.

Old Dorney Bay (Lochbroom parish)


A Long

Structural complex and midden

NB 984 115 Following the recording of a number of highly reduced structures in the lee of a storm bar by the RCAHMS afforestation land survey team in 1994, a detailed survey plan of the site was produced as part of a coastal erosion survey between Ullapool and Lochinver (see separate entry). The stonework was partially obscured by dense bracken and rubble, however the remains of at least five separate structures were identified. Four of the structures were directly superimposed by a small cairnfield.

- 1 Sub-rectangular bipartite with curved walls, and possible annexe/earlier structure at W end (10 x 4.75m).
- 2 Rectilinear, heavily reduced (8m+ x 5m).
- 3 Rectilinear, heavily reduced (8m+ x 4.75m).
- 4 Sub-circular, with entrance/flue at NE corner. Probably a kiln constructed out of a pre-existing cairn (5.5 x 4m).
- 5 Sub-rectangular, thick walled (1.5m) with rounded corners and heavily reduced (8 x 6.5m).

A wall constructed of piled up boulders and a possible circular kelp kiln were situated on the storm beach to the NNW. A shell midden was distributed along the edge of the storm beach, with a particular concentration at the W end of Structure 1. A sherd of a steatite vessel with a lug was collected from the same location (NMS), and a sample of iron slag was also collected for analysis.

Sponsors: HS , Glasgow University Archaeology Department.

Ullapool to Lochinver (Lochbroom; Assynt parishes)

Coastal assessment survey

A survey has recently been completed of the intertidal zone and the coast edge (50m from the mean high tide mark) between the Rivers Ullapool and Culag. A total of 93km of coastline was surveyed, resulting in an assessment of the effects of coastal

HIGHLAND

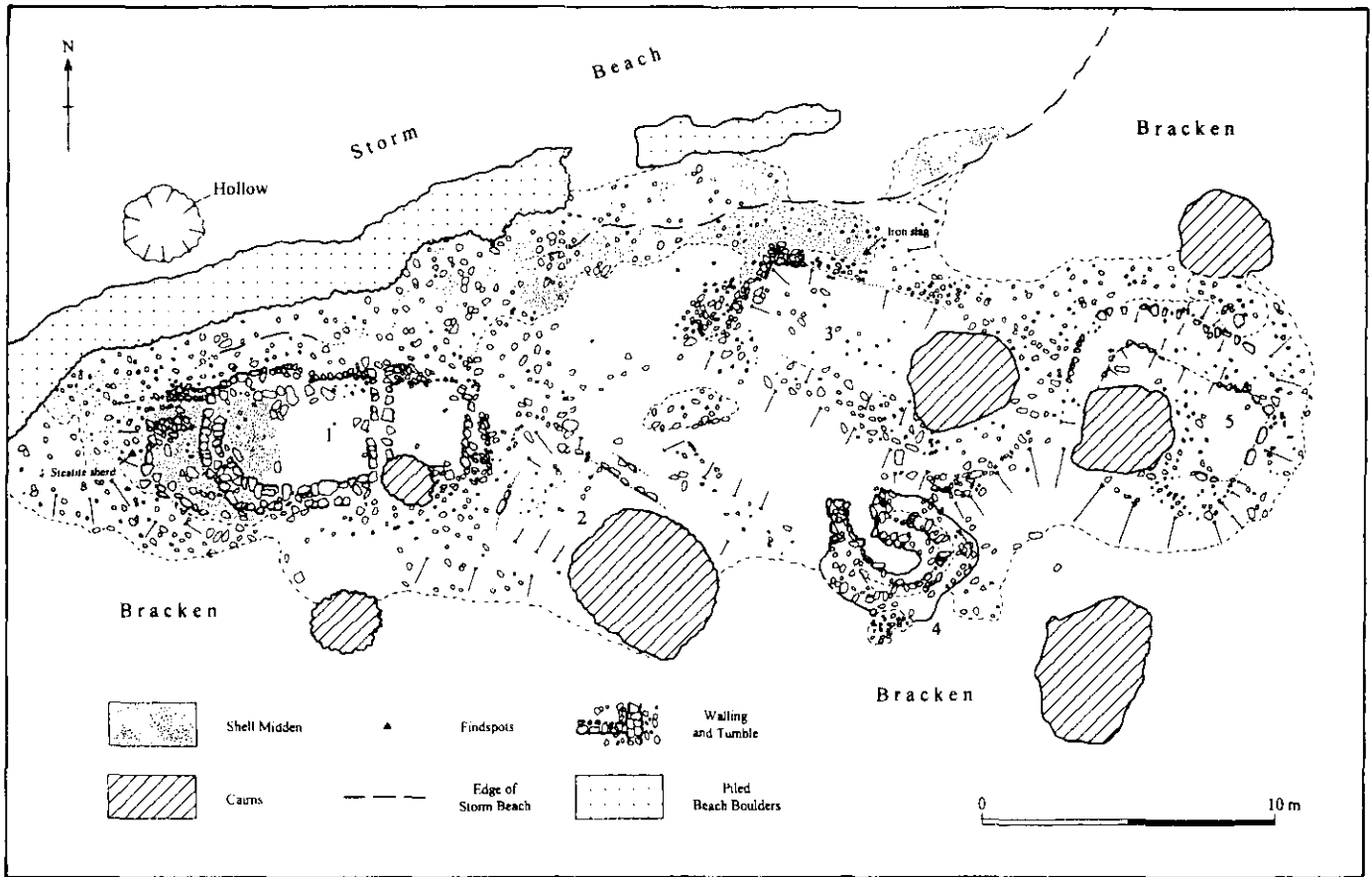


Fig 22 Old Domey Bay: survey plan.

processes on archaeological sites and built heritage. In general the sites inspected are not greatly at risk from coastal-related erosion. The principal exception is the late prehistoric/medieval structural complex and midden deposits exposed in a degraded sand dune system at Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 2). New sites recorded include boat noosts, slipways, hulks, field systems, buildings, fish traps, kelp kilns, and storage pits which relate primarily to the Clearance and post-Improvement periods (18th-20th centuries).

The following list of the more significant sites does not include structures or site complexes recorded as part of the RCAHMS Achiltibuie Afforestation Land Survey, or previous NMRS registrations which were reinspected as part of this survey. NMRS numbers in brackets indicate elements of townships and farmsteads identified from the 1st edition OS map series but not previously inspected in the field. Further details can be found in a report submitted to Historic Scotland. (Lochbroom parish)

- NH 124 946 **Morefield Cottage**
Rectangular building.
- NH 123 947 **Ullapool River**
Hulk.
- NH 122 948 **Gob an t-Seid**
Field systems.
- NH 117 952 **Morefield**
Hulks.
- NH 104 955 Rectangular building, boat noost (NH 19 NW 5).
- NH 112 956 Boat noost, stone field boundaries, cairns (NH 19 NW 5).
- NH 102 966 **An Srathan**
Rectangular building complex (NH 19 NW 8).

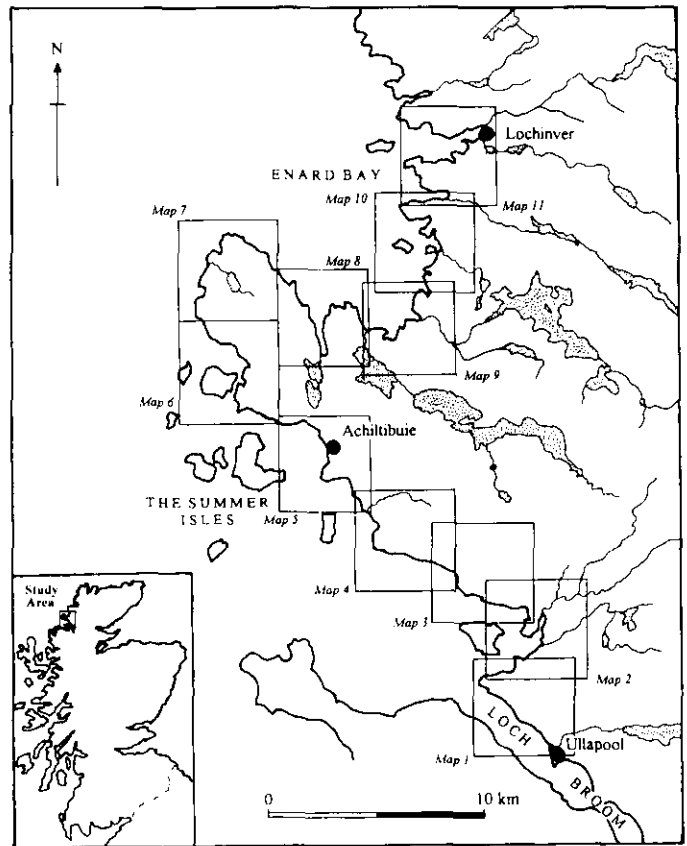



Fig 23 Map showing the survey area of the Ullapool to Lochinver coastal assessment survey.

NH 092 974	Rubha Cadail Lighthouse (operational).	NB 982 112	Sub-rectangular structure, slipway.
NH 108 979	Ardmair Rectangular building complex.	NB 984 125	Port an Alltain Duibh Rough rectangular structure.
NH 108 985	Rectangular building complex, boat noost, harbour wall.	NB 985 125	Alltain Duibh Slipways, hulks, stone field boundaries, clearance cairns.
NH 115 987	Poll a' Chreadha Lazy beds, slipway.	NB 978 130	Rectangular building complex.
NH 119 992	Buaile Ghlas Rectangular buildings, lazy beds (NH 19 NW 9).	NB 975 130	?Hut circle.
NH 120 996	South Keanchulish Rectangular building, slipways.	NB 967 139	Geodha na Glaic Bàin Rough shelter, peat cutting.
NH 120 998	River Kanaid Hulk.	NB 966 142	Reiff Circular ?kelp kiln, lazy beds.
NH 117 999	Boat noost, slipway.	NB 966 142	Rectilinear structure, stone wall.
NC 111 009	Camas Beag Fish trap.	NB 965 143	Boat noost.
NC 093 012	Creag an Airgid Rectangular buildings, lazy beds.	NB 966 144	Rectangular building.
NC 074 029	Uisge Làidir Historic midden and walling in cave.	NB 964 145	Loch of Reiff Boat noost.
NC 069 031	Allt nan Cosiche Circular shielings.	NB 965 146	Boat noost. revetment wall.
NC 065 031	Culnacraig Rectangular building (fisherman's bothy), slipway.	NB 966 147	Rectangular buildings.
NC 052 035	Achduart Rectangular building, stone field boundaries, slipway (NC 00 SE 5).	NB 966 150	Boat noosts, slipway.
NC 047 036	Rectangular buildings, peat cuttings, slipway, boat remains (NC 00 SW 5).	NB 964 148	Boat noost, revetment wall.
NC 043 042	Rubha Dubh Ard Rectangular building, boat noost, slipway.	NB 964 144	Kelp storage pit.
NC 046 044	Achnacarinan Square structure.	NB 963 144	Circular kelp kilns.
NC 046 047	Township, slipways, boat noost, hulk.	NB 967 157	Cnoc Airigh Giorsail Sub-rectangular structure.
NC 039 054	Acheninver Boat noost.	NB 967 162	Caolas na Sgeire Circular kelp kilns, bipartite shelter.
NC 037 059	Cnocna Moine Boat noost, slipway.	NB 971 172	Rubha Min Bipartite shelter.
NC 037 060	Badenscallie Beach Boat noost cluster, hulks.	NC 016 140	Achnahaird Bay Boathouse.
NC 031 069	Polglass Structures (incl. boat noost), slipway.	NC 018 129	Allt a' Mhuilinn L-shaped ditch alignment.
NC 025 068	Achlochan Rectilinear structures.	NC 022 130	Allt Loch Ra Weirs/fish traps.
NC 023 076	Achiltibuie Boat noost, slipway, boat remains.	NC 033 146	Rubh' a' Choin Circular kelp kilns.
NC 023 078	Track, historic midden deposits.	NC 037 143	Creag a' Choin Mhóir Circular kelp kiln.
NC 022 079	Boat noost cluster, slipway.	NC 038 141	Garvie Bay Circular kelp kilns.
NC 022 082	Sub-rectangular structure, rectilinear kelp kiln.	NC 039 137	Loch Garvie Circular kelp kiln, structure, weir.
NC 019 090	Port Allt a' Ruistéal Rectangular structures converted to sheep pen complex.	NC 048 135	Rubha Lag na Saille Lazy beds, peat cuttings, slipway.
NC 010 097	Badentarbat Salmon fishing station.	NC 054 131	Camas a' Bhothain Rectangular buildings, bipartite sub-circular structure, lazy beds, peat cuttings (NC 01 SE 7).
NB 997 096	Polbain Rectilinear structures.	NC 067 040	Polly Bay Rectangular building, weirs, lazy beds, trackway, footbridge (NC 01 SE 8).
NB 995 097	Rectilinear kelp kiln.	NC 068 151	Lochan Sàil Rectangular building, weir, slipway.
NB 991 099	Dornie Rectangular building complex.	NC 070 153	Rectangular building, boat noost cluster, lazy beds.
NB 984 101	Slipway.	NC 073 172	Rubh' a' Brochaire Stone boundary wall, marker cairn.
NB 985 113	Old Dorney Bay Boat noost/slipway complex, hulks, lazy beds, stone field boundaries, clearance cairns.	NC 075 172	Loch an Eisg-Brachaidh Circular structures, cairns, slipways.
		NC 076 171	Rectangular structures, weirs (NC 01 NE 5).
		NC 075 175	Polly More Rectangular building, stone field boundary, footbridge, slipway.
		NC 071 179	Port na Bò Ruaidhe Boat noosts, slipways, weirs.

HIGHLAND

- NC 069 186 **Cais-Bhaigh**
Oyster farm.
- NC 065 190 **Bealach Mor**
Complex comprising two hut circles, two circular shielings (one over earlier structure), cairns and other possible structures.
(Assynt parish)
- NC 078 195 **Inverkirkaig** (township; NC 01 NE 2)
Rectangular building, ?boat noost.
- NC 078 198 Rectangular building.
- NC 074 198 Rectangular building, boat noost, enclosures, historic midden.
- NC 073 198 Enclosures, trackway.
- NC 068 199 **Loch Kirkaig**
Enclosure.
- NC 064 206 Standing stone.
- NC 061 213 **Kirkaig Point**
Rectangular building, ?quarry, stone boundary wall.
- NC 074 210 **Badnaban** (township; NC 02 SE 19)
Trackway, slipway, stone boundary walls, lazy beds.
- NC 078 212 Weirs.
- NC 079 212 Dam.
- NC 081 211 Rectangular building, boat noost, slipway.
- NC 083 213 **Strathan**
Rectangular building, peat cuttings (NC 02 SE 18).
- NC 084 126 **Rubha nam Fiadhag**
Rectangular structure, boat noosts, slipway.
- Sponsors: HS , Glasgow University Archaeology Department.

Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Brae and Inbhire, Raasay
(Portree parish) J Macdonald, J Scott Wood
Township and general survey

The survey of Balachuirn, Balmeanach, Brae, Inbhire (Inver on OS 1:10,000 map) and the surrounding area was carried out by ACFA in April 1996 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay. The following list excludes isolated field banks, areas of rig and furrow, and clearance cairns.

- Balachuirn**
- NG 5548 4068 House/barn 8 x 5m.
NG 5549 4070 House/barn 13 x 6m.
NG 5547 4073 House/barn 9 x 5m.
NG 5546 4073 Bi-cameral structure 16m.
NG 5547 4076 Field bank and wall.
NG 5546 4076 House 11 x 5m.
NG 5542 4085 House 14 x 7m.
NG 5553 4074 House 8 x 5m.
NG 5551 4076 Scoop 3 x 6m.
NG 5551 4074 Cleft in rock face.
NG 5550 4094 Stone alignment.
NG 5555 4092 House 5 x 4m.
NG 5570 4076 House 8 x 5m.
NG 5574 4067 House 8 x 4.5m.
- Balmeanach**
- NG 5603 4090 Bothy 5 x 3m.
NG 5604 4091 Wall.
NG 5602 4092 Wall.
NG 5603 4095 Enclosure/shed 6.4 x 4.3m.
NG 5604 4100 House 9 x 5m.

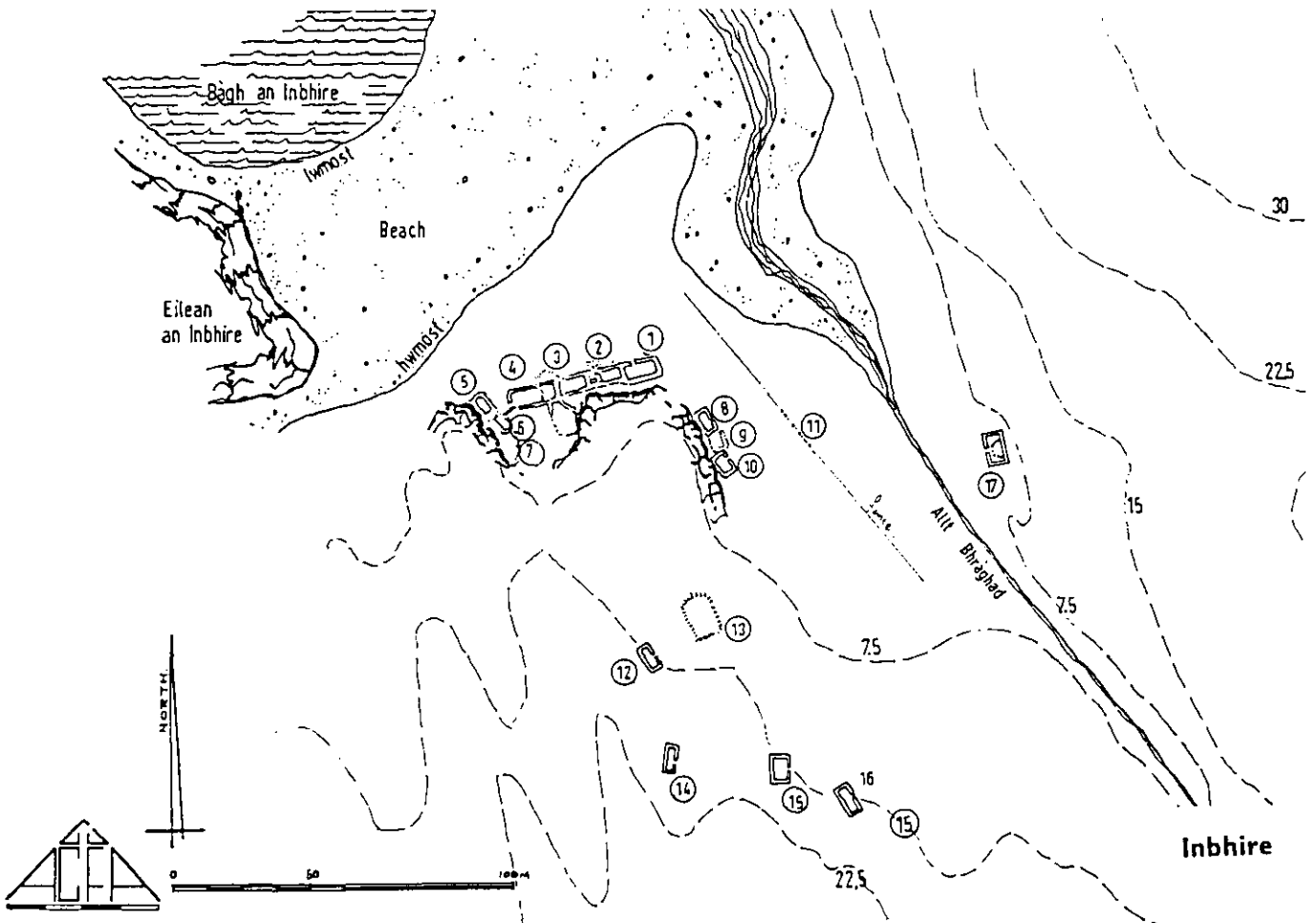


Fig 24 Plan of features found during the survey of Inbhire, island of Raasay.

- NG 5601 4095 House 17 x 7m.
- NG 5592 4081 D-shaped enclosure 12 x 8m.
- NG 5584 4479 Sheep pen 3.5 x 1.5m.
- NG 5583 4089 Platform 11m diameter.
- NG 5584 4090 Bothy 6.6 x 4.5m.
- NG 5592 4099 House 11.2 x 4.4m.
- NG 5594 4099 Structure 11 x 5m.
- NG 5584 4104 Structure 4.2 x 2.4m.
- NG 5585 4104 Quarry scoop 3 x 1m.
- NG 5582 4104 Stony spread 8m long.
- NG 5583 4106 Wall 15m long.
- NG 5584 4107 Wall.
- NG 5584 4107 Structure 4 x 2m.
- NG 5605 4108 Structure 6 x 4m.
- NG 5597 4077 Putative chambered tomb.

To the N of Balmeanach is a large area of field banks and rig.

Inbhire

- NG 5503 4224 A row of connected structures along the main shore of Inbhire Bay, just above the high water mark and tucked in under the cliffs. Six structures and a wall.
- NG 5507 4222 A range of buildings, 'round the corner' at the foot of the cliffs facing the mouth of the Allt a' Bhraghaid. Three structures and a length of wall.
- NG 5505 4216 Four structures and an enclosure at a higher level on heather and scrub-covered ground above the cliffs.
- NG 5516 4222 One structure lying on the N bank of the Allt a' Bhraghaid.

Brae - W of the road

- NG 5613 4168 House 11 x 6m
- NG 5612 4169 House 11 x 6m.
- NG 5607 4170 Enclosure/house 10 x 6m.
- NG 5606 4171 Stockyard.
- NG 5605 4174 House 5 x 3m.
- NG 5608 4166 Upright stone 0.5m high.
- NG 5609 4165 Mound 6 x 2m, 'Storab's Grave'.
- NG 5600 4166 Shieling 5.7 x 4m.

Brae - E of the road

- NG 5617 4163 Trench 9 x 1m.
- NG 5618 4164 Channel.
- NG 5618 4163 Platform.
- NG 5616 4166 Concrete blocks.
- NG 5619 4165 Stony scatter.

Raasay field survey: Balachuirm to Inbhire

- NG 5571 3997 Enclosure 100 x 75m.
- NG 5578 4005 Shepherd's shelter 2.5 x 1.5m.
- NG 5584 4027 Shepherd's shelter 2 x 1m.
- NG 5581 4034 Hut circle 8m diameter.
- NG 5603 4025 Shepherd's shelter 4 x 2m.
- NG 5606 4035 Shieling 8 x 4.5m.
- NG 5603 4034 Shieling 3.9 x 3.3m.
- NG 5603 4041 Shepherd's shelter 4.5 x 1.8m.
- NG 5593 4016 Sheep pen 8 x 4m.
- NG 5603 4084 Platforms 4 of 8.5 x 5m.
- NG 554 410 Enclosure and lazy beds.
- NG 5528 4063 Enclosure 70 x 50m.
- NG 551 407 Settlement/farmstead.
- NG 5515 4060 House 4 x 3m.
- NG 5519 4070 Shieling/hut circle 5m diameter.
- NG 5517 4068 Shieling 5 x 4m.
- NG 5512 4069 Enclosure 6.5 x 6m.
- NG 5581 4006 Enclosure and rig and furrow.
- NG 5573 4122 Enclosure and rig and furrow.

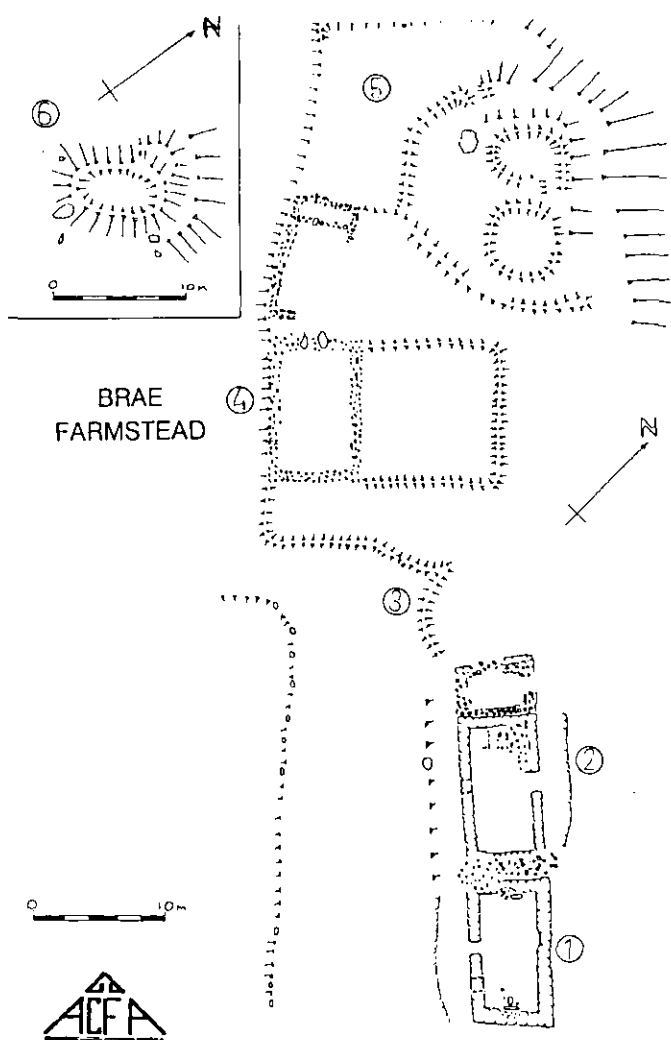


Fig 25 Plan of features found at Brae farmstead, island of Raasay.

- NG 5573 4098 Enclosure 54 x 25m.
- NG 5573 4107 Stone circle 5.2m diameter.
- NG 557 416 Stone lines.
- NG 556 415 Farmstead and rig and furrow/lazy bed: Stone structure 24 x 12m. Substantial head dyke 1.5m wide, 1m high.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Glasgow Archaeological Society.


Achrasker (Reay parish)

AOC (Scotland) Ltd Survey

NC 993 634 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey was carried out on behalf of Historic Scotland by AOC (Scotland) Ltd in November 1995, covering slightly less than 1km² of land at Achrasker, 3km SE of Reay. Nine sites had already been recorded in the area by the RCAHMS. The survey found that some of the known sites were more extensive than previously recorded, and in addition discovered several new sites.

- c NC 995 631 Hut circles and cairnfield (NC 96 SE 28, 34, 35).
- NC 992 636 Achrasker farmstead, dyke, rig and furrow (centre) (NC 96 SE 76).
- NC 9925 6375 Bank and cairns.
- NC 9930 6365 Cairns (2).
- NC 99425 63515 Standing stone.
- NC 9899 6355 Mound (?burnt mound) (NC 96 SE 75).
- NC 99275 63290 Burnt mound (NC 96 SE 36).

INVERCLYDE/MIDLOTHIAN/MORAY


NC 9922 6326 Hut circle (NC 96 SE 37).
NC 9917 6319 Sheepfold (OS 1st edition).
NC 99165 63170 Standing stone (NC 96 SE 20).
NC 9907 6302 – Banks and structures.
NC 9920 6318
Sponsor: HS 

Upperwood (Resolis parish) R G Hanley, H Fraser
Flint scraper
NH 714 636 Pear-shaped flake scraper with steep retouch along long edge of ventral side. L: 48mm. Donated to Inverness Museum (INVMG 1996.040).

Fortrose Cathedral (Rosemarkie parish) G Ewart, D Stewart
Excavation, watching brief

NH 7271 5652 A series of excavations and a watching brief were carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology at Fortrose Cathedral in February and March 1996. The aim of the project was to establish whether the landscaped layout presently in place accurately reflects the location of the buried elements of the cathedral structure.

The extent of surviving remains was patchy, with noticeably superior masonry revealed towards the W end of the site, perhaps indicating the assumed two-phased construction programme between the nave and the choir.

Sponsor: HS 

INVERCLYDE

Cornalees Bridge (Inverkipp parish) S M Black
Worked quartz

NS 246 724 Broken end of worked quartz blade 35mm long, found within hut circle, in spoil caused by mole disturbance.

Everton Farm, near Inverkipp (Inverkipp parish) NMS
Middle Bronze Age bronze axehead

NS 2146 7112 A Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead was found during 1994 by a metal detectorist at Everton Farm near Inverkipp. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 32/95) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.

Harelaw, Devol Moor (Kilmaccolm parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Clearance cairns

NS 3160 7254 and NS 3163 7269 An archaeological evaluation of two cairns at Harelaw, Devol Moor, was carried out in advance of proposed land-fill operations. The two cairns were surveyed, sectioned and recorded. No evidence was recovered to suggest that these were anything other than clearance cairns, probably created in the last 200 years.

Sponsor: Draffan Associates for Ardgowan Estates.

MIDLOTHIAN

Kirkhill, Penicuik (Penicuik parish) M Collard
Field evaluation

NT 2364 6018 Two machine trenches were excavated on the site of a Bronze Age short cist discovered in the 1930s (NMRS NT 26 SW 20). These demonstrated that the site had been extensively quarried and no archaeological remains survived.

Sponsor: Brian McPhillips.

MORAY

Aerial surveys

The following sites have been identified over the summer season by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service. Full information is held in Aberdeenshire and Moray SMR.

Sparrow Castle (Alves parish) M Greig
NJ 135 637 Cropmarks of ring-ditch and part of circular enclosure.

Byres (Bellie parish)
NJ 353 622 Part of large enclosure with rounded corners showing as a cropmark; also ring-ditches and ?sunken huts.

Balormie (Drainie parish)
NJ 220 675 Unenclosed settlement; over 20 circular huts showing as ring-ditches and pit circles; area overlain by rig and furrow in the NE.

Muirton (Drainie parish)
NJ 223 681 Numerous cropmarks of prehistoric features, including rectangular enclosures with rounded corners and internal features, ring-ditches, pits and linear marks. Also ?bank barrow showing as two narrow parallel lines.

Broomhill (Duffus parish)
NJ 165 672 Circular and rectilinear cropmarks, some superimposed on others.

Easter Unthank (Duffus parish)
NJ 172 670 Cropmarks of at least two large circular enclosures with some internal features and pits.

Mains of Struthers (Kinloss parish)
NJ 084 607 Cropmarks of ring-ditches, hut stances and ?mortuary enclosure; also other indeterminate cropmarks.

Ellyside (Rathven parish)
NJ 512 648 Cropmarks of ring-ditches and pits.

Drumbain (Rothes parish)
NJ 269 496 Cropmark of oval enclosure.

Garbity (Rothes parish)
NJ 316 523 Cropmarks of rig and furrow.

Garbity (Rothes parish)
NJ 317 526 Cropmarks of possible ring-ditches, souterrain and other indeterminate features.
Sponsors: RCAHMS, Moray Council.

Leitchestown (Deskford parish) F Hunter (NMS)
Middle Bronze Age cremation, Iron Age votive site, Iron Age features and souterrain-type structure

NJ 521 635 A third season of excavations at the carnyx findspot continued with the excavation of a sizeable area within the bog around the findspot and a large area on the ridge beside the bog.

A trench (U) 7m wide across the bog was opened, and the peat deposit examined. Over much of the area there were stony spreads at the base of the peat, crude in places and well laid in others. These are interpreted as rough cobbling. Among this cobbling some worked wood (in one area) and pottery (in another) was recovered. The wood comprises three chopped pieces and a plank with notches cut into it: a number of other fragments bear possible working traces. The pottery is very similar to that recovered in the immediately adjacent area in 1994, and probably comes from the same vessel. At the W of the area a pit dug through the peat into the gravel contained disarticulated animal bones, not yet identified.

Stratification within the peat is imprecise, and is confused by subsequent peat loss through desiccation. The current interpretation is that pits were excavated in the bog, bottomed with stone and wood offcuts, and used for ceremonies. The

animal bone suggests some form of offering or sacrifice and, along with the worked wood, offers dating samples for the activity. This theory is consistent with the discovery of the carnyx – it was found at the base of the peat, which pre-dates it considerably (3180±70 bp; Beta-88630), implying deliberate burial in a pit.

Area T, some 40 x 15m, was excavated to join 1995 area NX with 1994 area M. This revealed a wealth of features, often complex, tailing off to the N and E. Extensive trial trenching (areas V–Z) indicated this was the focus of activity on the ridge.

The nature of this activity is enigmatic, comprising large pits and post-holes (two of which were 1.7m and 2.15m deep) and a linear ditch, all deliberately backfilled. The ditch, like one excavated in previous seasons, is interpreted as a storage ditch similar to a souterrain, as at Dalladies (PSAS 110, 122–64), and most of the pits were storage pits. The post-holes do not yet conform to any structural pattern, and are in any case so large it is hard to see them as belonging to a domestic structure. Further examination of unexcavated features is required to clarify this.

Once again, there was a dearth of artefacts on the ridge, with only a few scraps of Iron Age pot and some stone tools. Combined with the lack of rubbish (or even significant charcoal) in the fills and the absence of any visible domestic structures, the site is tentatively interpreted as non-domestic, fulfilling a role as a storage centre, and perhaps also acting as a central ceremonial and ritual site.

At the N end of the trench, more artefacts from the disturbed Middle Bronze Age cremation found in 1994 were recovered, including another fragmentary bone mount. Some of the linear charcoal-rich scoops in this area may also be linked to Middle Bronze Age activity, as some form of ring-ditch, but this awaits confirmation by radiocarbon dating.

Grateful thanks are due to Seafeld Estates, and particularly the Factor, Andrew Norval, for permission to excavate.
Sponsor: NMS Archaeology Department.

Kinneddar/Drainie (Drainie parish)
Pictish stone

J Tryhall

NJ 224 696 The following description relates to a Class II Pictish stone, probably originally from Kinneddar, Moray, recently acquired by Elgin Museum, and now displayed with the collection of Kinneddar and other Pictish stonework.

The cross slab is of roughly dressed sandstone and has traces of mortar on the reverse. It measures c 46 x 38 x 8cm (18 x 15 x 3"), but may have been broken off below the cross arms. The low-relief carving is on one face only:

The cross has round hollow angles and a central boss. The ornamentation on the cross is mostly obliterated except for the incised double circle and 4-lobed central motif of the boss, and key patterning (cf Drainie 15, ECMS) on the arm near the comb symbol.

The background panels have a) a double-sided comb surrounded by repetitive step symbol patterning; b) an arch-type symbol with round ends suggesting a penannular bracelet and a plain mirror; c) parts of two panels of key patterning.

The slab probably originates from the Christian Pictish monastic settlement of Kinneddar (Lossiemouth), which is also one of the 12th-century sites of the Bishopric of Moray. Some 26 Pictish stones and fragments have been reported – most are now in Elgin Museum, some are in the National Museum of Scotland, and some are lost again. When the first Drainie Kirk was built (first service 1677), after Kinneddar and Ogston parishes were united, the ruinous Kinneddar Kirk and environs would have been a convenient source of stone for Drainie.

For the 30 years until 1994 the slab lay in Gordonstoun



Fig 26 Pictish stone from Kinneddar/Drainie, Moray.

House. In 1953 the ruins of the first Drainie Kirk (NJ 1995 6921) were cleared when what is now RAF Lossiemouth extended a runway. The stones came to Gordonstoun as heritors of the Kirk and were dumped in the grounds. About 1965 when a master was collecting stone to build a wall around the garden at the school house, Altyre, this dump was raided. Robin Birley recognised this as a Pictish stone; although no more were found, the wall built contains other dressed stones from the Kirk.

Sponsor: Moray Society.

Brodie Castle (Dyke & Moy parish)
Z-plan tower house

G Ewart, A Dunn

NH 979 578 Internal and external elevations of the courtyard to the N of the Z-plan tower house were made by Kirkdale Archaeology during March 1996, prior to the harling of the stonework. All features were recorded by photogrammetry and scale drawing. It was apparent that the ideals of the original and eventual architects differed, in that the former, William Burn, intended for the stonework to be covered by harling, whereas the latter, James Wylson, used well-dressed stone, indicating his desire that the stonework remain exposed. A letter from James Wylson to William, 22nd Brodie of Brodie, dated 9th February 1846, further indicates his preference for well-dressed, exposed stonework.

Sponsor: NTS.

Elgin Cathedral (Elgin parish)
Excavation

J Lewis


NJ 222 630 The decision to introduce an electricity supply into the chapter house, through the SE wall of the octagonal building, prompted an excavation between that building and the Brodie Aisle to its E by Scotia Archaeology Ltd. Just below topsoil were two modern pits, one a sump to take rainwater from the roof of the chapter house, the other containing numerous

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disarticulated human remains probably derived from burials disturbed during earlier work within the cathedral. At a lower level were two undisturbed burials (probably medieval) which were not excavated.

The remains of two E-W walls, each only 0.55m wide, extended below the N and S walls of the Brodie Aisle, separated by a distance of 8.5m. They had been truncated by the foundations of the NE and SE buttresses of the chapter house and clearly pre-dated that building. Thus far, it has proved impossible to date them more closely or to offer an interpretation of their function. Exploratory trenches were opened within the Brodie Aisle in an unsuccessful effort to trace the E courses of these two early walls.

In addition, a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of cable trenches by Historic Scotland's DEL squad to the N of the cathedral. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered within those trenches.

Sponsor: HS 

Elgin High Street (Elgin parish)

J Terry

Excavation

NJ 2163 6285 Following an excavation and watching brief during the pedestrianisation of the High Street, Elgin in March 1995, three further trenches were opened by Scotia Archaeology Ltd on the S side of the High Street, to the SE of St Giles Church. No trace of the pre-19th-century graveyard encountered in 1995 or its boundary wall were uncovered within the area investigated. However, traces of medieval street levels were found just below the modern road: these early levels had been badly disturbed by developments in 1826 (when St Giles Church was rebuilt) and in more recent times.

Sponsors: Moray District Council, Grampian Regional Council.

River Lossie (Elgin parish)

NMS

Late Bronze Age socketed axehead

NJ 203 626 A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found by a metal detectorist in a field beside the River Lossie on the W edge of Elgin. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 43/96) and allocated to the Elgin Museum.

Drumin Castle, Glenlivet (Inveravon parish)

D Alexander

14th-century tower

(CFA)

NJ 1843 3034 An archaeological excavation was carried out at the 14th-century tower of Drumin Castle in Glenlivet in advance of a proposed programme of consolidation work. The excavations confirmed that no significant archaeological deposits, contemporary with the use of the 14th-century tower as a lordly residence, survived *in situ*. All the excavated deposits appear to relate to 19th and 20th-century reuse of the tower and its subsequent consolidation as a Guardianship site between 1948-1957. The ground floor had been cleared out for use as a timber store and for rabbit hutches, removing all deposits to below the foundation level. Excavation on the first floor, above the vault, revealed a concrete floor constructed as part of the initial consolidation of the tower probably in the 1940s. Two small trial trenches in the vicinity of the castle did not locate any archaeologically significant remains associated with the occupation of the tower.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Law & Dunbar-Nasmith on behalf of the Crown Estate.

Kinloss Abbey (Kinloss parish)

J R Mackenzie (SUAT)

Medieval abbey

NJ 065 614 Supervision of rubble clearance at the Abbot's House, as part of consolidation works, was carried out in February 1996. Access to the site was cleared and all architectural stone was isolated for future reuse. A reredorter drain was further exposed and structural evidence confirming that the Abbot's House is a later addition to the Abbey was found. A slight deviation in the N wall of the Abbot's House was also uncovered at the point where two vaults meet. This provided further evidence that there was an earlier wall incorporated into the gable of the Abbot's House.


Sponsor: Moray District Council.

Sueno's Stone (Rafford parish)

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

Pictish symbol stone

NJ 046 595 AOC (Scotland) Ltd conducted the total excavation of the area to be affected by the proposed bus turning hammerhead at Sueno's Stone, Moray. The subsoil surface was hand cleaned. Four features were identified within the subsoil surface, two of which were modern in origin and one, a gully, was only tentatively identified as anthropic in origin. The fourth feature was a truncated pit which contained a quantity of burnt wood charcoal.

Sponsor: HS 

Findrassie (Spynie parish)

M Greig

Cairns

NJ 190 647 Found lying in woodland, a moss-covered kerb cairn with slight depression in centre. A few stones show round the edge. Dimensions 10.8m N-S by 12m E-W; height 0.5m. A second cairn lies at NJ 190 646, c 70m to S with a diameter of c 8.5m by 0.6m high.

The site was reported to Aberdeenshire & Moray Archaeological Service by Graham Cullen of the Forestry Authority.

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Isle of Little Cumbrae (Cumbrae parish)

E B Rennie,

General field survey

J Macdonald

The exercise was a general survey of the island to report on the condition of known sites and to identify and record any new sites. The survey was carried out by members of ACFA and the Cowal Archaeology & Historical Society in March 1996. A copy of the full report has been lodged with the NMRS. The following list excludes isolated dykes and clearance cairns.

NS 1551 5291 - Sheanawally cairns (three sites).

NS 1553 5288

NS 1552 5290 Sub-rectangular structure 9 x 8m.

NS 1554 5290 Large pile of stones 1.5m diameter.

NS 1553 5296 Small structure or field clearance 3 x 2m.

NS 1465 5235 D-shaped enclosure 14m across.

NS 1478 5171 Bel Stane 1.5m high.

NS 1470 5175 Kiln 1.8m diameter.

NS 1451 5177 Buildings.

NS 1457 5178 Buildings.

NS 1436 5193 Hut circle 9m diameter.

NS 1438 5187 Hut circle 9m diameter.

NS 1440 5170 Stone-walled enclosure 100 x 100m.

NS 1439 5174 House of sub-rectangular plan 7 x 3m.

NS 1442 5159 Pond 20m diameter.

NS 1454 5116 Enclosure 150 x 145m.

(centre)

NS 1478 5180	St Vey's Chapel.
NS 1465 5187	Cists.
NS 1467 5173	Kiln 3 x 3m.
NS 1465 5181	St Vey's Tomb/Barn.
NS 1500 5130	Millar Fort, 23m N-S and 26m E-W.
NS 1500 5145	Series of four depressions 5m diameter.
NS 1490 5175	Settlement 15 x 25m.
NS 1467 5124	Four mounds of earth 1m high.
NS 1477 5062	Sub-circular structure 7m diameter.
NS 1476 5057	Circular building 11m diameter.
NS 1475 5056	D-shaped platform 5 x 2.5m.
NS 1472 5076	Circular depression 20m diameter.
NS 1456 5093	Enclosure.
NS 1454 5091	Circular building 8m diameter.
NS 1451 5091	Rectangular raised platform 7m long.
NS 1444 5075	Small enclosure 8m N-S and 10m E-W.
NS 1435 5047	Graveyard.
NS 1460 5070	Stone setting 3.5m diameter.
NS 1515 5205	Pond 3 x 5m.
NS 1515 5183	Pond 3 x 5m.
NS 1505 5169	Stony scatter 3 x 5m.
NS 1515 5148	Structure 1 x 1m.
NS 1524 5134	Little Cumbrae Castle.
NS 1511 5123	Possible platforms and enclosures.
NS 1420 5075	Waterloo Cave.
NS 1431 5146	18th-century lighthouse.

Long Mire, Little Cumbrae (Cumbrae parish) R C Callander
Kiln

NS 146 518 On the edge of the steep scarp on the N side of Long Mire are the remains of a kiln. Within a turf-covered wall, up to 0.75m thick and 0.4m high, is a bowl 1m deep, 2.5m in diameter at the top and 1m at the base. In the SW corner of the bowl is evidence of a flue opening. This site was recorded on the OS cards (NMRS NS 15 SW 4) as the stump of a round tower. A full report and plan has been lodged with the NMRS.

Allt na Meanie, Arran (Kilbride parish) F Gorman, B Murray
?Circular cairn and cup-marked stone

NR 9681 4922 At 250m OD, situated near the edge of a very steep slope with a fine outlook to the mountain ridges. The circle has a low rounded bank and is slightly scarped. The centre is scooped with an internal diameter of 5.9m. There are three surviving upstanding stones and other fallen stones and small boulders can be seen protruding through the turf. All of these stones are of schist and one has interesting concretions of quartz. These stones stand 0.56m, 0.75m and 0.8m above ground and there is no visible entrance.

A flat stone lying on the edge of the embankment has two large abutting cup marks 10cm and 8cm in diameter.

Creagan a' Choilich, Arran (Kilbride parish)

Platform with upstanding stone features

NR 9757 4869 On a steep slope at 260m OD there is a flat grass-covered platform measuring c 14 x 13m. It is recessed into an arc of large tumbled boulders although there is no sign of stone revetment. Around the lip of this platform and in deep heather are the following stone features:

Small four stone setting; four stone setting; pointed upstanding stone, 1.08m high and tilted; upstanding stone, 0.64m high, sunk into soft ground; thin upstanding stone, possible marker; sub-circular stone setting, nine upstanding stones measuring c 2.4m in diameter with an upstanding stone in the middle, the stones average 0.8m above ground.

A fuller description is lodged with the NMRS.

Glen Rosa, Arran (Kilbride parish)

R Turner, J Harden

Survey

NR 98 38 A rapid archaeological assessment has been undertaken in advance of a Millennium Forest project on part of the Brodick Estate.

Three areas were covered by ground survey but no features were recorded other than the drains that had been constructed in the 19th century to improve the grazings around the Glenrosa Water and the Garbh Allt. However, the bracken cover was dense in certain areas and shielings previously recorded by R Turner were not seen.

NR 980 394 Three sub-rectangular shieling structures, c 2.5 x 1.5m internally.

NR 981 387 Three shieling structures of varying shapes and sizes.

A copy of the report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Various, Arran (Kilbride parish)

F Gorman, B Murray

Shielings and associated features

Allt na Meanie

NR 9688 4928 At 260m OD, 12 or more oval turf shieling founds and associated round stone storage structures lie on the true left of the burn. This site is very steep and the best preserved of these huts is on a well-drained grassy knoll. The overall measurements are 7.2 x 4.4m, and the walls are c 1.4m thick. There are the remains of a semi-circular extension to the E. The door opening is on the lower W corner and faces the burn; one side of the opening is supported by a stone slab, and the turf wall at the end continues past the opening towards the burn as if to give shelter.

Slightly lower down the burn is a small two-cell, stone-built sub-rectangular bothy which measures 5.8 x 3.6m overall. The platform on which this bothy stands has been artificially raised directly from the side of the water.

Creagan a' Choilich

NR 9760 4880 At 285m OD, a three-cell drystone found, a main sub-rectangular compartment, 3.5 x 2.2m, with an adjoining D-shaped extension at the N end, 1.85m long and slightly wider than the main compartment. There is also a circular stone found 2.8m in diameter abutting the SE corner, giving an overall length of over 8m. In this area are another two sub-rectangular stone founds and one crude oval stone found.

NR 9765 4876 At 282m OD, a sub-rectangular two-cell drystone found with five rough courses still extant in places. Inner measurements are 5.47 x 2.4m. The doorway has been slabbed but appears to have been low.

Occasional upstanding stones mark the extent of a cleared area around this structure. There is a small pit to the NE and two crude circular stone founds to the NE.

Allt Lòn nan Cuilc

NR 9852 4766 Upstanding stone 1.54m high, ?marker.

NR 9856 4779 At 230m OD there is a schist slab bridge situated where the Lòn nan Cuilc is crossed by an old pathway and ford. There is a small stone found on the E side of the bridge and another possible found to the W.

NR 9843 4847 At 280m OD is a more oval shieling found constructed of large irregular schist boulders. The internal measurements are 4.58 x 2.3m, and the walls are over 1m thick. As in all of these stone founds the fall would indicate that the stone courses gave way to turf construction.

Doire na Ceardaich

NR 9835 4835 At 270m OD, a rectangular two-cell found, five courses of stone are still extant and show improved

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construction with some splitting of the schist. There is a low door opening to the E with traces of an outer protective turf wall.

Lòn nan Cuilc

NR 9874 4846 Two sub-rectangular shieling founds.

NR 9860 4858 At 290m OD, ?large cairn/clearance; ground shows signs of early improvement and faint traces of lazy beds.

Glen Chalmadale

NR 9697 4902 At 2.40m OD, circular stone and turf shieling found on the true left of an unnamed burn. Across the burn is a group of six or more circular founds all in deep bracken and heather.

Glenree, Arran (Kilmory parish) J S Wood, A Johnstone
Stone circles

NR 9480 2690 On the heather and grass-covered hill W of the Allt Cul-Corriehiam, 90m NE of a prominent standing stone, a four poster of diagonal 3.5m has three stones still erect. To the E at a lower level are two others, one of which is not square.

Torr Beag, Arran (Kilmory parish) F Gorman, B Murray
Paired stone alignment

NR 9577 2518, NR 9565 2524, NR 9568 2530 Three pairs of substantial granite stones stand at 220m OD and are set around, but 20m below, the highest point of Torr Beag.

One of each pair is roughly tabular and the other more pointed, the first pair standing 1.4m above ground. The average distance between the two stones is 2.1m. The third setting has partially sunk in soft ground.

Various, Arran (Kilmory parish)

Shielings and associated features

Allt na h' Airighe

NR 879 429 At 210m OD, in this area are the turf founds of six interesting shielings with associated square and circular storage and dairy structures, two stock pens beside the burn, and artificially raised cultivation beds retained by clearance boulders. These shielings are oval with circular extensions on the end giving them a waisted shape and an overall length of 9m. The inner walls are faced with loosely spaced stones on turf, and the outside walls are of close-packed turf and small stones giving a smooth inwards sloping surface. There is also the found of a circular enclosure or hut platform close by. Further down the burn there is another of these waisted structures and artificially enhanced pools.

Meall Mór, Lochranza

NR 9430 4888 At 230m OD, oval stone and turf shieling found on a dry raised green mound with a small circular found to the E.

NR 9427 4862 At 255mm OD, two oval stone and turf shieling founds on natural mounds between burns. They are 3.64 x 1.9m internally with a small circular found to the N.

Douglas Park (Largs parish) V E Bickers
Linear structure

NS 212 587 Turf and stone linear structure – total length 71.6m. Orientated E–W. Situated on sloping ground that terminates in a steep scarp.

Easternmost section is constructed of earthfast, large quarried and shaped boulders of locally obtained conglomerate stone. These form an incomplete 'box' shape. The next 23.5m of the structure has a kerb of large quarried boulders on its N side. Some are earthfast whilst others are not. This section of the structure varies in width between 1.5–3m.

The remainder of the bank is of uniform construction – 1.3m wide and with no large boulders protruding through the turf.

Despite intensive fieldwalking in the vicinity, no other associated structures or features have been found.

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

Greeto Water (Largs parish)

Shieling sites

NS 227 597 and NS 228 597 Site A; two structures.

- 1 Rectangular three compartmented structure, c 8 x 3m. Probable entrance to NE. Footings only, turf-covered with stones protruding.
- 2 Below a small scarp and on the bank of Greeto Water – roughly circular structure of boulder construction – now turf-covered; 1.5–2m in diameter.

NS 228 596 Site B; two structures.

- 1 On natural hillock – rectangular structure with small annexe. Footings only, but now turf-covered with stones protruding; 6 x 3.5m.
- 2 Below the above structure and to the WSW is an L-shaped construction – footings only, now turf-covered.

There is a distinct lack of stone tumble in the vicinity of all these structures, so probably they were constructed of less durable material such as turf on stone footings.

Sites have yet to be fully surveyed.

Sponsor: Mr W Menzies.

Hangingheugh Farm (Largs parish)

19th-century farm site

NS 2146 6002 Site surveyed as part of an ongoing project to record the abandoned farms of North Ayrshire. Extant structures on the site consist of:

- 1 Four compartmented combination building – farmhouse and outbuildings of the type typical of this area.
- 2 Lying S of the above is a triangular-shaped area of poorly drained land enclosed by a drystone dyke which is now in a ruinous condition.
- 3 Water collection system built into burn. The burn sides are stone revetted for 2m and a large iron tub is set into the bed of the burn. Boulder steps have been made for easier access.

The site is on improved land and no other structures or features were noted apart from two large oval mounds which had non-earthfast stones in their sides. These may be of significance.

The earliest known date for the site is 1595. The work was carried out by permission of Mr J Menzies, Holehouse Farm.

Lands of Flatt Farm (Largs parish)

Shieling site

NS 2223 5856 Two structures on well-drained but unimproved grassland.

- 1 Roughly rectangular stone-built structure, footings only. Turf-covered with boulders protruding; 5 x 3.5–4m.
- 2 10m to the W of the above on a small well-drained natural hillock is a sub-oval stone-built structure, footings only. Now turf-covered with boulders protruding; 2 x 1m. Measurements on both structures taken from external walls.

Whitecraig Farm (Largs parish)

Pre-Improvement lowland farm site

NS 202 622 Site surveyed as part of the ongoing project to record the abandoned farms of North Ayrshire. Situated at 250m OD on moderately steep land above a very steep scarp. Structures on site consist of:

- 1 Four compartmented rectangular structure. Construction is drystone of quarried boulders, some of which are massive.

Easternmost and two central compartments very ruinous, turf-covered with boulders protruding. Westernmost compartment in better condition. Possibly this section was rebuilt as a shepherd's bothy. According to the farmer such use has been made of this structure.

- 2 Single boulder dyking, which extends away from the above structure in a N and S direction and in a W direction to the edge of the scarp. No evidence of rig and furrow in the areas enclosed by dykes.
- 3 Field clearance cairn adjacent to a section of dyking and 18m to N of rectangular structure.

To the W of the above site and below the scarp on level ground at NS 200 623 are the remains of two stone-built rectangular structures measuring 3.5 x 3m each. The lower circumference of the sloping ground that leads up to the scarp shows signs of rig and furrow. To the NW a low hill also has evidence of rig and furrow. An old track leads due N and there are further small patches of rig and furrow adjacent to it. The two rectangular structures are possibly associated with this arable cultivation. Work was carried out by kind permission of Mrs C Evans, Noddsdale Estate, and Mr E McIntyre, Middleton Farm.


NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Baillieston to Newhouse A8 Improvement

(Bothwell; Old Monkland parishes) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Various sites, designed landscape

A programme of desk study, fieldwalking and trial trenching was carried out in advance of the improvements to the A8 from Baillieston to Newhouse by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Although some areas of potential archaeological interest were identified in the desk study, fieldwalking and trial trenching did not find any features or areas of archaeological significance. A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Peter McGowan Associates (Landscape Architects and Urban Designers) also carried out an assessment of the designed landscape around the site of Woodhall House (NS 76 SE 17; NS 764 621) in association with AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Although the rectilinear layout is derived from the 18th-century formal designed landscape recorded on Roy's Military Survey, very little of the original ornamental or feature planting remains. The area of greatest garden or landscape interest is the walled garden and lake set in woodland to the NW of the house site.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS .

Gartcosh-Glenmavis pipeline D Alexander (CFA)
(Cadder; Old Monkland; New Monkland parishes)
Survey

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of a desk-based assessment and field visit, was undertaken as part of the Environmental Statement for the proposed construction of a gas pipeline from the existing Glenmavis Offtake Station to the proposed site of Gartcosh Power Station. The majority of the sites either relate to 19th/20th-century agricultural and industrial activity. The following sites were recorded:

Hayhill

NS 7120 6810 Farmstead (site of).

Gartcosh

NS 713 677 Spoil heaps.

Garnqueen

NS 7170 6814 Purification works.
NS 719 683 Fireclay excavations.

Glenboig
Works.
Wetland area.
Former brickworks.
Annular cropmark.
Gartliston Road
Three rectangular features.
Muirdyke
Former farmstead.
Burnlip
Cottage.
Well.
Old limekiln.
Palace
Farmstead.
NS 7282 6797
NS 7320 6807
NS 7325 6780
NS 7327 6776
NS 7324 6774
NS 7375 6770
NS 7377 6773 – Old field boundaries.
NS 7373 6790

Gartverrie Burn
Quarry.
Clachan
Farmstead (ruin).
Limekiln.
Quarry (former).
NS 7377 6794
NS 7410 6795
NS 7415 6907
NS 741 680 –
NS 742 680

Full details of the discoveries will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Penspen Ltd on behalf of PowerGen.

Castlecary (Cumbernauld Parish) K Cameron (CFA)
Roman temporary camp

NS 7850 7803 An excavation was conducted within Garnhall 1 Roman temporary camp during July 1996 in advance of the construction of additional car parking space at Castlecary House Hotel. The area under investigation lay towards the W corner of the camp, and proved to have been greatly disturbed in recent times. Six trenches with a combined area of 170m², and 22 test-pits, were excavated. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr K MacMillan, Castlecary House Hotel.

Scottish Power Powerlearning Centre, Cumbernauld
(Cumbernauld parish) J S Rideout
Site of discovery of Roman altar

NS 768 770 As a condition of planning consent, a watching brief was carried out on groundworks associated with the erection of temporary buildings to the S of, and immediately adjacent to, Scottish Power's Powerlearning Centre, near the recorded find site of a Roman altar (NMRS NS 77 NE 12). In an area measuring 18 x 9m only redeposited subsoil and topsoil was encountered, probably from construction of the existing buildings, to a depth of at least 1.3m.
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Tams Loup Quarry (Shotts parish) K Cameron (CFA)
Post-medieval buildings

NS 874 636 Trial excavations were undertaken during September 1996 within the area of a forthcoming extension to Tams Loup Quarry, Harthill. Three specific sites were studied: the farmstead (occupied until 1995) of Welleslea (NS 8797 6377); the structure known as Hirst Loanfoot (NS 874 637); and the area surrounding the site of a lint mill (NS 8742 6365). These sites had been identified during an earlier site assessment conducted by CFA (DES 1995, 89). Eleven trenches with a combined area of c 165m² were excavated.

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The now demolished buildings at Welleslea appeared to be of 19th-century date. Excavations were undertaken to identify traces of any previous buildings on the site, but none was located. Two sherds of 17th or possibly 18th-century green-glazed pottery were recovered from the topsoil and may indicate the presence of an earlier settlement in this vicinity.

Hirst Loanfoot appears on early OS map editions, and had been detected by field survey as slight remains. Excavation indicated that the site may have been a terrace of houses. It appears to have been used as a dump once abandoned and then levelled, with much of the stone being removed.

The lint mill was built into and against a natural rock scarp in order to ensure that the necessary water drop requirements were met. This construction method indicates that the mill was purpose-built and did not reuse an existing building. A substantial midden deposit was found within the mill consisting mainly of glass and stoneware bottles and jars, china objects and leather. No evidence was identified as to the former position of internal drives or other mill machinery.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Pioneer Aggregates (UK) Ltd.

ORKNEY ISLANDS

Green (Eday parish)

M Webb

Prehistoric finds


HY 569 289 A field on the S shore had previously yielded several presumed skail knives. When reploughed in May 1996 a small survey was undertaken there. Finds include four possible skail knives, one ard point, and five flint flakes, one of which has been retouched and is identified as a scraper.

The finds were distributed throughout the field with no particular concentration. Much natural unworked flint was also found which may derive from boat ballast.

Sponsor: Orkney Heritage Society.

Earl's Palace, Kirkwall (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) G Ewart,
Excavation J Thoms

HY 4495 1077 The excavation of an inspection trench over a blocked drain (modern) on the W side of the Earl's Palace was monitored by Kirkdale Archaeology. No features were noted, other than tarmac from a recent tennis court, and the drain was located at a depth of 750mm, cut into disturbed ground.

Sponsor: HS .

Geramount, Sanday (Lady parish)

A Braby


Cropmark

HY 683 404 While undertaking a search of the aerial photographic coverage held in the NMRS in Edinburgh, a previously unrecorded series of cropmarks was noted. These linear and circular cropmarks centre around the derelict mansion house of Geramount, roughly at the centre of the island. The two clearest images are those taken during the original 1946 RAF coverage: 106G, SCOT, UK 137, 3155 and 3156. The cropmarks appear to show a double-ditched linear feature, 30m wide and roughly 1km long, running NW-SE, bisecting a large circular ditched cropmark, 150m in diameter, around the mound at Geramount. The linear feature also appears to be associated with another circular ditched cropmark, roughly 70m in diameter. At present there are two likely interpretations for this complex; the remains of a later prehistoric and historic farming landscape, consisting of a farm mound overlying a treb dyke, or an early prehistoric ceremonial/ritual complex, comprising two henges and a ditched avenue. The latter interpretation would

necessitate a radical readjustment of the current theoretical framework of Neolithic Orkney.


Skara Brae Visitors Centre, Skail G Wilson, H Moore
(Sandwick parish) (EASE)

Prehistoric settlement

HY 235 185 Three test pits were manually dug at specified locations, in order to assess the sub-surface conditions in advance of the proposed construction of a visitors centre. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered.
Sponsor: HS .

Gimps (South Ronaldsay parish) T G Holden (HAL)
Archaeological analysis of thatched roof

ND 481 935 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. The building was used as a dwelling and maintained until 1989 but much has collapsed since. The thatch consists of a 'needle thatch' with possibly as many as 50 layers of oat and barley straw supported upon widely spaced purlins and straw ropes (simmens). Some of the earliest layers are potentially over 100 years old. Evidence was identified for at least one layer in which an organic slurry had been applied to the roof for extra waterproofing.

Sponsor: HS .

Coastal Erosion Survey G Wilson, H Moore (EASE)
(Stronsay, Eday parishes)

Topographic and section recording was carried out at six coastally eroding sites, as part of a pilot programme to evaluate intermediate level responses to coastal erosion. Erosion of up to 17m has been recorded since 1881. Permanent markers were erected at five sites to assist in calculating future erosion damage. The sites investigated were:

Ayre of Rothiesholm, Stronsay

HY 6273 2428 High-status farmstead of Iron Age/Norse period. In a 68m long exposure, archaeological deposits including at least two well-preserved drystone structures, shell and domestic refuse middens, farm mound deposits and buried cultivation soils were recorded eroding out from beneath sand dunes. A complete pot of Iron Age type along with slag and metalworking debris were recovered. The middens contained well-preserved fish and mammal bone and shell. The farm mound deposits consisted of thick layers of highly organic material with frequent insect remains.

The Navsy, Stronsay

HY 6514 2373 Originally recorded as a burnt mound, recent work along with stray finds indicates a settlement of the Viking/Norse period. The remains of two drystone structures, a pit, midden-type deposits and a paved area were recorded in a 23m long section exposure. There was little to indicate the inland extent of the site due to the lack of topographical features resulting from recent cultivation.

Green Hill Broch

HY 6322 3008 (Scheduled) Topographic survey recorded a bank, with entrance-passage, surrounding the broch and outbuildings both inside and outside of this bank. Deposits visible in the 44m of recorded section exposure appeared to relate to an outbuilding with substantial curving drystone walls. Hearth settings visible in 1995 were probably located within this structure. The hearths, along with midden-type deposits, were situated on a 1m wide 'shelf' of till in front of the exposed section in 1995: the shelf and archaeological deposits have now been completely eroded.

St Nicholas Chapel, Papa Stronsay


HY 6695 2918 Early Christian chapel and pilgrimage centre. Topographical survey recorded the remains of the chapel and part of a possible stone pathway. A continuous, 39m long section recorded archaeological remains visible in the coastal exposure. Several short stretches of walling, possibly part of an enclosure wall, and portions of paved surfaces were seen.

Castle of Stackel Brae, Eday

HY 5641 2884 Medieval/post-medieval high-status settlement. The site name was originally given to an amorphous mound to the E of the farm at Maltbarn, but is suggestive of a high-status settlement. Previous work by Dr Lamb drew attention to the presence of reused dressed stone in the modern farm buildings and lime-rendered massive walls in the coastal exposure. It is thought likely that this was the site of a substantial building and the main high-status centre in Eday prior to the construction of Carrick House in 1633. In the recorded 37m long exposure, three phases of wall construction were evident, the latest wall was covered in a shelly lime render. The amorphous mound was found to be made up of deposits of burnt stone and shell midden reminiscent of a prehistoric burnt mound, but was so closely associated with the medieval/post-medieval remains that it is more likely to represent debris, possibly from an industrial process.

Sealskerry, Eday

HY 5305 3195 Settlement of possible medieval date. This site occupies a short peninsula of rocky ground and has been tentatively dated on the basis of the recovery of a pot from the vicinity, which was recorded as being of medieval type. Topographical survey indicated much buried stone and possibly walling centred on a low mound, although no structures were clearly visible. The remains of several linear features adjoining the NE site of the mound are thought to be remnant field boundaries. In the section exposure a drystone structure with angular walls and internal stone features, constructed over earlier midden-type deposits, was recorded.

Sponsor: HS 

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Back Dykes (Abernethy parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Pictish, Early Christian settlement

NO 188 164 A watching brief was undertaken on contractors' foundation excavations in January 1996. The investigation failed to record any distinctive features associated with the original monastic settlement of Abernethy. One sherd of medieval pottery found on the site probably originated from the manuring of the worked land using household waste. The one archaeological feature that was investigated was not considered significant and its most likely interpretation is a reused post-hole of relatively recent date.

Sponsor: Hillcrest Housing Association Ltd.

The Paddock, Main Street (Abernethy parish)

R Cachart,

?Pictish and Early Christian settlement

D Perry (SUAT)

NO 190 164 In September 1996 an assessment was undertaken on this vacant plot prior to proposed development. The site was considered to be within the precincts of the Early Christian settlement centred on the Abernethy round tower and may have been defined on its E site by the Nethy Burn.

Three trenches were excavated. Below a considerable depth of topsoil, c 1m deep, deposits of archaeological interest were found, as well as a cut feature and medieval pottery. Natural gravels at the trench bases were considered to be the remains of

a former and/or a wider course of the Nethy Burn which is now culverted below a footpath on the E side of the site. Deposits indicated that the water course was at some unknown date filled in and levelled-up in two phases, which may have begun in the medieval period. Ash and charcoal-laden deposits were found directly above natural and may have derived from industrial activity associated with the water course or may have been laid down to counteract dampness in the ground prior to the levelling process.

It was considered that if the foundations of any new development were shallow enough not to affect the ash deposits then further archaeological work would not be required.

Sponsors: Mrs H Reid, Mrs F Stewart.


Ardoch (Ardoch parish)

R Cachart (SUAT)

Roman fort

NN 838 100 During March 1996 SUAT undertook a watching brief on repair work being carried out on the modern wall alongside the A822 which retains the fort's W rampart. It was observed that the rampart was constructed with redeposited natural sand, gravel and rounded stone. No features or other deposits were seen within the fabric of the rampart and no finds were retrieved.

The new wall was built with minimum disturbance to the *in situ* rampart deposits and steps were taken to repair slight machine depressions on the rampart top. Behind the new wall, netting was laid to separate infill material from the fabric of the rampart.

Sponsor: HS 

Ardoch (Ardoch parish)

P G Johnson

Roman fort

NN 83 09 The geophysical survey initiated in 1993 was continued by students of Glasgow University Archaeology Department. The survey revealed the existence of further structural remains, some of which had not been disturbed by the 1890s excavations of the site.

In addition to geophysical survey, small-scale optical surveys of certain parts of the fort were carried out. The areas recorded in some detail include the E gate and its immediate environs, the NE corner of the rampart complex and the E rampart itself.

Sponsor: Glasgow University.

Shielhill North (Ardoch parish)

D J Woolliscroft, N J Lockett

Roman tower

NN 856 122 A resistivity survey was conducted at this Gask series tower to attempt to reconcile J K St Joseph's unpublished excavation plan, which shows it as circular, with its sub-rectangular appearance on air photographs (NMRS NN 81 SE 8). The survey revealed a sub-rectangular, almost square, double-ditched site, c 24m in diameter, with a single entrance break facing the Roman road to the SE.

Sponsors: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Shielhill South (Ardoch parish)

D J Woolliscroft, B Hoffman

Roman tower

NN 850 115 Following a resistivity survey, the site was re-excavated to clarify the results of excavations in 1972 by J K St Joseph (NMRS NN 81 SE 9), both here and on the neighbouring towers of Blackhill Wood and Shielhill North, to allow all three sites to be more fully published. As expected, the work revealed a double-ditched Gask series tower with ditches of the normal Roman military 'V' profile (albeit unusually small), with a single entrance break facing the Roman road to the E. The site is 24.3m in diameter, and sub-rectangular rather than circular in

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plan. Its internal area is 13.3m in diameter and contained a non-symmetrical timber tower with sides of 3.1m, 3.45m, 3.6m and 3.7m. As at Greenloaning (*DES* 1995, 97–8), the tower had two structural periods, the second of which had been burned. No signs of palisading or an internal rampart were detected, but there were badly plough-damaged traces of an internal clay and gravel surface. A single shard of late 1st to early 2nd-century Roman bottle glass was found in the ploughsoil, just above the inner ditch's S entrance butt end, but no stratified finds were recovered.

Sponsors: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Upper Quoigs (Ardoch parish) N J Lockett, D J Woolliscroft
Roman ?watch tower

NN 822 063 Further excavation was carried out on the site of the 'ring-ditch' seen from the air in 1984 (RCAHMS A64658) in order to answer questions posed as a result of previous excavation (*DES* 1995, 97). Two further trenches were opened in order to determine the nature of the 'ring-ditch' in different areas of the site.

The first of the trenches showed that the central part of the site had been used, at some time prior to the 19th century, as a quarry pit for either sand or aggregate.


The second trench was placed in order to section the 'V ditch' close to the previous excavations. This revealed that what had been interpreted as a shallow ditch was, in fact, a fold in a geological band of hard, sandy clay rather than an artificial construction. It therefore appears that this folding of the clay may be the cause of the 1984 cropmark.

Sponsor: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department.

Stanley Mills Control Gates (Auchtergaven parish) D Bowler
Water mill (SUAT)

NO 114 328 In the course of site clearance and consolidation works for Historic Scotland, two wooden control gates were found associated with the head race of the water wheels at Stanley Mills. As they were lying flat in waterlogged silt, SUAT was commissioned to excavate and lift them out of the silt so that they could be removed and conserved. This was done in October 1996.

The gates were lying in a masonry header tank directly above the wheel pits, and probably controlled the flow of water onto the wheels below. The gates are each made of three planks fastened edge to edge with transverse through bolts. Both gates are 0.9m wide, but one is 1.7m long, while the other is only 1.65m. Both carry large iron or steel bolts and fishplates for the fastening of fittings now lost.

Sponsor: HS .

Hill of Ashmore (Blairgowrie parish) AOC (Scotland) Ltd
Survey

NO 150 536 An archaeological survey on Hill of Ashmore was commissioned by Historic Scotland in advance of a proposed forestry development by Ashmore Estate. Six sites were recorded by the survey.

NO 1474 5326 Scarped platform.


NO 1493 5335 Pitcarmick-type building.

NO 1493 5331 Rectangular structure.

NO 1507 5329 Rectangular enclosure.


NO 1517 5338 Shieling/?shooting butt.

NO 1500 5350 Field system (dykes, clearance cairns and rig and furrow remnants).

Sponsor: HS .

Cleaven Dyke (Caputh; Lethendy parishes) C Burgess,
Cursus monument/bank barrow G J Barclay, G S Maxwell

NO 162 405 The contour survey of the entire length of the Cleaven Dyke was completed. The dyke is a complex Neolithic earthwork comprising a pair of parallel ditches (c 45–51m apart), with a central bank, running NW–SE for 1820m through woodland. The results of the survey will allow the first detailed analysis of the monument.

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of London.

Littleour (Caputh Parish) G J Barclay, G S Maxwell
Timber structure

NO 174 403 The excavation of the rectilinear enclosure at Littleour was completed in this, the second, season of excavation (*DES* 1995, 98). The enclosure, oriented E–W, measured 22m long by 7m (E end) to 8m (W) broad. Both sides of the enclosure consisted of eight post-holes between 2.5–3m apart; the post-holes were between c 0.7–1.1m across and 0.5–1m deep. The two rounded ends of the enclosure were formed by a pair of posts of similar dimensions. The holes appear to have held posts between 0.4–0.5m in diameter. The structure showed signs of burning.

There were two features within the interior of the structure. The first was a large pit (excavated in 1995), situated on the major axis of the structure near its E end. This has been interpreted as the hole for a massive post which has fallen while it or material around it was burning. One radiocarbon determination from the 1995 season is so far available, from oak charcoal from this feature: 4640±60 bp uncal (GU-4379). The calibrated range at 2σ is 3622–3111 cal BC. The second feature was a small pit near the N side of the structure, in the W half. The pit contained portions of at least four Grooved Ware vessels (two of them with encrustations of what appear to be organic residues adhering – assessment of these is underway) and a number of fine flint artefacts. It is hoped that radiocarbon dating of the residues will be possible.

There were two further features, both outside the enclosure. At the W end was a further massive post-hole. This could have been part of an offset entrance feature to the enclosure. In a roughly opposed position at the E end was a shallow feature whose purpose could not be determined.

It is unlikely that the structure was roofed. It would appear to have been a simple timber enclosure, possibly with a larger free-standing post near the E end. An interpretation as a ceremonial monument seems unavoidable. The deposition of Grooved Ware and flint in the only other pit in the enclosure can hardly be fortuitous, but surely an indication of the site's continuing association with ceremonial practices into the later Neolithic.

The area of the structure and the field around has been examined by Stirling University Environmental Science Department, in a pilot project for their work on assessing the rate of soil erosion from archaeological sites. A pollen column, to provide an environmental context for the Littleour site and the Cleaven Dyke (*DES* 1995, 98) has been analysed by St Andrews University Geography Department. All this work will be reported upon in the final publication.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Russell Trust, HS .

Mid Gallowhill, Mains of Cargill (Cargill parish) T M Allan
Highland Front Roman road survey

NO 167 362 A little E of the E corner of Gallowhill Strip, the SW bank of a ditch contains many large stones over a width of c

9 paces. Adjacent and parallel to the NE bank of the ditch is a narrow, cut-down plantation, and NE across this area (15 paces) there runs an *agger*, c 8 paces wide and everywhere stony to the probe.

This *agger* is either on or very close to the course, summarised by Roy (*Military Antiquities* 1793, 107), of the Berth-Cardean Roman road along the high ground roughly parallel to the SE side first of the Tay and then of the Isla.

A possible continuation begins at a point (NO 169 365) either on or very near Roy's line, ¼ mile NE of the *agger* described above. From this point there runs down NW for ¼ mile, at approximately a right angle to Roy's line, a dead straight field boundary which is beyond the A93 on older maps, accompanied by an accommodation road, and which, opposite Cargill Roman fortlet (NO 163 376), bends WNW to descend to the Isla very close to its mouth. For its last c 80 paces (ie from NO 161 376) its course is represented by an *agger*, c 10 paces wide and everywhere stony to the probe, close to the SW side of a field, while in its lowest third the *agger* has a surface spread of small stones, pebbles and gravel.

Coupar Angus Abbey

AOC (Scotland) Ltd

(Coupar Angus parish)

Urban medieval site, post-medieval drain

NO 223 399 During construction works for the new line of the Coupar Angus relief road (A94), a stone-lined drain was breached. Located between the canalised Coupar Burn and the supposed N boundary of Coupar Angus Abbey, this drain was thought to be possibly contemporary with the Abbey. On the basis of burnt coal inclusions within mortar samples taken from the drain masonry, the mortar was interpreted as the product of a coal-fuelled continuous draw kiln. This production method was introduced in the mid-18th century. Samples of the sediments within the drain contained 19th or 20th-century pottery, uncarbonised plant remains, and abundant flakes of modern paint. Therefore neither the contents nor the construction indicated a medieval origin for the drain.

In compliance with the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent, a watching brief was undertaken on road upgrading works on the adjacent Candlehouse Lane. This lane abuts the N perimeter to the Abbey. No features, sediments or artefacts were identified that could be interpreted as medieval in origin.

Sponsor: Perth & Kinross Council.

Crieff High School (Crieff parish)

T M Allan

Roman road

c NN 868 209 In a line slightly N of E from Crieff Bridge and immediately N of a gate just SE of Crieff High School, there runs for c 70 paces across a field an *agger*, c 20 paces wide, which is intermittently stony to the probe and which, in October 1996, showed some patches of yellowish grass. In the same line, c 110 paces from the E side of the field, a very low *agger* crosses a N-S hollow. For the last 40 paces to the E side of the field, again in the same line, there is a very low *agger*, c 30 paces wide and somewhat stony on the surface, with patches of brownish grass.

Continuation E of this line can be postulated with reference to existing landscape features. A fuller report has been deposited with the NMRS.


Domnaheiche (Dull parish)

I Armit

Burial cairn

NN 7948 5810 A prominent stony mound on a ridge overlooking the W end of Loch Tummel represents the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn. The mound measures some 12–14m in diameter by around 2.5m in maximum height. A small quarry

has disturbed the mound on its E side and reveals its dense stony content. This quarry may have provided stone for an adjacent stretch of residual curving field bank, some 36m long running approximately NE–SW. The burial cairn and wall will be kept out of a proposed conifer plantation.

Sponsor: HS .


Donacoul, Domnaheiche (Dull parish)

Cup-marked stone and settlement

NN 796 581 The site of a small settlement occupies a ridge of rough ground within otherwise improved farmland near Domnaheiche Farm. The area occupied by discernible buildings and amorphous mounds measures some 45m E–W by a maximum of 15m. The SW of the site is occupied by a substantial rectangular building represented by boulder wall footings, measuring internally 12m E–W by 5m. The S wall of this building has been removed, probably by ploughing. The NE corner of this building abuts the SW corner of a second building measuring some 8m N–S by 5m, again with substantial wall footings. The OS 1st edition map records the presence of a small, occupied settlement at this location consisting of a cluster of buildings, none of which can be unambiguously equated with the surviving footings.

The area has been subjected to small-scale quarrying in the past, particularly along its N side. Recent scooping of stony material at the W end, however, has displaced and revealed a cup-marked stone at NN 7965 5812. This is a boulder measuring c 1m² by c 40cm thick. On its upper face are the remains of 14 weathered, shallow cup marks forming no obvious pattern. The stone has apparently, until recently, been set on end with only two cups showing above the surface. However, the remaining cups are little less weathered and it appears that the stone was exposed for a long period before reuse, probably as part of a building or wall associated with the adjacent settlement.

The disturbed ground around the stone contains numerous small potsherds, some glazed, deriving from the adjacent settlement.

Sponsor: HS .

Auchtenny (Forteviot parish)

C E Lowe, M Dalland (HAL)

Pre-afforestation survey


NO 060 084 (centre) Archaeological survey at Auchtenny, NW of Kinross, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd in connection with a Woodland Grant Scheme application for afforestation and woodland management. The area reported lies immediately to the S of that surveyed by O'Sullivan and Duffy in 1994 (*DES* 1994, 86). The survey area extended to roughly 1.25km². It comprised an upland landscape in the Ochil Hills at altitudes of 350–415m OD, set around the upper catchments of the Ray and Cairnavain Burns. None of the sites located is considered to pre-date peat development on the site. The enclosure complex (Sites 1–3) is interpreted as a post-medieval or early modern stock enclosure, most likely associated with sheep husbandry. The footings of a narrow rectangular building (Site 4) outside the compound may have provided temporary accommodation on the site. A total of 10 sites were recorded during the course of the survey. Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.

List of recorded sites:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 NO 0588 0883 (centre) | Enclosure. |
| 2 NO 0574 0865 (centre) | Enclosure. |
| 3 NO 0613 0885 (centre) | Enclosure. |
| 4 NO 0579 0854 | Rectangular structure. |
| 5 NO 0602 0858 – 0618 0850 | Track. |
| 6 NO 0576 0821 – 0592 0889 | Track. |

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7 NO 0609 0828	Caim.
8 NO 0679 0826 – 0630 0908	Dyke.
9 NO 0542 0809 – 0568 0809	Track.
10 NO 0606 0802 – 0672 0809	Track.

Sponsor: HS .

Bail a' Mhuilinn (Fortingall parish)

J Macdonald

Township survey

NN 570 435 (centre) The survey was carried out by ACFA in 1993 and forms part of a study of the deserted townships at either end of the Lairig Breisleich. These are Tirai at the S end and Bail a' Mhuilinn at its N end.

The site consists of a number of ruined houses, enclosures and other structures plus their associated field systems which include field banks, stackstands and field clearance cairns. Running through the site is the old trackway from Loch Tay to Glen Lyon. A total of 62 features were recorded in detail. A full report has been deposited with the NMRS. The following list excludes isolated field banks and clearance cairns.

Sector 1

NN 5727 4370	Old track to Bridge of Balgie.
NN 5723 4370	House 8.5 x 5m.
NN 5723 4378	Structure 4.4 x 4.5m.
NN 5722 4382	Structure 10m N-S.
NN 5723 4384	Structure 12 x 5m.
NN 5720 4390	Structure 18 x 7m.
NN 5721 4391	Structure 5 x 4m.
NN 5720 4393	Structure 5 x 2m.
NN 5720 4392	Structure 3 x 2m.
NN 5720 4384	Banks and depressions.
NN 5720 4399	Enclosure 10m diameter.
NN 5716 4391	Quarry scoop 10m N-S and 6m E-W.
NN 5712 4396	Structure 4.5 x 4m.
NN 5713 4398	Structure 7 x 4m.
NN 5714 4397	Structure 6.5 x 5m.
NN 5714 4396	Structure 1.2 x 1.4m.

Sector 2

NN 5706 4379	House 5.5 x 4m.
NN 5703 4376	Structure 3.5 x 2.5m.
NN 5704 4377	Structure 3.5 x 3m.
NN 5709 4374	House 7.4m N-S x 4.4m.
NN 5707 4371	Structure 7.7 x 4.5m.
NN 5711 4366	House complex.
NN 5717 4366	Enclosure 17 x 10m.
NN 5715 4359	Shielings 1.5–1.8m diameter.
NN 5716 4358	House 7 x 4m.
NN 5716 4357	House 7 x 4m.
NN 5715 4356	Structure 4 x 4m.
NN 5714 4355	House 4 x 4.5m.
NN 5713 4357	Structure 7 x 4m.
NN 5713 4356	Structure 3 x 2m.
NN 5710 4356	Structure 6 x 4.6m.
NN 5707 4347	House 8 x 4m.

Sector 3

NN 5707 4344	Structure 5 x 3m.
NN 5711 4348	House 7.4 x 2.6m.
NN 5711 4349	Foundation 8 x 3.1m.
NN 5712 4344	Foundation 6.5 x 2.5m.
NN 5711 4345	Structure 2 x 2m.
NN 5711 4343	Field bank and clearance cairn.
NN 5710 4344	Foundation 4 x 3m.
NN 5709 4345	Enclosure 7 x 6m.
NN 5708 4342	?Corn-drying kiln.
NN 5712 4346	Stack stance.
NN 5710 4347	Stack stance.

Sector 4

NN 5722 4340	Pit 7 x 3.5m.
NN 5723 4342	Small enclosure 3.5 x 3.5m.
NN 5723 4343	Pit on mound 1.2m diameter.
NN 5725 4343	Structure 11 x 2.5m.
NN 5726 4344	Ruinous bank and track.
NN 5725 4338	Foundation 2.6 x 1.5m.
NN 5725 4338	Stone rickle.
NN 5727 4341	Enclosure 3.5m diameter.
NN 5727 4336	Foundation 3.5 x 2m.
NN 5724 4334	Stone rickle.
NN 5730 4335	Foundation 9 x 2.5m.
NN 5729 4333	Foundation 4.5 x 3m.
NN 5729 4332	Stone rickle.
NN 5729 4331	Enclosure 3 x 4m.

Sponsor: ACFA.

Ben Lawers Survey Programme

A Morrison, J A Atkinson
(GUARD)

(Kenmore parish)

Medieval or later rural settlements

In March 1996 Glasgow University Archaeology Department undertook the first season of the Ben Lawers Survey Programme on the N shore of Loch Tay. The work was designed as a survey teaching programme for students from the Archaeology Department and included both standing building and topographic survey, as well as archaeological assessment at two locations:

Milton of Lawers

NN 68 39 Survey concentrated on the laird's house, the church and the old village of Lawers. Substantial reuse of architectural dressed margins within the fabric of the laird's house and mill was identified. The mill clearly lies on a different alignment to its position as featured in Farquharson's 1769 plan of the area. The possible positions of two of the structures identified on Farquharson's plan were also located to the E of the current mill. The dressed margins clearly reflect reuse of fragments of an earlier church or laird's house, and large-scale reordering of the landscape around the village site must have been undertaken between the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Cragganester

NN 65 38 The surveys at Cragganester focused on the late 18th-century steadings of 'Lower Larches' (NN 654 384) and 'Upper Larches' (NN 655 389). At Lower Larches two previously unknown carved stones, one of which had cup-mark decoration, were identified, which had been utilised in the stading's construction. A number of previously unidentified sites were also noted in the area:

NN 654 385 'Peach Mound'. A small, embanked, circular turf structure, c 5m in diameter, with what appears to be an inner ditch on its W side and no visible entrance, perched on the W edge of a long moraine terrace.

NN 654 382 'Boggy Hollow'. A group of up to seven sunken structures of turf and occasional stone construction. Located within a boggy area to the S of 'Lower Larches', this group of structures varied typologically from rectangular with distinct entrances in the gable ends (c 8.5 x 2.5m internally), to boat-shaped structures (c 8 x 3.5m internally) dug into small mounds with entrances in the downslope gable end. The group was associated with fairly indistinct raised platforms in the surrounding area.

NN 663 384 'Three Pines'. A group of two sunken structures, similar to the structures discussed above at 'Boggy Hollow' and also located in a low-lying boggy area. These were generally rectilinear (c 9 x 3.5m internally) and constructed of turf dug into

a small mound. Entrances once again existed in the downslope gable ends.

Sponsors: Hunter Marshall Trust, Glasgow University Archaeology Department.

Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project A Morrison,
(Kenmore parish) J A Atkinson (GUARD)
Medieval or later rural settlements

The pilot season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in July 1996 on the N side of Loch Tay. Work concentrated on three locations:

Milton of Lawers

NN 68 39 Excavation of three trenches aimed at characterising deposits to the N of the church and within the old village of Lawers. Trench 1 (NN 683 394) revealed two phases of cobbling and an associated wall base, overlying a deep deposit of repositated material from which copper slag was recovered. It was unclear whether or not the walling represented a building or was related to the boundary of the church, though the latter interpretation is perhaps more likely. Trench 2 was targeted on a structure shown on Farquharson's 1769 plan (NN 684 395). No evidence of a structure was found, though the mill tailrace was located. Trench 3 was also targeted on a building represented on Farquharson's plan (NN 684 395), though once again no evidence for such was identified. It is likely that large-scale reordering of the village during the late 18th and early 19th centuries has removed all archaeological traces of the earlier village site.

Cragganester

NN 65 38 Excavation of three trenches within the lands to the N of the current road revealed a variety of deposits. Trench 1 was located on a circular structure on the 'Peach Mound' (NN 654 385). An enclosing turf bank and inner ditch defined the S, E and N sides of the structure. No features within the structure or of artefactual materials were recovered. Trench 2 was located at the site of 'Boggy Hollow' (NN 654 382) and placed across two rectilinear sunken structures. Evidence from the interior of the structures and dividing bank comprised water-derived silts and occupation layering. Artefactual evidence recovered includes preserved wood (worked and unworked), worked quartz and one sherd of modern pottery. Trench 3 was located within the longhouse structure at 'Lower Larches' (NN 654 384). This confirmed that the W end of the structure had been the byre, furnished with a central drain, and that the site was occupied during the early 19th century.

Ben Lawers Nature Trail

NN 61 39 Three trenches were opened amidst the high shieling group and within the N portion of the Ben Lawers Nature Trail. Trench 1 was located over the putative shieling 'tell' site on a moraine ridge running SW-NE and lying above the main shieling grouping at the head of the Edramucky Burn (NN 615 392). This site, although not fully excavated, was demonstrated to be of turf construction and produced a very substantial assemblage of worked quartz from both secure and insecure contexts. Trench 2 was located over the S half of a rectangular shieling hut with central entrance (NN 615 329). This trench was also not fully excavated, though post-holes, hearths and multiple floor deposits were identified in the interior. On the exterior a pathed entrance-way was flanked by semi-circular silt and turf banks with stone revetments. Finds from insecure contexts include 19th-century glass and 15th to 16th-century glazed red wares. Trench 3 was positioned over a 'figure-of-eight' structure built of large orthostats, to the E of the shieling group (NN 613 393). Excavation concentrated on the interior of the building, which appeared to have an entrance on its N side.

Once again the structure was not fully excavated, though evidence recovered from the interior included flooring deposits, stake-holes, post-holes and pits within the floor. With the exception of sherds of 15th to 16th-century glazed red wares, few artefacts were recovered.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, HS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Russell Trust.

Edramucky (Kenmore parish) I Armit
Castle and post-medieval settlement

NN 619 359 During the course of a visit to the presumed location of Edramucky Castle (NN 63 NW 4) to assess the management requirements of the site, some observations were made which supplement those already recorded in the NMRS.

The site is bisected by a modern field boundary, which runs approximately E-W, following the course of a disused dyke. To the N of the boundary is a series of post-medieval rectilinear buildings, including, at NN 6194 3593, a well-preserved kiln barn. The plan of the settlement is obscured by rank vegetation particularly on the W part of the site.

A series of rectilinear foundations occupy the area to the S of the field boundary at c NN 6197 3588. These take the form of raised platforms edged by mounds of overgrown rubble containing some substantial stonework. Although dense bracken prevents any clear understanding of their plan, these foundations seem of quite different character to the structures to the N (and indeed other slighter foundations S of the field boundary) and may represent the robbed remains of Edramucky Castle.

Extensive vegetation clearance is planned for the area and this should in due course reveal considerably more detail of the plan and construction of these buildings.

Sponsor: HS.

South of Fingask Castle, by Rait R Cachart (SUAT)
(Kilspindie parish)

?Prehistoric settlement and cultivation

NO 231 272 Aerial photographs had revealed evidence of an unenclosed settlement and cultivation remains to the SW of a water mains pipeline route. In October 1996 the Trust undertook an assessment on a corridor for the new water mains, which had been machine stripped of topsoil. The assessment revealed no evidence of prehistoric activity but several sherds of medieval pottery were found, no doubt deposited when the land was manured in that period.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

Easter Powside, near Almondbank J Hamilton (CFA)
(Methven parish)

Archaeological assessment, trial excavation

NO 060 249 A desk-based assessment and field inspection were conducted in October 1996 on the area of a proposed 16ha gravel extraction site. Although a number of cropmark and NMRS sites are known from the vicinity, no additional sites were identified within the zone proposed for quarrying.

Eight trenches, comprising a total of 2011m² and placed in response to topographic considerations, were machine stripped and hand cleaned. A single oval pit c 2.8 x 1m and 0.25m deep was revealed. This contained fragments of charcoal, but the nature of the feature is unclear. Beyond abraded fragments of modern pot, bone, metal and glass from the subsoil surface no other artefactual material was found.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Gleann Fearnach (Moulin parish) Survey

J Harris

A survey has been completed of an area covering 17km² of Gleann Fearnach which lies adjacent to the W limit of the Royal Commission's survey of NE Perthshire (RCAHMS 1990). The monuments range from single-walled hut circles to late 19th/early 20th-century turf and stone grouse butts. The majority of the 66 sites comprise the turf and stone footings of farmsteads, ancillary buildings, head dykes and shielings. Traces of cultivation in the form of rigs and terraces are visible and there is one illicit still. Historical records for the glen extend back to the mid-15th century. It is hoped to complete the survey of the outer limits of the glen in the near future. A full report together with sketch plans and an outline history has been lodged with the NMRS.

- NO 0221 7053 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0233 6994 Circular building.
 NO 0232 6935 Shielings, pens and enclosures.
 NO 0232 7057 Rectangular building.
 NO 0235 7075 Enclosure.
 NO 0235 7093 Shielings.
 NO 0270 6989 Possible quarry.
 NO 0270 6959 Rectangular enclosure.
 NO 0278 7104 Rectangular building.
 NO 0282 7083 Farmstead, buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0284 7050 Building.
 NO 0289 6980 Farmstead, buildings, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 029 711 Shielings.
 NO 0290 6965 Stone clearance.
 NO 0290 6985 Building and enclosures.
 NO 0292 7070 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0300 6929 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0312 6900 Rectangular enclosure.
 NO 0315 6941 Farmstead, buildings, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 0325 6962 Farmstead, buildings and kiln.
 NO 0329 6990 Rectangular buildings.
 NO 0352 6930 Farmstead, buildings, enclosures and kilns.
 NO 0356 6879 Farmstead, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 0364 6952 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0370 7000 Shieling.
 NO 0373 6908 Buildings and enclosures.
 NO 0373 6898 Rectangular building.
 NO 0377 6825 D-shaped enclosure.
 NO 0380 6740 Farmstead, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 0380 6750 Farmstead, enclosures, field walls and shieling.
 NO 0390 6815 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0393 6870 Farmstead, buildings, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 0394 6895 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0402 6796 Shieling.
 NO 0408 6968 Rectangular building.
 NO 0410 6725 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0410 6775 Rectangular enclosure.
 NO 0410 6861 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0413 6810 Farmstead, enclosures and kiln.
 NO 0422 6768 Rectangular building.
 NO 0423 6858 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0432 6990 Illicit still.
 NO 0435 6770 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0435 6875 Shielings.
 NO 0437 6788 Enclosure.
 NO 0443 6846 Buildings and enclosure.
 NO 0446 6778 Rectangular building.
 NO 0474 6560 Rectangular building.
 NO 0467 6779 Farmstead, buildings, enclosure and kiln.
 NO 0469 6751 Rectangular building.
 NO 0472 6817 Farmstead, buildings, pens and kiln.

- NO 0479 6750 Rectangular building (possible Pitcarmick type).
 NO 0480 6779 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0483 6735 3-sided enclosure.
 NO 0483 6773 Rectangular building and wall.
 NO 0484 6730 Farmstead, pens and enclosures.
 NO 0488 6766 Enclosure and possible shieling.
 NO 0488 6777 Rectangular building (possible Pitcarmick type) and shielings.
 NO 0490 6455 Farmstead and enclosures.
 NO 0490 6920 Shielings and enclosures.
 NO 0491 6771 Hut circles and stone clearance.
 NO 0493 6497 Farmstead and enclosure.
 NO 0494 6660 Possible kiln.
 NO 0495 6470 Building and enclosure.
 NO 0495 6743 Shielings.
 NO 0498 6691 Farmstead, enclosure and buildings.

210-214 South Street, Perth (Perth parish) R Cachart Medieval burgh frontage and backlands (SUAT)

NO 1159 2345 In May 1996, SUAT undertook an archaeological evaluation of five trenches in advance of retail and residential development. Two of the trenches examined were engineers' test pits, while a further three trenches were opened up using a mini-excavator. The trenches revealed mainly pit features and homogeneous grey-brown loam garden soil or make-up/levelling containing medieval pottery. Site stripping down to project level was monitored, and further pit features, a possible capped cess pit and a cobbled surface were recorded.
 Sponsor: Fraser Gray Contracts Ltd.

Old Schoolhouse, Cottown (St Madoes parish) 18th-century mud/clay building

NO 2058 2102 SUAT undertook two phases of work in November and December 1995. Internal walling and deposits below modern cement flooring were examined in this mud/clay constructed schoolhouse, built c 1745. A partition wall was examined by removing a portion of the mud fabric and it was found that the framework of wooden upright stakes was not strengthened by horizontal supports. Small excavations made through the present cement floors in two rooms examined underlying deposits and wall foundations. The floors had been built on a foundation of relatively modern bricks and the remains of earlier flooring had been removed, although evidence suggested that in one room the former floor may have been of beaten earth. Examination of main wall foundations did not provide conclusive evidence of building sequence. Some artefacts, including clay pipe fragments (late 18th century), pottery and glass, were recovered.
 Sponsor: NTS.

Cultmalundie Wood (Tibbermore parish) T M Allan Highland Front Roman road survey

Various air photos show a linear cropmark which is probably that of the course of the long lost E end of the well-known Gask Ridge Roman road. It runs ENE from the SW corner of a field at NO 031 209 to the W edge of Cultmalundie Wood at a point (NO 034 210) c 10 paces nearer the SE than the NE corner of the field. From c 10 paces inside the wood at this point there runs ENE for 65 paces a high agger, c 15 paces across and here and there stony to the probe, which consists at least partly of upcast from a succession of bilateral wet hollows that could represent Roman road-side ditches. Just S of this agger, however, there are three similar aggers, roughly parallel to it, and

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likewise flanked by hollows, and obviously this circumstance argues strongly against the likelihood of any of the four *aggers* being Roman.

There are, however, several other circumstances which, taken together, indicate that sectioning of the first *agger* would be more likely than that of the others to suggest a Roman origin. Thus, extrapolation ENE for a mile of the line of this *agger* and the cropmark pointing to it leads to a bend from S-N to SW-NE at NO 048 216 in a parish boundary which Stobie's 1783 'Map of Perthshire' shows to have been then the line of a road, and the SW-NE stretch of which is in line with several features of likely significance in the context. The first is the probable (and presumably road-side) Roman watch towers at The Peel (NO 060 232) and West Mains of Huntingtower (NO 072 246). The second is a light-coloured band on RCAHMS air photo 1985 A36244 - a band recorded by the Commission at the time as being that of a Roman road - crossing diagonally a kink in the Tibbermore-Windyedge modern road, and continuing NE from there for ¼ mile. And the third is a stony patch, c 10 paces wide and 25 long, at NO 052 222, a little SW of the kink.

It is also relevant that the Commission's air photo 1985 A41265 shows a linear cropmark running SW from Stobie's bend (NO 048 216), and that extrapolation of this line leads to the high point at NO 042 209 which constitutes the E end of the 8 mile long Gask Ridge, and which, accordingly, would have been the optimum sighting point for the surveying of the route for the 3 mile long NE descent of the Ridge.

RENFREWSHIRE

Paisley Abbey (Paisley parish)
Medieval abbey sewer

B Will (GUARD)

NS 4849 6388 (NMRS NS 64 SE 2.05) An archaeological watching brief was carried out while test cores were taken as part of a structural survey of the sewer. Six cores were taken, four through the walls and two through the floor of the medieval sewer. The cores were drilled through typical stones within the masonry. Cores were taken from the different styles of building construction along the length of the sewer.

The two cores through the floor went into clay below the floor slab. The full depth was not required so archaeological disturbance was kept to a minimum.

Sponsor: Gavin Walker & Associates for Paisley Museum.

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Various locations

A Sheridan

Collection, mostly comprising stone axeheads

In 1994 Walter Elliot brought into NMS a collection of 49 lithic items which he had mostly acquired between the 1950s and 1970s from the collections of the late Walter Mason of Selkirk and the late Mr Archibald of Earlston. Various provenances in the Borders are represented (mostly Selkirkshire), but there are also items from Hedderwick, E Lothian and Wards of Afforsk, Banffshire. Most of the items are complete or fragmentary stone axeheads, or flakes and chunks therefrom (including one flake reworked into a scraper); but the collection includes one fragmentary macehead, almost certainly of 'cushion' type, from Hedderwick. Currently with NMS Archaeology Department, pending Treasure Trove case (Day Book 1994/92).

Sponsor: NMS

Dun Law (Channelkirk; Fala & Soutra parishes) D Alexander
Wind farm survey (CFA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection was undertaken in advance of a proposed wind farm project. Previously known sites include the Roman road Dere Street, and a number of sheepfolds. The newly discovered sites include a range of agricultural features such as farmsteads and field banks: these are listed below.

NT 4604 5855 Enclosure (NT 45 NE 8).
NT 4728 5847 Enclosure.
NT 4711 5845 Farmhouse.
NT 4705 5842 Bank.
NT 4701 5840 Sheepfold.
NT 4721 5834 Structure.
NT 4555 5829 Enclosure (NT 45 NE 6).
NT 4756 5820 Cairn.
NT 4720 5820 - King's Road (NT 45 NE 22).
NT 4760 5693
NT 4676 5811 Quarry.
NT 4612 5809 Bank.
NT 4674 5800 Sheepfold.
NT 4683 5798 Sheepfold.
NT 4614 5795 Sheepfold.
NT 4774 5760 Enclosure.
NT 4584 5759 Terrace/quarry.
NT 4607 5753 Turf mound.
NT 4554 5749/ Roman/old road (NT 45 NE 21).
NT 4625 5693/NT 4667 5622
NT 4566 5739 Sheepfolds.
NT 4735 5737 Quarry.
NT 4575 5734 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 4748 5725 Quarry.
NT 4754 5696 Possible defended settlement.
NT 4780 5684 Structure.
NT 4788 5678 Farmstead.
NT 4740 5669 Farmstead.
NT 4672 5648 Farmstead.
NT 4694 5644 Stone with hole.
NT 4756 5641 Sheepfold.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Mensie Potts (Cockburnspath parish) T Neighbour (CFA)
Trial excavations

NT 7860 6945 to NT 7875 6906 Trial trenching was carried out in October 1995, in advance of the proposed widening of the A1 between Tower farm and Penmanshiel, in order to assess whether archaeological remains associated with Mensie Potts enclosure extended into the land-take for the road widening scheme. The area of the land-take is on the E slopes of Mensie Potts, about 100m E of the enclosure (NMRS NT 76 NE 8).

Examination of the available oblique aerial photographs of the enclosure and its vicinity revealed no features of archaeological interest within the proposed land-take. No archaeological features were located in the trial trenches.


A report has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS.

Leamington to Howburn (Coldingham parish) J Hamilton
Archaeological assessment (CFA)

NT 857 626 An archaeological assessment was carried out in October 1996 in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A1 between Leamington and Howburn. The evaluation was to

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determine whether human burials, reported in the 19th century (NMRS NT 86 SE 4) and adjacent to the proposed development, were evident within the development area. The evidence suggests that no archaeological remains lie within the path of the proposed road upgrade.

Sponsor: The National Roads Directorate of The Scottish Office Development Department, managed on their behalf by HS .

Edin's Hall (Duns parish)

A Dunwell (CFA)

Fort, broch and settlement


NT 772 601 Archaeological survey and sample excavation were conducted at Edin's Hall (NT 76 SE 6) between January and March 1996 in response to evidence of significant rabbit damage to the earthworks across the site. The following elements of the work have been conducted:

- 1 A written, photographic and instrument survey of the types and severity of erosion across the site.
- 2 A topographic and contour survey of the site.
- 3 Sample excavation of nine trenches to examine eroding areas and to examine the character and quality of preservation of the enclosing works of the fort, and the interior of the broch and stone huts.
- 4 Assessment of palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 5 Excavation of five pits for rabbit traps along the fence line to the S of the site.

Rabbit and gorse cover have both been demonstrated as having significant negative impacts upon quality of preservation. The most intrusive erosion is largely confined to the fort ramparts and ditches enclosing the S and W sides of the site. For the most part the disturbance within the site is relatively superficial, although in places is sufficient to cause significant damage to preserved archaeological deposits and features. The fort ramparts were identified as being of dump construction with retaining walls on their outer edges. Trenches excavated through the S side of the enclosure bank on the S side of the broch revealed it to contain a wall with a well-built outer face, rougher inner face and an earthen core. The wall had secondary rubble banks applied to both sides, and a buried soil ran beneath it.

A trench excavated in the interior of the broch revealed that not all deposits had been removed by previous excavators: paving overlying a layer of cobbling was identified. Two stone huts were examined, revealing the walls to be of complex construction but identifying no more than the residual remains of occupation material within them. A small assemblage of artefacts includes coarse pottery and a stone spindle whorl. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed in the pits for rabbit traps.

Further details are provided in a Data Structure Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Rhymer's Tower (Earlston parish)

A Barlow

Tower house

NT 571 382 A watching brief was undertaken by Scotia Archaeology Ltd during the machine excavation of trenches prior to the proposed construction of an extension to a restaurant/cafe, some 7m SE of the ruined tower house. Removal of 0.5m of topsoil from an area measuring 14m E-W by 3.5-5.5m wide, and the excavation of test pits along the lines of the proposed wall foundations did not reveal any features or deposits contemporary with the occupation of the tower. The only structure to be uncovered was the fragmentary rubble wall foundation of a 19th-century cottage.

Sponsor: Mr J McKee.

Hendersyde Park (Ednam parish)

NMS

Romano-British brooch fragment

NT 738 350 A fragmentary Romano-British enamelled headstud brooch was found by a metal detectorist to the W of Hendersyde Park. It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 41/96) and allocated to NMS in the absence of a local museum bid.

Camphouse (Jedburgh parish)

Roman Iron Age button and loop fastener

NT 679 128 A copper-alloy, petal-shaped button and loop fastener (Wild class III), of 1st to 2nd-century AD date, was found by a metal detectorist near Camphouse. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 57/95) and allocated to Roxburgh District Museums Service.

Springwood Park (Kelso parish)

Iron Age massive terret

NT 7209 3353 A copper-alloy terret was found casually on the W edge of Springwood Park. It is an unusually small example of the massive or Donside type, normally dated to the 2nd-4th century AD; the ring is worn through and distorted. The terret was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 36/96) and allocated to NMS in the absence of a local museum bid.

St Leonards Hill, Lauder (Lauder parish)

Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead

[to be notified] A Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead was found during April 1996 by Mr G Burns while metal detecting on St Leonards Hill near Lauder. Treasure Trove decision pending.

Woodheads Farm, Lauder (Lauder parish)

Early Bronze Age bronze ingot

NT 5320 4555 This object was found during June 1995 by Mr G Burns while metal detecting at Woodheads Farm. A small excavation was undertaken around the findspot, and the circumstances suggest that the object may have been deliberately placed in a shallow scoop or pit. Initially identified as an Early Bronze Age flat axehead, the item is more likely to be a small ingot or possibly a 'blank'. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 53/95) and allocated to NMS.

Galadean (Legerwood parish)

Iron Age coin

NT 56 43 (area) An Iron Age coin was found by a metal detectorist in the area of Galadean, in Lauderdale. It is a contemporary forgery of a Corieltauvian gold stater (from the E Midlands), with gold plating over a copper core. The type is Allen's South Ferriby type O (Van Arsdell type V811), dating to the second half of the 1st century BC. This is valuable evidence of contact along the eastern seaboard at the time, and one of very few authentic finds of Celtic coins from Scotland. Further detecting at the findspot produced no more finds; precise details of the site are available from NMS on request. The coin was declared Treasure Trove (TT 39/95) and allocated to NMS.

Ingraston (Linton parish)

Neolithic polished stone axehead

NT 114 485 A small polished stone axehead was found at Ingraston sand quarry during fieldwalking by R Knox (see DES 1993, 10 for previous finds from the area). It was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 70/95) and allocated to Tweeddale Museum Service.



Fig 27 Iron Age stater, found near Galadean, Lauderdale. © NMS.

Harehope (Lyne parish)

R D Knox

Burnt mound

NT 190 440 Approximately 1km SW of Harehope a conspicuous double burnt mound, c 14 x 14m and 1.2m high.

Maxton (Maxton parish)

NMS

Various finds

NT 6113 3030 A small copper-alloy zoomorphic strap- or tag-end was found by a metal detectorist near Maxton. It is Anglo-Saxon, of 9th-century date. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 13/96) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums Service.

NT 6144 2995 A Romano-British enamelled headstud brooch, of late 1st to 2nd-century AD date, was found by a metal detectorist near Maxton. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 15/96) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums Service.

NT 6143 3042 A Romano-British brooch fragment was found by a metal detectorist near Maxton. It is an unusual type, hard to parallel in its fragmentary condition, but the head and spring bear similarities to Polden Hill type brooches of 1st-century AD date. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 14/96) and allocated to NMS in the absence of a local museum bid.

NT 6094 3015 A copper-alloy zoomorphic fitting of the type known as a swivel ring (cf PSAS 105, 189–191) was found by a metal detectorist near Maxton. Such items date to the 5th–7th century AD. It was declared Treasure Trove (TT 40/96) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums Service.

[NGR to be notified] A miniature Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found during 1996 by a metal detectorist at Maxton. Treasure Trove case pending.

Melrose Abbey (Melrose parish)

G Ewart, A Dunn

Excavation


NT 5486 3417 A large-scale area excavation was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology during August and September 1996 to define the area and extent of the chapter house, to the N of the N transept and sacristy. Previous excavation in the 1920s had uncovered elements of masonry foundations belonging to the E range, in which the chapter house was located, and a geophysical survey had revealed possible wall lines beneath the

presently grassed area. The excavation revealed a sequence of three successive chapter houses, from the initial 12th-century example, through a 13th-century rebuilding and culminating in the 14th-century building. The latter two saw the extension of the chapter house eastwards, whereas the initial chapter house probably sat within the E range, and extended no further E than the E edge of the N transept of the 12th-century church.

Rebuilding work within the church nave in 1610 may have seen the total clearance of the chapter house remains, since very little masonry evidence was recorded. This is also due, in part, to the lack of deep foundations – the chapter house was founded on a level platform of redeposited river clay, on shallow founds. Further, the presence of a series of modern land drains had disturbed and truncated the monastic remains considerably. Due to the extreme lack of masonry evidence, the successive plans of the chapter house were defined by the remains of floor deposits and masonry pillar bases, alongside eaves-drip drains to the exterior of the later two buildings. Evidence for an elaborate tiled floor was recovered, and it would appear that the latter two chapter houses were both furnished with such a floor. Tentative evidence for the form and dimensions of the decorated tiled floor relating to the third and final chapter house was also revealed.

In addition, a number of graves were uncovered, relating to all three of the chapter houses. The sequence of burials and floor levels was extremely difficult to perceive, not least due to the fact that later graves had been interred over the robbed-out remains of earlier inhumations. The *Chronica de Mailros* reveals that a number of burials were relocated from the W to the E end of the chapter house in 1240. Most of the graves had been disturbed, either by the 1921 excavation or previously, and the human remains were poorly preserved. No skeletal material was removed.

Of much public interest (but of less archaeological significance) was the find of a lead cylinder, containing a medieval, cone-shaped lead casket. Originally uncovered in 1921, this was thought to be the casket containing the heart of King Robert I, whose dying wish was that his heart be taken on Crusade, and thence returned to Scotland, to be buried at Melrose. It is likely that the heart was moved from a more suitable location (at the high altar) to the chapter house during the substantial rebuilding works of the 14th century.

Sponsor: HS .


Melrose Abbey, Cloisters Road (Melrose parish)

G Ewart,

Monastic features

D Murray

NT 5486 3417 A watching brief was undertaken by Kirkdale Archaeology at Melrose Abbey during the laying of electricity cables in November 1995. Extensive archaeological material was uncovered in the small area affected, possibly including the great abbey drain, and a post-monastic building. All features were sealed by a series of road deposits, the earliest relating to access to the brewery.

Sponsor: HS .

Newstead (Melrose parish)

S Clarke, A Tebbs, A Wise

Roman amphitheatre

NT 571 346 The 1st or 2nd-century amphitheatre at the NE corner of the Roman fort was constructed by the excavation of a hollow for the arena and deposition of the excavated material to form banked 'seating'. The banks are now somewhat eroded and the hollow partially filled, but geophysics, contour survey and limited excavation have been able to determine the structure's approximate shape and size. The arena was elliptical, 37 x 23m, its long axis roughly 40° W of N. Two opposed entrances probably originally pierced the surrounding bank on the long

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axis. One of these survives as a low point in the standing earthwork, the other has been obliterated by the modern road which clips the site. The seating bank was found to consist of a simple dump of earth and cobbles 7m wide, probably retained on its inner edge by a wooden revetment wall. No trace of tiered seating or terraces were discovered, in large part due to plough damage. The structure was never very elaborate, however, perhaps accommodating 1000–1500 spectators. Finds recovered include nails, hobnails, abraded orange coarse pottery, animal bone, belt fitting and (unidentified) Roman bronze coin.
Sponsors: Bradford University, Trimontium Trust.

Newstead Roman fort (Melrose parish)

Roman fort annexe and open settlement

NT 569 346 Geophysics and limited excavation N of Newstead fort, on steeply sloping ground between the modern road and River Tweed, discovered evidence for a defended annexe, probably of 1st-century date, and 2nd-century occupation spreading over and beyond the defences. The 1st-century defences consisted of a 5m wide, 1.2m deep ditch and earth rampart (of unknown width) fronted by a timber retaining wall/palisade fence. This defined the E extent of a roughly 2ha area, protected to the N and W by a steep scarp above the river. Most of the deep pits and wells excavated on this side of the fort by James Curle in the early 20th century, from the date of their contents, must relate to this enclosure. However, most of the other features and finds recovered during the 1996 excavation relate to the 2nd-century occupation. This appears to have been an open settlement, extending as a linear development for about 100m N of the 2nd-century entrance. The most important structural evidence consisted of a series of post-holes and an eaves-drip gully occupying a level terrace, cut into the hillslope. Finds from the associated occupation deposit include considerable quantities of pottery, bone, window and vessel glass, coal, iron tools, bronze fragments and a silver coin. There was also geophysical and excavation evidence for a number of ditches. However, whether they defined properties or the boundaries of paddocks for animals is uncertain.

Sponsors: Bradford University, Trimontium Trust.

Oakendean House (Melrose parish)

A L Wise

Ditched enclosure

NT 563 338 In December 1995, geophysical survey was carried out in the NE corner of Oakendean House. This site is known from aerial photography to consist of a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure abutting a circular enclosure (NMRS NT 53 SE 83). Just W of these enclosures is an earthwork thought to be connected with the Roman fort at Newstead. The survey area covered part of the rectilinear enclosure and the W earthwork. No results were obtained with the magnetometer, but resistivity plots suggest the rectilinear enclosure may be triple-ditched.

Sponsors: Sigma Xi – Scientific Research Society, Bradford University Archaeological Sciences Department.

Priorwood Garden, Melrose (Melrose parish)

S Wallace

19th/20th-century garden feature

NT 548 340 As part of the redesign of the walled garden, a small 'bump' was investigated in order to record its nature and determine its origin. The feature was found largely to be made up of dumps of topsoil, with an ashy layer near the top. Numerous finds were recovered, mostly dating to the 20th century. The feature is interpreted as being a soil and spoil dump of no special significance. Having been recorded in plan and section, the feature is now to be removed.

Sponsor: NTS.

Red Rig, Broomhill Farm (Melrose parish)

W Lonie

Early road terrace

NT 573 336 Viewed from Eildon Hill North, light snow cover in late December 1995 revealed a broad linear mound and uphill hollow some 10m in overall width running NE–SW for 250m on the S slope of the Red Rig above the Bogle Burn. The feature crosses a single field diagonally and could not be traced in adjacent fields. Despite the abrupt termini the feature is interpreted as an early road terrace that may indicate the line of Roman Dere Street from the Bogle Burn to the River Tweed.

Trimontium, Newstead (Melrose parish)

Pilum point

NT 5707 3427 A pointed fragment of iron found on the farm road along the S side of the Roman fort of Trimontium is identified as the point of an iron fore-shaft *pilum*. The nature and location of the find lends support to the conclusion that the 1st-century occupation of the site ended with hostile action. The find is currently held in the Trimontium Museum, Melrose.

Chapelhill Farm (Peebles parish)

NMS

Early Historic stylus

NT 246 421 A copper-alloy stylus was found by a metal detectorist on the farm of Chapelhill, near Peebles. It has its best parallels in Anglo-Saxon material from monastic sites, and is a further indicator of the Anglian presence in S Scotland. It has been claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 68/95).

Tamshiel Rig (Southdean parish)

M Cressey (CFA)

Fort, settlement, field system

NT 642 062 An assessment of the impact of previous forestry practice and trial excavations were undertaken at the fort, settlement and field system of Tamshiel Rig over two weeks in February 1996. The site comprises three principal components:

- 1 A nearly circular multivallate fort with a mean overall diameter of c 85m.
- 2 A smaller settlement which has been superimposed on the fort.
- 3 An extensive field system possibly contemporary with the settlement.

The field systems are enclosed by a sub-circular arrangement of field banks. The settlement includes the remains of four round structures originally interpreted as hut circles. At an unknown date a substantial amount of stone has been robbed from the fort and settlement to build a sheepfold.

The site was completely afforested in the 1950s and approximately two-thirds of the plantation was clear-felled in 1994. In order to define and characterise the extent of root impact on the prehistoric remains at Tamshiel Rig, routine excavation, soil analyses and a tree stump distribution survey were undertaken. A total of five trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 and 2 contained two small circular huts located immediately S of the inner enclosure. The hut circle in Trench 1 was within a forest ride or unplanted strip within the former forest. The hut circle in Trench 2 had been planted over and was expected to be affected by root activity. This enabled a comparative assessment of the impact of root damage to be made.

The results demonstrate that the hut circle within the forest ride (Trench 1) has been affected by root activity. A mature tree on the W edge has substantial buttress roots, one of which has penetrated the building fabric. Several stones have been displaced and one large stone measuring 0.41 x 0.12m has been rotated through 180°. Smaller roots form a dense mat which have penetrated the floor of the dwelling. The hut circle in

Distribution of Sitka Spruce stumps over Tamshiel Rig

Stump size classes

- 1 . 0.10-0.20m
- 2 • 0.20-0.35m
- 3 ● 0.35->0.50m

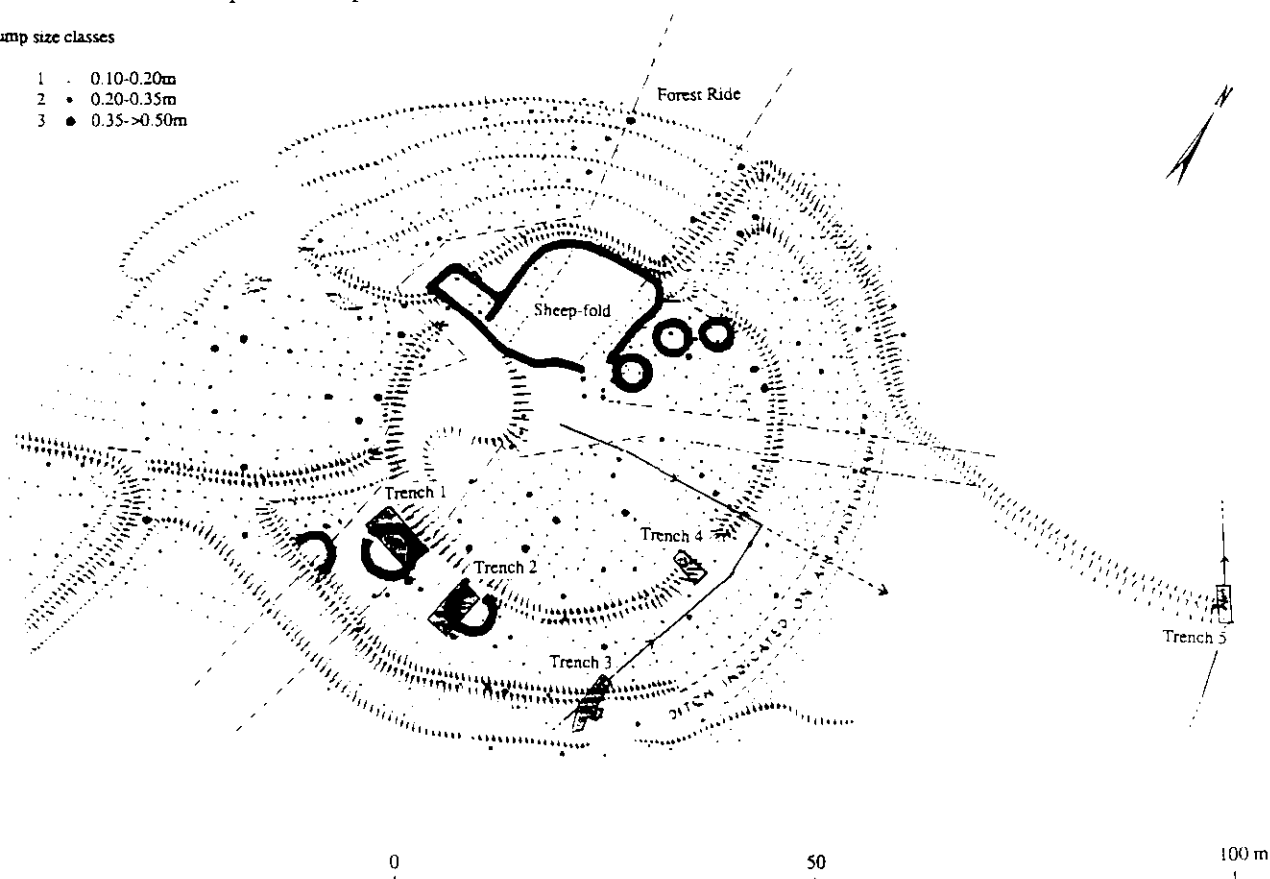



Fig 28 Tamshiel Rig: plan of fort showing trench positions and distribution of tree stumps.

Trench 2 was upstanding to a height of about 0.3m. Three Sitka Spruces had been planted within the interior of the hut circle with three substantially larger trees (0.5m diameter) immediately on the outside of the wall. Roots from the trees within the structure have penetrated the floor to a depth of about 0.3m. Unlike Trench 1, the larger trees immediately outside the structure have not displaced any of the upstanding fabric. However the buttress roots do traverse along the wall and their smaller adventitious roots penetrate the cavities in the wall fabric.

Trench 3 was placed within a drainage ditch SE of the inner enclosure. The W facing section was devoid of trees and provided a useful control. This contrasted with the opposing E section. This section had been planted with two trees (0.3m diameter). Within both sections a concretious iron pan had formed below a well-humified compact dark grey loam. The results show that the roots did not penetrate beyond the base of the dark grey loam. The iron pan layer was not affected. Trench 4 was placed to examine a bank of rubble-dump construction. Root activity was minimal but the spread of rubble suggests that ploughing has had a significant effect on this archaeological feature. Trench 5 incorporated a Forestry Commission drainage ditch that showed that root activity has been effective in merging two distinct soil types leading to the smearing effect between the two soil horizons.

The limited excavations in Trench 1 and 2 demonstrate that root activity has had an effect on some of the archaeological remains. The extent of this damage is clearly dependent on the proximity of trees in relation to archaeological features along with root type and drainage conditions.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Forestry Commission.

Tamshiel Rig (Southdean parish)

NMS

Rotary quern fragment

NT 643 062 A fragment of the upper stone of a beehive-shaped rotary quern was found during tree-felling operations in 1994 at Tamshiel Rig (see RCAHMS *Roxburghshire*, no 943). The quern had been built into a sheepfold (*ibid* vol ii fig 565) where two others were found by the Commission (*ibid*, 426). The item has been deposited with NMS pending a decision on allocation.

Sprouston (Sprouston parish)

Samian ware

NT 755 353 Two sherds of Roman samian ware were found during fieldwalking by Walter Elliot. They are provisionally identified as fragments of a Central Gaulish Dragendorff 37 decorated bowl and a South Gaulish shallow bowl (probably Dr 18/31). They were not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 1996/19) and were donated to NMS.


SHETLAND ISLANDS

Burnt Mound Survey

G Wilson, H Moore (EASE)

A programme of survey and excavation examined over 20 previously recorded sites thought to be burnt mounds. All were situated near to the coast and many were found to be affected by coastal erosion. Sites chosen for investigation covered a wide geographical area which included Shetland Mainland, Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Bressay, East Burra and West Burra Isles. In some cases, sites previously classified as burnt mounds were found not to be so, in other cases the sites had disappeared. Exposed sections

SHETLAND ISLANDS

were recorded, where available, but excavation was limited to one site, Tangwick burnt mound, Eshaness (see separate entry). Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

Shetland, Various locations

T Watt, I Tait

Various sites and finds have been reported by Shetland Museum:

Nesti Voe, Noss (Bressay parish)

HU 533 409 Sandstone whetstone; incised groove. Found at E end of Nesti Voe.

Noss (Bressay parish)

HU 530 409 Rectangular grey sandstone slab with broad, deeply incised cross. From Early Christian church at Noss, where an altar corner post was found in 1994 (NMRS NU 54 SW 9).

Rules Ness (Bressay parish)

HU 256 425 House, S of Rules Ness and E of Cuppa. Hammerstones and whetstones found in 1996.

Grunna Taing, Burraness (Delting parish)

HU 446 758 Part of sandstone plough share turned up by peat-cutting machine; possible house site nearby.

Houll, Roe Sound (Delting parish)

HU 337 663 Sherds of Neolithic pottery. A65–1995.

Neshion, Toft (Delting parish)

HU 436 764 Clay potsherd; small steatite grits, buff exterior, grey interior. Found at previously unnotified site, S of Neshion, E of Toft. Also part of trough quern in clearance cairn at this site.

Susetter (Delting parish)

HU 409 653 Hammerstone, dug up in yard at Susetter.

Doo Geo, Garths Ness (Dunrossness parish)

HU 360 120 Three structures on promontory N of Doo Geo.

Grutness Voe (Dunrossness parish)

HU 40 10 (vicinity) During drain laying in WW2, a boat was discovered. It was c 50ft long, c 18ft of beam, and was carved built. Planking was fixed to the ribs by wooden pegs. The workmen went through the side or deck of the boat while digging, but it was reburied. It was somewhere at the head of Grutness Voe, 50–60m back from the beach.

Longhill (Dunrossness parish)

HU 378 243 Thick-walled, oval sandstone bowl. Dug up at Longhill in the late 1980s.

Butsa (Fetlar parish)

HU 661 882 Semi-circle of deeply buried dyke cutting across the promontory of Butsa.

Colbinstoff (Fetlar parish)

HU 613 938 Broken half of trough quern found at Colbinstoff, c 1ft 2in (36cm) wide.

The Crooans (Fetlar parish)

HU 656 889 Line of enclosure dyke, in curving form, under more recent dyke. Large stone tumble overlying mound underneath recent dyke nearby. Many sites notified in this area.

Litlaland (Fetlar parish)

HU 652 891 Extensive system of largely buried dykes. Some massive stones protruding. Several circular and part-round mounds in structure of the dyke.

Houss, Burra (Lerwick parish)

HU 376 312 Rough stone tool found in a dyke. ARC 1995.353. Also, a corner stone from Early Christian composite stone shrine. This was found by the donor built into a wall. Found some years ago. ARC 8884.

Lerwick (Lerwick parish)

HU 447 403 Two large (double-ended) sandstone plough shares. Found side by side, within half a metre of each other. ARC 1995.90.

Papil, Burra (Lerwick parish)

HU 368 315 Altar corner post – rectangular sandstone block, two mortises. Dug up whilst gravedigging in 1996. Several other similar posts have previously been found here.

Loch of Sandwick, Whalsay (Nesting parish)

HU 537 619 Prehistoric field walls protruding from peat moor, in part exposed by peat cutting. There is an oval enclosure with a wall off one end. Several Neolithic sites have previously been notified in the Sandwick/Symbister Ness area.

Sandwick, Whalsay (Nesting parish)

HU 542 617 Large bronze pin with round head; 13th–17th century. Broken in two. ARC 1995.135.

Vae Voe, Whalsay (Nesting parish)

HU 576 663 Dyke exposed by peat cutting in 1980s, 5ft (1.65m) below ground surface. Halfway between Vae Voe and West Loch of Skaw.

HU 574 666 House; larger stones visible, in peaty ground. Two querns found in yard wall below site.

HU 575 667 Broken trough quern about 20ft (6m) above sea cliffs, W side of Vae Voe, E side of Challister Ness.

Eastwick, Ollaberry (Northmavine parish)

HU 361 798 Three sherds of pottery; steatite ware. Found near where felsite axe previously found.

Hill of Orbister (Northmavine parish)

HU 323 770 Possible house or cairn on E side of Hill of Orbister, between there and the Burn of Sandy Lochs.

Uyea (Northmavine parish)

HU 326 918 Possible Norse/medieval house, in midst of settlement of Uyea. Building is the only one aligned downslope; attached outbuilding to E. Main building is rectangular, 14 x 4.2m internally; walls slightly curved.

'Gunnie's Grave', Loch of Varra (Sandsting parish)

HU 323 572 Hemispherical steatite pot, virtually intact. Found at Gunnie's Grave, a Neolithic cairn (NMRS HU 35 NW 6).

Shuna Little (Sandsting parish)

HU 311 547 Circular house site, with circular enclosure appended. At E end of Shuna Little, on N side of stream. Large trough quern on site.

Burwick (Tingwall parish)

HU 396 407 S of Loch of Burwick, W of Hill of Houlland. Several rectangular recent structures on top of very large ancient house. House has apron, S facing, and attached enclosure to N.

HU 392 409 Two sites NE of the Ness of Burwick. E site is large and well defined, with many stones visible; it is under a later structure. The W site is a possible antiquity.

Kirkasetter, Loch of Tingwall (Tingwall parish)

HU 415 427 Circular house, with rampart at S face and two parallel walls at N, which converge. The latter two walls have been truncated by cultivation. Pottery found in 1994, cf RCAHMS *Shetland* no 1526.

Kurkigarth (Tingwall parish)

HU 410 523 Potsherd; fine mica dust in the fabric. From the mound at Kurkigarth, near Strom.

Kurkigarth, Cuckron (Tingwall parish)

HU 410 521 Rough stone tool dug up from house. ARC 1995.324.

Loch of Garth (Tingwall parish)

HU 401 421 At SW end of the Loch of Garth there is a massive oval enclosure in very deep heather. On a raised area within the N end is a mound – possible house site.

Scalloway Castle (Tingwall parish)

HU 404 392 Limestone whetstone, grooved by use. Found in 1980s in immediate vicinity of Scalloway Castle.

Setter, Stromfirth (Tingwall parish)

HU 409 511, HU 410 509 Two sandstone shares from

prehistoric ard ploughs. The first was dug up at Setter; the second was broken and came from the burn flowing out of Tirsá Water, near Setter.

Burga Sand (Unst parish)

HP 572 041 Polished serpentine pendant. Found in eroding bank at W end of Burga Sand. ARC 1995.133.

Kirkhoull, Baltasound (Unst parish)

HP 619 087 Site of medieval church at head of Balta Sound, near farm of Kirkhoull. Visible outline only, with a few stones exposed.

Sand of Inner Skaw (Unst parish)

HP 663 158 Saddle quern: of rectangular beach-smoothed stone found at the head of the beach at the Sand of Inner Skaw. ARC 1995.116.

Sandwick (Unst parish)

HP 618 022 Iron Age pottery from S end of beach at Sandwick. A56-1995.

Scarpa, Collaster (Unst parish)

HP 581 074 Large house site, several large stones remaining, including a prominent upright with parallel sides. To the S is an associated midden, from where around two dozen potsherds were found in 1995. Iron Age pottery; A61-1995; A62-1995.

Uyeasound, Unst (Unst parish)

HP 588 007 Large bowl of igneous rock of the Bronze Age. Found while excavating foundations for house site in 1970s. ARC 1995.321.

Biggings, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 963 370 ?House site. About 50ft N of the old church there is a mound at the side of the track. Pottery found in 1970s.

Hametoun Wilse, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 967 378 On flat part of hillside, a large house site, possibly a double house. Potsherds found in 1990s. Recent cabbage enclosure built on top.

Harrier, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 958 404 An ancient dyke can be traced running N-S from North Harrier to the S of South Harrier.

North Harrier, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 957 404 House, obscured by cultivation soil, but evidence of curved wall visible. Pottery found in 1996.

South Ness, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 965 364 Two ancient dykes divide off the South Ness. Both run across the full width of the promontory and are parallel. Only turf visible.

Yoging, Foula (Walls & Sandness parish)

HT 965 366 A house site at Hellabrick's Wick, N of the South Ness. Pottery found around 1970s.

Island of Bigga (Yell parish)

HU 443 798 Hammerstone of a rough beach stone. Found built into a cairn. ARC 1995.309.

HU 446 787 On W side of the island, at S end, are two cairns a few yards apart. The northernmost one has a rectangular chamber 5.5 x 3ft (1.8 x 0.9m) inside. The other cairn is more scattered, but several large stones remain. There is some apparently prehistoric walling below the cairns.

HU 448 784 At S end of the island, at the upper part of the infield area near the hill dyke, is a substantial house, consisting of three distinct, roughly circular divisions. It is in former arable land, and has been filled with field clearance stones.

HU 443 792 On W side of the island, near the edge of a sea cliff is a large circular house, internal diameter 25ft (7.5m). Wall thickness at the doorway (on seaward side) is 8ft (2.5m), it otherwise seems thinner. It lies within an extensive enclosing dyke, roughly semi-circular, the ends terminating at the cliffs.

Burn of Roo, West Sandwick (Yell parish)

HU 450 859 Near the mouth of the Burn of Roo, on the S

side is an oval house, 30ft (9.1m) wide overall. Dimension other way more indeterminate; having been disturbed. A few hundred yards to the N is a larger house, but more indistinguishable. Much peat moor covers the site.

Buster (Yell parish)

HU 464 918 Massive trough quern built over a drain at Buster. Broken; surviving length 61cm, width 76cm (original).

Everhoull (Yell parish)

HU 452 839 Chambered cairn down hill from Everhoull and Vigga, between the two houses. The entrance faces the sea, downslope to the W. Large stones marking the position of the outer wall and facade are visible, as are stones of the passage, chamber indistinct.

Holm of Copister (Yell parish)

HU 468 782 Three circular stone settings close to the shore on W side of the holm. Smaller than houses, and not like cairns, but apparently prehistoric. A trough quern was found about 30ft (9m) E of the sheepfold on the NW corner of the holm.

Nettlehaa, Copister (Yell parish)

HU 481 787 Medieval crucifix grave marker was ploughed up to the N of Nettlehaa in the 1980s; 55 x 37cm. The medieval church was situated at Copister; the house named Nettlehaa was built in 1821 to the SE of the burial yard. No visible evidence of church or yard now exists.

Newfield, Otterswick (Yell parish)

HU 522 856 Medieval church site at S side of South Burn of Otterswick, downslope from farm of Newfield. The church itself is unrecognisable, but the site's existence is known locally. The stones have been rebuilt as a yard at some time, c 30 x 40ft. Also a raised area at S side of the yard, perhaps associated with the church. Local name for the site was the Kirk Skjo.

Norrabister, Bigga (Yell parish)

HU 443 797 At N end of the island, at Easter Hevda Wick, is a rectangular house, narrower at gables, built end-on to slope; internally 29 x 13ft. No separate outbuildings. Site is well preserved. Evidence of earlier structure at NE end of house. Surrounding hill dyke encircles settlement, terminating at two shore ends. Name of house was Norrabister.

Poita, Grimister (Yell parish)

HU 467 935 In the same area as the recorded medieval church site, an earlier pre-Norse domestic site is presumed to have existed. This is evidenced by three large trough querns on the shore below the site. All are broken; surviving dimensions: 75 x 58cm; 76 x 62cm; 62 x 46cm.

Stuis of Graveland (Yell parish)

HU 463 972 S of Easter Tammy's hole is a circular structure, c 5m across, no trace of an entrance, but stones protruding clearly from the ground. Crescentic wall on W side, enclosing the house, and leading to the sea at both sides.

Titlatun, Buster (Yell parish)

HU 466 913 House and enclosure at Easter Burn of Buster, near where the stream joins the Burn of Kirkhouse. Site is c 8ft (2.5m) from the stream. House is roughly oval, 30 x 18ft, and is almost fully enclosed by a crescentic earth wall, c 42ft away from house. About 50ft to the E a line of sub-peat dyke is visible, it may be part of the house enclosure wall. The name of this site was Titlatun.

Uista (Yell parish)

HU 464 803 Crucifix medieval grave marker. Dug up in 1970, W of site of medieval church; 380 x 250 x 50mm (lower part broken).

HU 464 804 Presumed pre-Norse house site, at same location as the medieval church site. House may also extend to E side of road. No trace of house discernible, but in 1990s burnt stones and ash were dug up, and a hammerstone was found in 1996.

SHETLAND ISLANDS

'Gaila', Fair Isle (Dunrossness parish)
?Norse settlement

J R Hunter

HZ 2031 7002 Trial excavation was undertaken at the site of 'Gaila', recorded as being the main town on Fair Isle in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the likely location of primary Norse settlement on the island. Previous survey had identified the outline of the buildings, keyhole trenching being used to identify walling methods and building sequences.


Sponsors: Birmingham University, NTS.

The Landberg, Fair Isle (Dunrossness parish)
Iron Age promontory fort, medieval building

HZ 2230 7225 (NMRS HZ 27 SW 6) During July 1996 excavations were carried out by J R Hunter and the Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit in view of significant threats posed by coastal erosion as well as by rabbit and puffin burrows. Previous survey had identified that the main surviving deposits occurred at the N (landward) end of the promontory where it was possible to determine the outline of a small rectangular structure. Work was concentrated in this area as part of an exploratory trench which bisected the whole length of the promontory and its associated landward defences.

Excavation showed that the topography of the N end of the promontory was largely artificial and had been constructed using substantial stones secured by lines of revetment. The seaward perimeter of the promontory may also have been fortified, trial trenching identifying a chamber or passage cut into the bedrock. Curved walling lines consisting of large beach boulders were recorded at the N end below the rectangular structure, these will be investigated further in 1997 together with a series of boundary features and enclosures which lie on the approach to the promontory.

The rectangular structure was identified as measuring c 9 x 5.5m in its final state, although the walling indicated several stages of rebuilding and change. The E end was more elaborately formed and paved, and suggested an earlier ecclesiastical use. The horizons were extremely disturbed by burrowing but produced both coarse wares and post-medieval material.

Sponsors: HS , Birmingham University, NTS.

Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project
(Dunrossness parish)
Broch, multi-period settlement mound

V E Turner,

S J Dockrill, J M Bond

HU 389 106 Excavations at Scatness commenced in 1995, following geophysical and topographic survey (*DES* 1995, 104-5). A central aspect of the project is the archaeological investigation of both the prehistoric and post-medieval economies of the area, with the documentary and archaeological evidence in the historic period being used to throw light on the purely archaeological data of earlier periods.

Excavation continued in the three main areas (B, C, D) opened in 1995. In addition, two other small areas were excavated (F, G) to locate the 19th-century croftthouse associated with the corn drier and kailyard, and to investigate the buried soil on the periphery of the mound. Other test pits for soil samples were excavated at intervals in the fields surrounding the site.

The crofting-period barn with the remains of the flue in area C proved to be built upon an area of fish-rich midden which also contained quantities of 17th-century pottery. The few coins found last year date to this period, as do the coins from this season. The midden sealed rubble and earlier much-robbed areas of paving and wall, which in turn sealed midden tips, surrounding the broch wall.

In Area B, remaining evidence of 19th-century activity was

removed, including empty sand-filled pits interpreted as potato storage pits. These pits had cut into the ash midden surrounding the broch, and in several places had actually cut into, or exposed, prehistoric walling and other features.

The ash midden layers surrounding the broch appear to have accumulated after the primary use of the tower, and the first stone-robbing activity. Into this midden was dug a Late Iron Age multi-cellular building with single-skinned walls and a blocked doorway into the northernmost cell, indicating at least two phases of use. Finds from the abandonment phase of this building include a steatite line sinker (similar to a piece from Viking-period Jarlshof, and an example from Rogaland, Norway), a pumice fishing float, spindle whorls and many potsherds, including substantial parts of at least three pots. Part of a large, shallow rectangular steatite vessel was found behind the single-skinned wall.

In the S part of area B, further investigation of the post-broch deposits has revealed a wheelhouse with six radials bonded into the wall and evidence for several phases of flooring; a fragment of rotary quern formed part of the latest level of paving. A length of double-faced walling leading away from the wheelhouse and splaying out towards the broch wall suggests that this building may have been part of a larger construction.

The broch wall, some 3m in thickness, is now visible in both areas B and C, giving an estimated diameter of 18m to the broch at this point, though the batter on the wall suggests that its basal diameter will be greater. No features are yet visible in the wall thickness, though the rubble-filled interior of the broch is revealing traces of walling. Excavation next season should reveal the nature of these features. The exterior of the broch is still surrounded by layers of midden and tumble/robbing from the

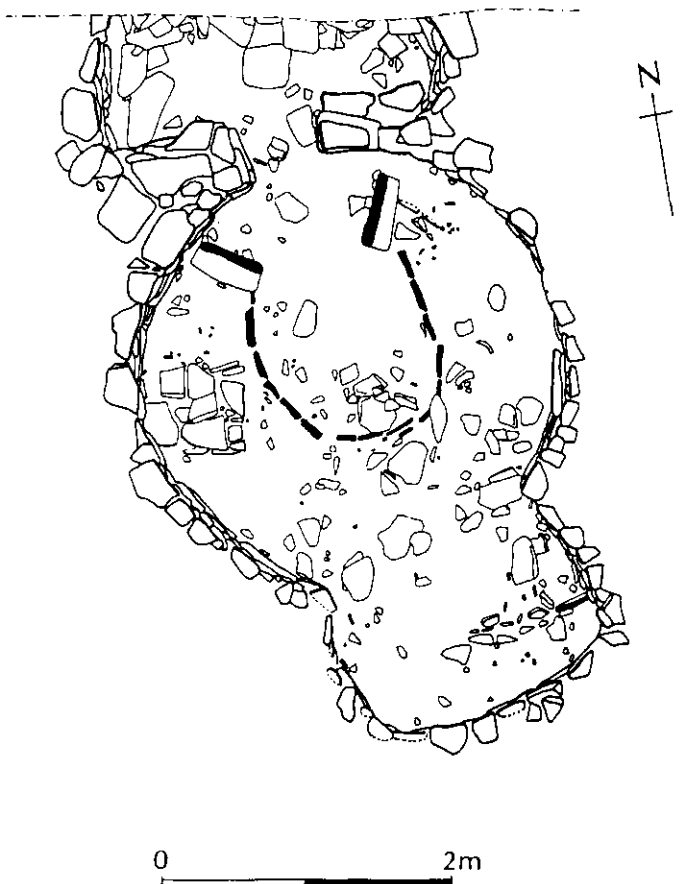


Fig 29 Old Scatness: plan of the post-broch, Late Iron Age, single-skinned multi-cellular building.

broch wall, which is at present revealed to a height of c 1m; further excavation of the exterior features will also take place next season, and walling downslope to the W of the broch, associated with the midden layers, will be investigated more fully.

In area D, the buried soils which were recognised last season, overlying a series of ard marks in pure sand, were more fully investigated. The later of two man-made soils has now been traced around the SW quadrant of the broch, indicating an infield area of some 2ha associated with this quadrant of the prehistoric settlement.

HU 3 0, HU 3 1, HU 4 0, HU 4 1 Field survey was completed at Sumburgh Head, and on the Scat Ness peninsula, excluding the arable fields. 96ha were systematically fieldwalked and surveyed topographically. Large numbers of wartime remains were recorded as the survey progressed closer to Sumburgh Airport, however the fragmentary remains of earlier field systems could be identified between them.

Geophysical survey was carried out over the putative stalled cairn and adjacent field system. A small excavation trench was opened over the stalled cairn, examining the area between two of the stalls. A wall was discovered to have been built through the centre of the structure and the pottery was of a type not previously observed in Shetland. The results were inconclusive as a means of characterising the site, and further excavation is proposed. The project will continue in 1997.

Sponsors: British Academy, European Regional Development Fund (Highlands & Islands Partnership Programme), Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Islands Council, Bradford University, DITT, Farquhar & Jamieson, Commercial Services.

Fort Charlotte (Lerwick parish) G Ewart, P Sharman
Excavation

HU 476 415 Kirkdale Archaeology was contracted by Historic Scotland to expand two of their trenches in the NE corner of the battery from the 1994 season of excavation. The brief was to:

(a) extend trench 14 to the E by up to 2m to expose the footings of the masonry surrounding embrasure 1 and obtain a section through the remnants of the turf revetment and possible firing step to the E of the embrasure.

(b) extend trench 13 to the N by 1m to obtain a section through the remnants of the turf revetment and ?firing step to the N of embrasure 2 and to allow the ground level to be lowered in that area to a level consistent with the timber gun platform.

The excavations revealed that this NE corner of Fort Charlotte had been hugely disturbed by late Victorian and 20th-century activity. The remnants of the earlier turf revetments, although badly damaged by the use of this area, lay below the levels of the surfaces of the gun platforms and those required for the installation of new platforms, therefore remaining securely undisturbed by the current work on the battery. The revelation of the full extent of the embrasure in plan showed the possibility of slight variations in construction, a fact which was also reflected in the shapes and sizes of the gun platforms, with one example having sides more parallel than the usual wedge shape. It may be that the peculiarities in shape of this N facing platform and embrasure reflect some sort of structural necessity required in order to fit into this corner behind the magazine enclosure.

Sponsor: HS

Tangwick, Eshaness (Northmavine parish) G Wilson,
Burnt mound H Moore (EASE)

HU 2335 7751 As part of a programme of survey and excavation of burnt mounds in Shetland, Tangwick burnt mound

(NMRS HU 27 NW 8) was excavated. Here a complex structure was found in association with burnt mound deposits. While the mound of burnt stone had been much denuded by erosion, the structure was remarkably well-preserved below the level of the beach. It consisted of a series of cellular chambers surrounding a substantial stone-lined tank. A larger chamber formed of large heat-damaged orthostats was interpreted as the hearth area, although it is more reminiscent of a kiln than a simple hearth, being enclosed on three sides and probably originally covered by a corbelled roof. A paved chute led from the hearth to the tank, which lay at a lower level. The structure was partially revetted into an earlier mound of burnt stone, and activity centred on the structure continued to generate stone debris which built up against, and eventually over the structure itself. A large quantity of pottery, some with unusual decoration, was recovered from the burnt mound deposits. At the completion of excavation, a cooking experiment was carried out on site.

Sponsors: HS, Shetland Amenity Trust.

Girsie Loch (Tingwall parish) H Exton
?Prehistoric site

HU 422 519 A sub-oval, rough, plutonic stone structure, 7 x 3m, is situated on the SE shore of Girsie Loch at a height of about 70m OD. Walls of average thickness 1m survive to an average height of 60cm, up to four courses in places. The existence of two internal chambers joined by a short passage is suggested, together with possible horn work to the W end of the site, close to the water's edge, extending 4m to the N and 3m to the S. No possible entrance was noted.

Longa Water, North (Tingwall parish)

?Domestic site

HU 419 478 A sub-circular, rough, plutonic stone structure, 5m in diameter, is situated 85m from the N end of the E shore of Longa Water, height 70m OD. The walls are about 1m thick and survive to an average height of 60cm, three or four courses in places. There is a suggestion of an entrance to the NNW.

Longa Water, West (Tingwall parish)

?Domestic site

HU 417 474 A sub-oval, rough, plutonic stone structure, 11 x 8m, with possibly two or three internal chambers, surviving up to a height of 0.6m on average, with up to two or three courses. This site is c 20m S of a stream flowing into Longa Water from the W, and at a height of 70m OD.

Belmont (Unst parish) A-C Larsen
Norse farmstead and cup-marked rocks

HP 5683 0070 During July and August investigations on a Norse farmstead (NMRS HP 50 SE 29) were initiated on a slope near Belmont (Wadbister) at the S tip of Unst.

A Norse longhouse c 22 x 5m (internally) was uncovered. The house, which is suspected to be of 9 to 10th-century date, had curved walls of c 1m in thickness and was aligned downslope. A smaller Late Norse house with a length of c 12m was later built on top of the Viking structure. There are traces of other buildings in the vicinity and a stone dyke surrounding the farmyard is still preserved. Approximately 100m S another house structure of presumed pre-Norse date was discovered. A number of cup marks assumed to be Bronze Age were recognised in the surface of a rocky outcrop near the Norse site.

Most finds are of stone, especially steatite and schist. They include a number of sherds of steatite vessels, sinkers, spindle whorls, a hanging lamp and a miniature millstone.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, Copenhagen University.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Brunatwatt K J Edwards, G Whittington, P C Buckland
(Walls & Sandness parish)

Pre-peat field systems and associated features

A large number of archaeological features have been mapped in the basins of Loch of Brunatwatt and Troni Shun.

Loch of Brunatwatt basin

HU 251 512 The hillside to the W of the loch displays field walls, cairns and possible houses, all largely on a rocky outcrop, at around 30m OD. The modern field wall appears to be built on an older foundation which may be prehistoric. The stream-side area contains at least 11 discrete clearance cairns. The field walls to the S of the fence appear to demarcate two areas. Three clearance cairns are found within the southernmost enclosed area. Parts of some walls consist of clearance material, especially where rocky outcrops have been adopted as convenient extensions of the wall alignment.

HU 250 511 Two oval structures, currently co-joined. E structure, entrance to S; W structure, no obvious entrance. The walls are very low and the interiors uneven. The E structure may be a house.

A field wall runs from the modern enclosure to the loch, and another is found running from the loch's SW shore and ends in a roughly circular structure demarcated by low boulders and with external dimensions of 4.3m (NE-SW) by 4m. Small clearance cairns are found in the area.

To the SE of the loch, a field wall runs E before turning N and meeting a small roughly circular structure, delimited by grass banks and some stones. A clearance cairn lies close by.

HU 252 509 Grassed oval area, with possible boulder foundations on the S side, may be a platform for some form of underlying structure. A sheep fank 12m to the NE may be built upon older foundations.

HU 252 511 Isolated oval structure, delimited by stones, located on a rocky peat-covered knoll, now suffering from severe erosion from sheep grazing and rabbit burrowing.

HU 254 512 Structure, delimited by stones.

Troni Shun basin

HU 252 508 Enclosure, c 60m N-S and 35m E-W. The low, continuous stone walls have two small enclosed compartments on the inside E wall. Several clearance cairns associated.

HU 252 507 Possible denuded burial cairn, demarcated by partially rectangular stone foundations.

HU 251 507 Complex system of features straddling the modern fence. A large westerly enclosure slopes to the S and contains a probable house. Its turf-covered stone walls have an entrance 1.7m wide to the SW. A possible standing stone overlooks the complex and lies within the NW part of the enclosure. Despite its relatively small size (1.05m high), the stone is a prominent feature from many parts of the basin. Several clearance cairns lie within and outside of the enclosure.

A smaller easterly enclosure, with a surface lower than that of its neighbour, has a turf-covered stone-walled structure at its N end. This may be a house, but no entrance was discernible. A stone cairn-like structure consisting of large boulders is located eccentrically in the SE area of the larger banked feature. Field walls to the N of the enclosures merge with bedrock where it lies on similar alignments.

HU 250 508 Two small, roughly circular structures.

HU 252 507 Stone-walled enclosure, partly merging with the rocky sides of the knoll.


HU 253 505 A complex of at least 24 clearance cairns and linear stone walls. A nearby low turf-walled, oval structure with at least some stone core may be a house.

A comprehensive programme of environmental and landscape analysis is underway. Sediment cores have been obtained from Loch of Brunatwatt and Troni Shun and palaeoecological and radiocarbon studies are being undertaken. A fuller report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Leverhulme Trust, Shetland Amenity Trust, Universities of Sheffield and St Andrews.

Walls peninsula (Walls & Sandness parish) G Wilson,
Coastal erosion survey H Moore (EASE)


HU 20 53 The first of two seasons of coastal erosion survey, carried out in summer 1996, examined archaeological remains on or within 50m of the coast of Walls peninsula. A final season will be carried out in early 1997, taking in the entire coastline from Ness of Bixter (HU 342 518) to Brindister (HU 283 575). Preliminary results indicate a number of previously unreported sites including square cairns, heel-shaped cairns, defended promontories, field systems, boundary dykes and prehistoric house sites.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

Bayanne House (Yell parish)

Settlement

HU 519 977 An ongoing programme of excavation on this coastally eroding site revealed the remains of a fragmentary structure and shell midden of probable Iron Age date. Beneath this structure, earlier walls appear to represent part of a substantial cellular building and a byre area. These were not completely uncovered during this season. A geophysical survey and further trial trenching indicated the presence of adjacent structures and agricultural activity. A quantity of stone artefacts and pottery were recovered, along with worked bone and well-preserved midden deposits.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Girvan (Girvan parish)

B Will (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 200 006 (centre) A watching brief was carried out in July 1996 when a gas pipeline was rerouted around the new development at William Grants & Sons distillery. The new route

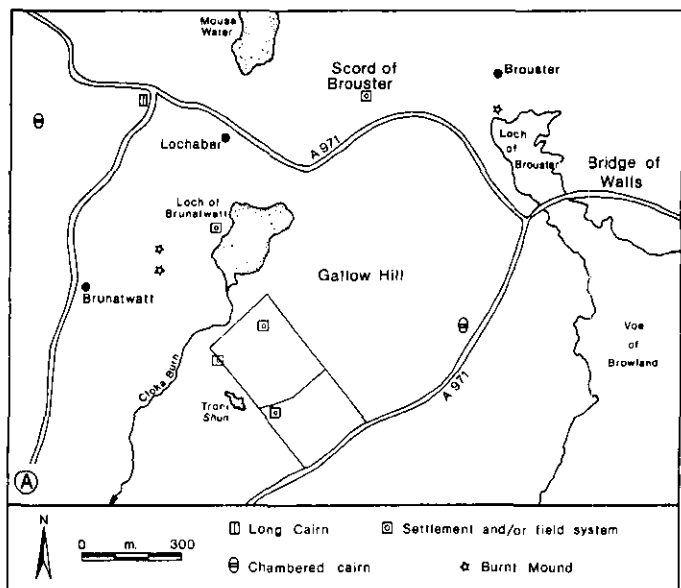


Fig 30 Plan showing area of sites in the Loch of Brunatwatt and Troni Shun basins.

for the pipe went from Ladywell (NS 2040 0075) to Chapeldonan (NS 1955 0045) past the site of the ruined chapel of St Donan. As there have been several recent discoveries of Mesolithic flint scatters in the area, there was concern that prehistoric settlement sites would be discovered along the route of the pipe. No archaeological deposits were uncovered and only two flints were found along the 1.5km route.

Sponsor: Murphy Pipeline Ltd.

Girvan Mains (Girvan parish)

D Abernethy

Watching brief

NX 1875 9938 The proposed construction of a treatment works in the vicinity of archaeologically sensitive areas prompted a watching brief on topsoil stripping and trenching for the insertion of a pipeline in the vicinity of a Roman temporary camp, a scheduled ancient monument (NMRS NX 19 NE 24)

A series of ephemeral remains of limited archaeological interest were recorded. This consisted mostly of burnt patches in the subsoil and nothing that could definitely be associated with the Roman temporary camp was encountered. The only finds discovered were two stone tools of unknown date and origin but which typologically could belong to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water Services.

Girvan Mains (Girvan parish)

Flint scatter

NX 1940 9974, NX 1958 9963 The proposed construction of a treatment works in the vicinity of archaeologically sensitive areas prompted an ongoing investigation. A fieldwalking exercise along the proposed line of a sewerage pipeline was undertaken during February and September 1996.

Nearly 200 fragments of flint were recovered during this exercise and two unrecorded flint scatters were discovered. The assemblage includes rough and prepared cores, blades, points, flakes, scrapers, decortical flakes and debitage, all typical of an earlier prehistoric assemblage. Most of the assemblage originated from small nodules of beach flint which were probably collected locally; this is typical of flint scatters found in the Girvan area.

Sponsors: West of Scotland Water Authority, GUARD.

Girvan Mains Farm (Girvan parish)

K Speller (GUARD)

Roman temporary camp

NX 1870 9930 In October and November 1995, GUARD undertook an archaeological field assessment at Girvan Mains Farm prior to the laying of a new sewage pipe, at the NW corner of a scheduled area protecting one or more Roman temporary camps (NMRS NX 19 NE 24). A trench measuring 75 x 2m was investigated, parallel to the sea wall. No evidence for any significant archaeological remains within the area examined was forthcoming.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Water Services.

St Donan's Chapel (Girvan parish)

D Abernethy

Watching brief

NS 1955 0050 to NS 1957 0064 In May 1996 GUARD conducted a watching brief adjacent to the scheduled ancient monument known as St Donan's Chapel in advance of a pipeline diversion close to the site but outside of the scheduled area. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during this exercise.

Sponsor: British Gas Trans Co.

Baltersan (Kirkoswald parish)

S Halliday, J O'Sullivan

Tower house

NS 282 087 Archaeological evaluation at Baltersan tower house (NMRS NS 20 NE 1) – including trial trench excavations and a resistivity survey – was undertaken by GUARD in advance of proposed development of the building.

Hand-excavated trial trenches were opened on all sides of the building, but the results overall were disappointing. A linear feature identified by geophysical survey at the W side of the building was found to be a wall remnant, but there was no other evidence for a barmkin or enclosing wall. A stone-lined cess pit was exposed at the S face of the building, directly below the outfall of twin garderobes, overhead. The outfall was in the form of a simple arch, built into the mortared rubble foundations of the tower. Otherwise, the immediate environs of the building were without significant archaeological remains.

South of the building, machine-excavated trial trenches recorded land-fills in the form of redeposited, sterile subsoil dumps up to 1m in depth. These had been used to extend the limit of a natural stream terrace, thus creating a small rounded terrace or garden 'pleasance' which overlooks (Crossraguel) Abbey Burn on that side of the building.

Finds include a few sherds of Early Modern pottery and a small quantity of butchered animal bone.

Sponsor: ARP Lorimer & Associates (Architects) for Lichtsome Hoose Ltd.

Culzean Castle (Kirkoswald parish)

G Ewart

Garden features and prehistoric cairn

NS 241 098 Excavations by Kirkdale Archaeology at Culzean Castle in February 1996 revealed the presence of a low stone cairn, associated with struck flint pebbles and burnt bone, on the summit of the Kennel Mount. Elsewhere, garden terrace features were recorded in the Camellia House Gardens.

In June of the same year the remains of a stone-lined depression were excavated. This may represent a water feature, perhaps a dewpond, associated with the castle gardens.

Sponsor: NTS.

Prestwick Old Parish Church

B Will (GUARD)

(Monkton & Prestwick parish)

Medieval church and cemetery

NS 3508 2647 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in February 1996 while cable trenches were excavated for floodlighting in and around the ruined 13th-century church (NMRS NS 32 NE 4).

The brief specified the depth for the trenches, so limiting disturbance to archaeological features. As the cables were going through the cemetery there was a high risk of encountering human remains. As it turned out the only bones that were found had already been disturbed and were found within the topsoil. No burials were disturbed and the stray bones were reburied immediately.

Sponsor: Kyle & Carrick District Council.

Lochlea, near Mauchline (Tarbolton parish)

M Cressey,

Evaluation

W L Finlayson (CFA)

An archaeological survey was undertaken in September 1996 as a part of an Environmental Assessment associated with a proposal for opencast coal mining on land around Lochlea. The following sites and monuments (excluding rig and furrow) were identified during the survey:

NS 4465 3025 Gillhead dwelling (site of).

NS 4532 3047 Lochside dwelling (site of).

NS 448 304 Quarry pit.

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NS 4425 3025 Quarry pit.
 NS 4543 3024 Quarry pit.
 NS 451 306 Lochlee coal mine.
 NS 4540 3010 Lochlea Farm.
 NS 4575 3026 Lochlee crannog.

A report has been produced; a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Natural Resource Consultancy.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Townhead farm, Rigside (Carmichael parish) M Cressey
 Evaluation (CFA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in October 1996 to evaluate the area proposed for opencast coal mining (see DES 1995, 86). The results suggest that the area is low in archaeological potential. A portion of the site includes evidence for late 18th-century coal extraction.

NS 8747 3630 Reservoir.
 NS 8743 3630 Tramway.
 NS 8747 3627 Wall.
 NS 8753 3625 Gravel.
 NS 8709 3595 Ponfeigh dwelling.
 NS 8822 3644 Fulwoods dwelling.
 NS 8747 3624 Coal pit.
 NS 8747 3634 Pumping station.
 NS 8746 3612 Burnengine.
 NS 8774 3641 – Trackway.
 NS 8807 3612
 NS 8770 3628 Shale dump.
 NS 8774 3641 – Field bank.
 NS 8790 3651
 NS 878 361 Field bank, rig and furrow cultivation.

A report has been produced and will be deposited with the NMRS at a time to be agreed with the sponsor.

Sponsor: LAW Mining Ltd.

Benthead Farm (Carnwath parish) T Ward
 Neolithic axe

NT 003 546 Neolithic stone axehead. Disposed to Biggar Museum via the Treasure Trove Panel.

Wilsontown (Carnwath parish) M Cressey (CFA)
 Evaluation

An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were undertaken in October 1996 to evaluate the proposed opencast coal mining. The area contains evidence for late 18th-century coal extraction for the sole purpose of supplying the former Wilsontown Ironworks. There are also the substantial remains of a 19th-century engine plinth of high-quality ashlar sandstone. The much reduced remains of a large 19th and early 20th-century mining village called Haywood survive, consisting of back-to-back dwellings, as well as a village hall, part-upstanding public house and nearby railway station.

NS 9547 5397 Dovecote.
 NS 959 542 Cleugh coal mines.
 NS 9675 5442 Haywood Colliery, Pit No 4.
 NS 9620 5468 Miners Row.
 NS 9657 5482 Parkhouse Cottage.
 NS 9679 5493 Haywood coal mine.
 NS 9682 5496 Haywood School.
 NS 9689 5499 Haywood Miners' Row.
 NS 9692 5476 Haywood coal mine.
 NS 9699 5484 Building.

NS 9709 5489 Haywood Station.
 NS 9726 5481 Haywood building.
 NS 974 546 Haywood Village.
 NS 96 54 (centre) Coal mines.
 NS 9612 5772 Tashieburn coal mine.
 NS 9619 5457 Coal mine.
 NS 964 544 Coal mine and smithy.
 NS 9744 5461 Haywood farmstead/hotel.
 NS 9744 5467 Haywood war memorial.
 NS 9744 4467 Sheepfolds.
 NS 970 541 Rig and furrow.
 NS 960 546 Watsonburn Railway Branchline.
 NS 9600 5436 Mineral railway line.
 NS 9630 5405 Sheepfold.
 NS 9665 5387 Sheepfold.
 NS 9720 5439 Trackway.
 NS 9545 5410 Cleugh House gardens.
 NS 9695 5504 Haywood farm.
 NS 9531 5426 Cleugh bridge.
 NS 9703 5478 'Lawhead View' dwelling (ruin).

A report has been produced and a copy will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: RPS Cairns Ltd.

Sherrifflats Farm (Covington & Thankerton parish) T Ward
 Medieval coin hoard

NS 97 37 A hoard of 37 silver pennies of Edward I and II were found by metal detectorists. The coins are disposed to Biggar Museum via the Treasure Trove Panel.

Camps Valley (Crawford parish) M Dalland (HAL)
 Watching brief

NS 9817 2223 A watching brief and minor excavation was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in connection with the construction of a water treatment works near Crawford. The watching brief involved two corridors some 20m wide running along the line of two pipe trenches between the road and the S side of Camps Water. Archaeological features lie to the W and E of the two corridors and it is possible that further features, not visible on the surface, could lie within the line of the two pipe trenches, but no features of archaeological interest were exposed during the course of the watching brief.

A cutting across an old trackway, running along the S side of Camps Water, was hand excavated to facilitate detailed recording of its construction. The section revealed an old surface of the track, which later had been upgraded and resurfaced probably in connection with the construction of a railway (now replaced by the tarmacked road) leading to the dam further up the valley and dating back to the first half of this century.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water Authority.

Midlock Farm (Crawford parish) K Speller (GUARD)
 Roman road site

NS 9580 2127 The erection of a telegraph pole c 10m to the W of the line of a known Roman road (NMRS NS 92 SE 32) caused no disturbance. A ground wire was laid into a trench c 0.75m deep, cutting across the line of the Roman road. No road remains were exposed, due to earlier shallow quarrying on the site.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Troloss Farm (Crawford parish) T Ward
 Unenclosed platform settlement and burnt mound

NS 918 085 The continuation of the archaeological survey of Clydesdale revealed a burnt mound and an unenclosed platform

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settlement consisting of five platforms measuring from 8 x 5m to 14 x 8m.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

Cornhill Farm (Culter parish)

Prehistoric stone tools

NT 021 347 and NT 022 346 Arable fieldwalking by the Biggar Young Archaeologists Club produced large quantities of struck chert, some flint and pitchstone. In two concentrations, numerous chert cores were found indicating knapping sites for microliths. Several leaf-shaped arrowheads and scrapers were also found (see DES 1995, 87).

Sponsor Biggar Museum Trust.

Garvald Quarry, near Dolphinton S Bain, P Duffy, B Will (Dolphinton parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NT 105 477 (centre) Between October 1995 and March 1996 a watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping for an extension to the existing quarry. During the watching brief several land drains and isolated post-holes were uncovered. No archaeological finds or dating materials were recovered.

Sponsor: Tarmac Roadstone (Scotland) Ltd.

Glentaggart and Chapel Hill (Douglas parish) T Neighbour Desk-based assessment (CFA)

A desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment for a prospective extension to the opencast site at Glentaggart/Chapel Hill. The assessment examined selected documentary and cartographic sources; 82 sites relating to post-medieval agricultural settlement, land use, mining and quarrying have been identified. The following list is of sites not previously recorded, and excludes 27 sheepfolds. The source of information has been given after each of the sites. OS maps are referred to by date and the initials OS. SJAS indicates that information was provided by Strathclyde Joint Archaeological Services (now West of Scotland Archaeology Service); and BMT from the Biggar Museum Trust. Sites identified from vertical aerial photographs are referenced as AP.

NS 794 274	Mine workings and dismantled railway.	1912 OS
NS 7943 2667	Building.	1980 OS
NS 780 257	'Chapel Hill' placename.	SJAS
NS 7877 2566	Square structure.	SJAS
NS 8081 2676	Ponds.	1980 OS
NS 804 267	Sheepfold, enclosures.	1863, 1898 OS
NS 804 270	Disused mine, enclosures.	1959 OS
NS 825 260	Disused mine, adits, dismantled tramway.	1959 OS
NS 8025 2740	Enclosure and pond.	SJAS
NS 8165 2767	'Kiln Hill' placename.	SJAS
NS 7795 2678	Structure and enclosure.	1980 OS
NS 7814 2691	Enclosure and shielings.	1980 OS
NS 7886 2666	Quarry (disused).	1912 OS
NS 7894 2663	Quarry (disused).	1912 OS
NS 7937 2723	Old coal pit.	1863 OS
NS 7980 2767	Old coal pit.	1863 OS
NS 798 273	Kippox Cottage and outbuildings.	1959 OS
NS 7996 2740	Structures.	1959 OS
NS 8008 2763	Magazine.	1898 OS
NS 8024 2775	Craigiehall structure.	1959 OS
NS 8039 2778	Old shaft.	1959 OS
NS 8081 2790	Glespinside structure.	1863 OS

NS 8041 2748 –	Old shafts.	1959 OS
NS 8052 2744		
NS 8081 2758	Ponds.	1980 OS
NS 8125 2749	Mine.	1959 OS
NS 8153 2725	CroOfthead, structure and well.	1863 OS
NS 8166 2708	Structure and enclosure.	1863 OS
NS 8211 2666 –	Spoil heaps and tracks	1863 OS
NS 8205 2671	(?mine adit).	
NS 8228 2634	Spoil heap and track	1959 OS
	(?mine adit?)	
NS 8250 2614	Burnfoot, 2 structures and enclosures.	1863 OS
NS 807 259	Shepherd's Cairn.	1898 OS
NS 8078 2671	Tip (disused).	1980 OS
NS 804 269	Enclosures or tips.	1980 OS
NS 796 269	Kennox farmstead.	1980 OS
NS 8085 2715	Sheepfold.	AP
NS 7993 2720	Pond.	1980 OS
NS 7980 2658	Pond.	1980 OS
NS 7900 2465	Kennox Hill ponds.	1980 OS
NS 8022 2750	Circular enclosure and turf bank.	AP
NS 8072 2735	Enclosure or tip.	AP
NS 7942 2606 –	Three rectangular	AP
NS 7942 2624	structures.	
NS 7883 2675	Rectangular structure.	AP
NS 7873 2577	Quarry (disused).	AP
NS 7875 2568	Quarry (disused).	AP
NS 7765 2675	Rectangular structure.	AP
NS 8277 2650	Quary (disused).	1863 OS
NS 8257 2604 –	Mine (disused), marked	1863 OS
NS 8275 2610	as Braidniefot steading.	
NS 8314 2568	Small turf enclosure.	1863 OS
NS 8300 2625	Dykehead farmstead.	1863 OS
NS 858 272 –	Trackway.	1863 OS
NS 860 270		
NS 817 273 –	Mill lade.	1863 OS
NS 818 272		
NS 856 269	Circular enclosure.	BMT
NS 856 269 –	Rig and furrow: grid	BMT
NS 863 275	reference approximate.	

Full details are in a report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal, via RPS Cairns.

Chatelherault (Hamilton parish) G Ewart, J Triscott

18th-century hunting lodge gardens
 NS 737 539 Following on from the geophysical survey and trial trenches of 1995, a full area excavation was conducted by Kirkdale Archaeology on the area of the bowling green during November and December 1995. Evidence for formal planting was recorded, as were the burials of several dogs. The excavations revealed the plan of a large-scale formal garden, intended to be viewed from the adjacent viewing mount. Beneath this, evidence for a trackway pre-dating the bowling green, but of unknown date, was revealed.
 Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

Hamilton Palace grounds R Cachart (SUAT) (Hamilton parish)

Medieval burgh, palace, palace outbuildings, formal gardens
 NS 726 558 In March 1996, trial work prior to development on this large area of open parkland found archaeological remains relating to the medieval burgh of Cadzow, Hamilton Palace and designed landscape, and the more recent use of the site as the

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town refuse dump. The need for further work in the form of excavation was identified.

Excavation was undertaken during August and September 1996 in two areas along part of the course of the proposed realignment of the Cadzow Burn.

Both areas had been built up to their present level by modern rubbish tipping, topsoil and turf. A metalled surface laid on a foundation of modern brick and black ash was found which was considered to be the remains of the Great Avenue. Palace landscaping features were found. These comprised aligned rectilinear and sub-circular shallow features which had bottomed onto the natural clay. Two alignments of gravel over cultivation soil, one aligned E-W and the other N-S, which converged were considered to be pathways associated with one phase of the Palace landscaping. In each area two layers of cultivation soil were identified, both of which contained medieval pottery.

Relatively modern services believed to function with the Palace were also found. Two parallel small-bore cast-iron pipes aligned N-S were believed to be for gas. A large-bore cast-iron pipe was probably for water. Of interest was the discovery of a particularly fine stone-built culvert aligned N-S.

Structural evidence considered to relate to Palace outbuildings was found. Two walls aligned N-S were uncovered; these were quite substantial but rather roughly built. Associated with the W wall were the shallow foundation remains of a rectilinear stone feature. Between the walls on the N side was a pit, containing fragmented stone and an abundance of black coal ash which revealed a well-built floor of very thick stone slabs. Adjacent to the E wall were remains of a rough cobbled surface.

Two deep cultivation soils contained medieval pottery. These buried an earlier soil which contained evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of worked stone and possibly shallow post-holes in the natural clay.

Sponsor: Hamilton Ahead.

Muir Street, Hamilton (Hamilton parish) G Ewart, J Triscott, A Dunn
19th-century riding school

NS 724 559 Five trenches in total were opened by Kirkdale Archaeology over areas to be affected by impending redevelopment. The excavation results suggest that much of the area intended for redevelopment has already been much disturbed by the creation of a level platform to receive a riding school (erected in 1837) and further, on the NW side of that structure, by the addition and subsequent demolition of lean-to structures, both against the riding school itself and against the boundary wall of the former palace gardens.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

Melbourne Crossroads (Walston parish) T Ward
Neolithic settlement and ?burial

NT 086 438 Following fieldwalking in a tree plantation last year (DES 1995, 88) five excavation areas were opened:

Area 1 is a pitchstone knapping site where Early Neolithic pottery and a chert leaf arrowhead have also been found.

Areas 2-5 are locations on natural terraces at 305m OD where a variety of Late Neolithic Grooved and Impressed Ware pottery has been found along with flint tools, especially scrapers, hammer and quern stones, a stone axe and a single disc bead of cancell/jet. Features at each location included pits and hearths, some of the pits being post-holes, and one shallow pit interpreted as a child inhumation burial because of the AOC mini beaker found within it. Some of the pits contained burnt bone and charcoal.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Symington to Abington (Wiston & Robertson parish) H James
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 9589 2965, NS 9590 2973, NS 9502 2908 A watching brief took place during the erection of new overhead power lines between Symington and Abington, where the sites for new poles were seen to lie in the immediate vicinity of three unscheduled cropmarks (NMRS NS 92 NE 13, 15 and 16). Work took place between May 1995 and April 1996; no significant archaeological remains were encountered. The cropmark sites themselves were unaffected by the work.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

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Loch Ard Forest (Aberfoyle parish) L Main
Road

NN 401 089 to NN419 064 The remains of an old road have been identified in Loch Ard Forest. There are two culverts surviving at NN 4164 0680 and NN 4129 0802. The road lies to the E of the present public road from Aberfoyle to Inversnaid.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Forest Enterprise.

Jock's Croft, Lochearnhead (Balquhider parish) T G Holden
Archaeological analysis of thatched roof (HAL)

NN 585 245 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. This roof had been well preserved under sheet iron but the building has not been occupied since the 1950s. With the exception of the basal turf layers, all materials relate to the last rethatching of the building. The main thatching material was bracken which had been applied in parallel courses such that the blackened basal part of the stem was exposed at the surface. Every third course consisted of a thin layer of drawn oat straw. This was assumed to have improved the water-shedding properties of the roof.

Sponsor: HS .

King's House (Balquhider parish) L Main, M Stewart
Limekiln

NN 563 198 A well-preserved limekiln has been found during survey work for felling, to the E of the former line of the A84 road. It is on the S side of the burn with the flue facing the burn.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Forest Enterprise.

Cluan (Buchanan parish)
Track

NS 3615 9812 to NS 3670 9765 A length of track runs parallel to the public road in Rowardennan Forest. Monitoring of a cut through the track at NS 362 979 confirmed that there was no surface structure or bottoming. A small rubble-built single arch bridge is located at NS 3631 9782.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Forest Enterprise.

Loch Lomond Islands: Inchcruin and Inchfad FIRAT
(Buchanan parish)
Survey

NS 386 913 and NS 400 908 The second of three phases was completed on the assessment of the islands and crannogs in Loch Lomond. Twenty-five islands were visited during the survey, the majority were found to be archaeologically sterile. The two islands in Stirling where sites were recorded have the sites listed in abbreviated form below. Full reports will be deposited in the NMRS and Central Region SMR. The following list excludes isolated dykes and clearance cairns. See also


separate entries under Kilmarnock parish, West Dunbartonshire and Arrochar and Luss parishes, Argyll and Bute.

Inchcrain

- NS 3870 9135 Standing house.
 NS 3875 9135 Jetty.
 NS 3875 9132 Silage maker.
 NS 3872 9130 Infilled scoop, ?corn-drying kiln.
 NS 3878 9125 Modern corrugated iron shed.
 NS 3887 9120 Rectangular drystone structure.
 NS 3850 9155 Ditch and fence, field boundary.
 NS 3868 9130 Modern corrugated iron shed.

Inchfad

- NS 4055 9137 Turf banks, ?building remains.
 NS 4050 9136 WW2 mill.
 NS 4044 9130 Hollow.
 NS 4037 9125 Maintained natural pond.
 NS 4026 9126 Track.
 NS 4023 9127 Small linear cairn.
 NS 4055 9138 Jetty and breakwater.
 NS 4052 9134 Shore revetment.
 NS 4051 9110 Harbour.
 NS 4050 9107 Breakwater.
 NS 4092 9140 Roadway.
 NS 4036 9108 Drain.
 NS 4014 9085 Loose boulders, L-shaped alignment.
 NS 3979 9061 Cairn.
 NS 3967 9062 Kiln and associated features, illicit still site.
 NS 3973 9052 Cairn.
 NS 3962 9054 ?Structural remains.
 NS 3955 9055 Five possible cairns.
 NS 3947 9075 Cairn.
 NS 3950 9068 Cairn.
 NS 3953 9063 Enclosure and structure.
 NS 3955 9057 Stone track.
 NS 3957 9090 – Complex of 17 drystone structures,
 NS 3972 9095 including kilns, major illicit distilling site.
 NS 3973 9097 Stone dump, demolition debris.
 NS 3974 9091 Sub-circular clearance cairn.
 NS 4010 9099 Hollow.
 NS 4018 9121 Drystone coppice hag enclosure wall.
 NS 4016 9124 Harbour.
 NS 4011 9114 Drystone coppice hag enclosure wall.
 NS 4009 9110 Platform and bank.
 NS 3982 9100 Stone pile/cairn.
 NS 4020 9083 Square platform site/site of structure.
 NS 4052 9135 – Boundary bank and wall of coppice hag.
 NS 4025 9125 – NS 4012 9112
 NS 3995 9083 Quarry.

Sponsors: Friends of Loch Lomond, HS , Dunbartonshire Enterprise, SNH, Loch Lomond Park Authority.

Allt Breac-nic (Callander parish)

L. Main, W Anderson

Shielings

NN 603 130 Three small shieling mounds were noted within an area of forestry plantation. They lie on both sides of a small burn. Two show evidence of circular structures measuring 1.9m internal diameter.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Anie (Callander parish)

Deserted settlement, kiln, rig and furrow cultivation

NN 587 097 Two longhouses, 19.7 x 6m and 22.9 x 4.6m externally, survive as very low stone walls in a pasture field. Each

has two internal compartments. They are associated with enclosures, other buildings, banks, rig and furrow cultivation and a limekiln.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

Balvalachlan Farm (Callander parish) G Ewart, P Sharman, Geophysical survey and excavation J Triscott

NN 634 061 An area within a field to the N of Balvalachlan Farm, Braes of Greenock, was investigated by geophysical survey and test trenching in February 1996 by Kirkdale Archaeology. The field lay c 50m to the S of a recognised cropmark site (NMRS NN 60 NW 23 – Lots of Callander), comprising a circular enclosure c 27m in diameter with an annexe. The geophysical survey revealed traces of a linear and sub-rectangular anomaly, which were tested by means of the excavation of four test trenches.

The linear feature was demonstrated to be geological in origin, as was the perceived shape of the sub-rectangular enclosure. However, archaeological features were apparent in two of the trenches opened, consisting of a low bank, and a number of stone slabs, apparently deliberately set. The latter were left unexcavated.

Sponsor: Environmental Resources Management.

Loch Achray (Callander parish)

L. Main, M Steward

Kiln, probably lime

NN 504 072 A substantial kiln, probably for lime, has been located during survey work in advance of felling and thinning operations. It stands on the top of a small knoll overlooking a burn. A footpath between Loch Achray and Loch Katrine runs a short distance to the S. A narrow gap on the N side facing the burn probably represents the site of the flue. Its outer upper diameter measures 9.4m N-S and E-W, and its upper inner diameter is 5.7m N-S and 5.9m E-W. It is 1.9m deep but the floor is infilled with forest debris. On the E side the wall stands 1.1m high. The inner sides slope inwards to the base.


Sponsors: Stirling Council, Forest Enterprise.

Portnellan Island, Loch Venacher (Callander parish) I Armit Crannog

NN 5925 0615 The NMRS records the investigation of this alleged crannog in 1912 (NN 50 NE 2) when waterlogged worked wood was reported among the loose stone covering. An OS report from 1968 notes that only one concrete-covered stone with an embedded iron stanchion was visible above the water at that time (as was also apparently the case in 1912).

A visit was undertaken in August 1996 to assess the site for scheduling. The loch level was significantly lower than at the time of previous reports and the crannog was clearly visible above water some 20–30m from the shore. The crannog consists of a sharply defined rubble mound some 20m in diameter, the main body of which rises to some 1.5m above water level (the precise shape could not be determined as observation had to be made from the shore). This mound is surmounted by two more recent cairns, the largest being centrally placed and c 1m high. The upper portions of this cairn had been concreted over and it was apparently the topmost stone of this cairn that was noted in previous reports. A lower cairn lay a few metres to the E.

There was no trace of a stone causeway and no evidence of visible timbers, either in the shallows adjacent to the shore or, so far as could be seen, on the islet itself.

Sponsor: HS .

STIRLING

The Haining, Dunblane Cathedral

A R Rees (CFA)

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

Excavation, watching brief

NN 781 014 (area) In November 1995 an archaeological excavation and watching brief were carried out in the vicinity of Dunblane Cathedral in advance of and during the excavation of a cable trench to allow for the erection of new street lighting.

A small area of cobbling was revealed, comprising roughly dressed sub-angular stones resting on a levelling bed of clean sharp sand, over a layer of dark brown compact clay material containing occasional small 19th-century pottery fragments. A large dressed sandstone block with a semi-circular groove was revealed but not disturbed 5m NW of the cobbling and directly below the modern kerb stones. No other features were located.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Clach nam Breaton (Killin parish)

E B Rennie

Mound

NN 337 216 The possible historical importance of this mound, although recorded on the OS maps (as Clach na Briton, NMRS NN 32 SW 2) and in the Name Book, has not been recognised. It is traditionally said to mark the junction of the ancient kingdoms of Dalriada, Pictland and Strathclyde.

It lies on the gently sloping W side of Glen Falloch on open moorland above the Falls of Falloch at an altitude of about 240m OD. It appears to be at least partly man-made; it is a circular mound 18m in diameter and about 8m high. Set into the sides of the mound and encircling it is a series of large boulders about 1m in size. Protruding from the top is one large jagged boulder c 5 x 3 x 3m which rests on other large rough boulders; these are deeply set and might be rock outcrop. The mound does not have the appearance nor the features of a burial cairn.

The significance of the mound is that about 10km to the S above Lochgoilhead there is a huge erratic boulder known as the Clach nam Breatunnaich (NMRS NN 20 SW 3) which is said to be the boundary stone between the Scotti and the British; 24km to the W in Morvern there is another apparently artificial hummock which also looks man-made (NM 688 519) though not a burial cairn. A line between these three points, extending from the extremities to the S and W there is a series of placenames incorporating the Gaelic words 'Criche' and 'Fala'. These both mean boundary. The postulated boundary line crosses the highest points of the most southerly and westerly of the Highland Massive. Where the line must cross low-lying ground it is marked by fortified monuments – duns, forts and castles.

Lochdochart House (Killin parish)

W Anderson

Bloomery mound

NN 435 275 The remains of a bloomery mound are visible on the N side of the access track to Lochdochart House. Pieces of slag have been recovered from the site.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

Uamh Bheag (Kilmadock parish)

L Main, K Dunn

Cairn

NN 6961 1175 A cairn has been noted around the trig point on the lower summit of Uamh Bheag at a height of 662m. Evidence of a chamber is clearly visible.

Sponsors: Central Regional Council, Callander Heritage Society.

East Coldoch (Kincardine parish)

D J Woolliscroft, N J Lockett

Circular ditched enclosure

NS 703 986 The site has long been known from the air as a ring-ditch (NMRS NS 79 NW 34), and assumed to be an Iron

Age roundhouse. Its size and superb field of view did, however, make it seem possible that it might also be a Roman tower continuing the Gask series S from the fort at Doune. To test this possibility a resistivity survey and ditch section were conducted. The site has been badly damaged by a modern water tank and drainage work, but appears to be roughly circular, c 29m in diameter, with an entrance break in the NW. Its single ditch proved to be steep-sided and flat-bottomed in profile, 5.1m wide and 1.5m deep, leaving an interior c 18m across. Two palisades were uncovered, one c 0.7m inside the ditch and one actually set in the ditch near the top of the inner face. No datable finds were recovered, but the ditch profile is obviously non-Roman in character. The defences seem unusually heavy for a roundhouse, however there is a possibility that the site may be a medieval motte.

Sponsor: Manchester University Art History & Archaeology Department.

Drumyat (Logie parish)

W Lonie

Droeway sign wall

NS 827 977 On a minor crest just W of a burn, a slumped grass-grown bank 3 x 7m N-S by 0.5m high crosses the footpath leading to Drumyat summit. This very minor barrier is identified as a droeway sign wall (cf DES 1995, 5).

Several hectares of formerly cultivated moorland lie 200–400m to the E, associated with a rectangular stone house base at NS 831 976. As elsewhere, the cultivation gave reason to divert droving. A marked thickening of the earth bank to its N end may suggest a permitted droeway in that direction. Droving from the W is indicated. The house base was grass-grown and was not closely inspected. Its form suggests an 18th-century occupation.

Cowie (St Ninians parish)

J C Orkney

Prehistoric settlement

NS 8363 8957 Following dowsing, further excavation of this domestic occupation site (see DES 1995, 14) revealed numerous stake-holes, post-holes, possible pottery kilns and other features. A fuller summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

Argyll's Lodging (Stirling parish)


G Ewart, P Sharman,

17th-century house

D Murray

NS 792 938 During the current refurbishment of Argyll's Lodging in Stirling, Kirkdale Archaeology was contracted to excavate in the easternmost ground floor room in the 1674 part of the S range, and to monitor external ground clearance operations to the W of this room, in the area of the demolished S wing, during March 1996. The excavations revealed the survival of a medieval and early post-medieval cultivated soil and evidence for the various uses of the room whilst the building was a military hospital. The external ground clearance uncovered the remains of the 1674 foundations of the N part of the S wing, although no occupation levels were disturbed by the work.

Further archaeological monitoring was undertaken in June 1996 during ground-breaking work in the gardens to the S and E, as well as in the street outside, to the W of the demolished S wing. A probable post-medieval garden soil was revealed along with a substantial E-W wall in the gardens, and evidence for the former W wall of the 1674 wing was uncovered, overlying a midden deposit containing leather offcuts. The latter was seen to overlay a possible earlier cobbled street surface. Features revealed during plaster removal in the house were also recorded.

Sponsor: HS 

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE /WEST LOTHIAN /WESTERN ISLES

Murray Place, Stirling (Stirling parish) L Main
Underground chamber
NS 7968 9335 A rectangular subterranean chamber was uncovered in 1995 during roadworks under the street in front of 2-6 Murray Place, Stirling.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

Stirling Old Town (Stirling parish) R Cachart, D Hall (SUAT)
Medieval burgh
NS 792 937 Environmental improvements in the centre of the Old Town in Stirling involved the relaying of the road surfaces, renewal of services and the digging of tree pits. SUAT carried out a watching brief between June 1995 and April 1996.

The improvements to Broad Street confirmed the presence of anaerobic midden deposits confined to a cleft in the bedrock running across Broad Street from NE-SW. It seems likely that similar clefts may survive elsewhere in Stirling. In the main the groundworks in all areas stopped when they reached the top of archaeological deposits. However it seems likely that mortar and stone observed in front of Holy Rude Church in St John Street may be the top of the demolished remains of the Old Manse or Almshouse which stood in the street until 1824. Structural remains observed further along St John Street appear to be the foundation walls of a small building visible on the 1898 OS map, which stood in the street until St John Street was realigned. Make-up or grading deposits observed on the W side of St John Street opposite Holy Rude Church and Mar's Wark may have been laid during this realignment. The make-up or grading deposits located on the W side of Castle Wynd may also have been part of this realignment.
Sponsor: Dew Group Ltd.

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Loch Lomond Islands (Kilmarnock parish) FIRAT
Survey

The second of three phases was completed on the assessment of the islands and crannogs in Loch Lomond. Twenty-five islands were visited during the survey, the majority of which were found to be archaeologically sterile. See also separate entries under Stirling, Buchanan parish and Arrochar and Luss parishes, Argyll and Bute.

Portnellian Islands

Seven islands, mostly glacial moraines with frequent bedrock outcrops.


Main island

NS 4009 8710 Drystone structure.

NS 4000 8716 Stone spread.

West Island

NS 3973 8696 Crannog with structural remains.

Sponsors: Friends of Loch Lomond, HS , Dunbartonshire Enterprise, SNH, Loch Lomond Park Authority.


WEST LOTHIAN

Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish) R J Strachan (CFA)
Watching brief

Centred on NS 9785 7645 and NS 980 766 In 1995, the third year of a six year programme of gravel extraction, an area c 225 x 175m was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the area which had been stripped during 1993 and 1994 (cf *DES* 1994, 49). In 1996 an area c 200m x 190m was stripped of


topsoil, located to the NE of the area which had been stripped in the previous year. No new archaeological features were evident.
Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd.

Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish) G Ewart, D Murray
Watching brief

NT 0020 7734 Monitoring by Kirkdale Archaeology was undertaken of engineer's boreholes extracted from areas to the W, N and E of Linlithgow Palace. The boreholes revealed that the site has seen extensive landscaping, and elements of a possible earthwork were revealed.
Sponsor: HS .

WESTERN ISLES

Allt Chrìsal, Site T17 (Barra parish) P Foster
Wheelhouse and enclosure

NL 642 977 Excavation was begun of the suspected wheelhouse at the preferred site of Allt Chrìsal. The excavation is planned as a study of the effects of rabbit infestation on substantial stone structures. Excavations this year focused on the rectangular structure built at the back of the circular house and on the enclosure, apparently of a garden plot, to the E of the house. The rectangular structure, similar to one attached to the wheelhouse at Allasdale 3km to the N, was built partly over the circuit wall of the wheelhouse and was certainly a later addition. No unequivocal dating evidence was found for this structure. The enclosure to the E contained a largely stone-free soil and was probably a cultivation plot rather than animal pen. About 500 sherds of plain black pottery were recovered from this soil but no decorated or featured sherds were identified; dating is therefore problematic. It is hoped that continued excavation in 1997 will yield more diagnostic material.
Sponsor: HS .

Balnabodach (Barra parish) K Branigan
Blackhouse

NF 715 016 A blackhouse in the abandoned township of Balnabodach was excavated as part of a programme of research into the history and development of post-medieval settlement on Barra. House L8A was selected as surface indications suggested a multi-period construction.

This proved to be the case. The house was first built as a one-roomed structure, 9.5 x 6.8m, with markedly curving end walls. Subsequently an annexe was added at one end, creating an additional room with interior measurements 4 x 2.5m. It had no drain, the entrance to it was only 200mm wide, and there was a 'fireplace' or brazier stand. This room does not appear to have been a byre, but more probably was for domestic use. At some stage the rear wall of the house was demolished and rebuilt, and it was probably at this time that a square brick-built 'stove-stand' was built in the main room.

Material culture was generally poor, but 51 pottery vessels were identified. Their date of production ranges from c 1760-80 to c 1840-60, with the bulk in the period c 1820-50. We believe the house (and others associated with it) was abandoned c 1850, almost certainly as part of Gordon of Cluny's Clearances; census data strongly supports this conclusion.
Sponsor: Sheffield University.

Dùnàn Ruadh, Pabbay (Barra parish) P Foster
Broch

NL 612 876 Rescue excavation of the last fragment of the broch on the island of Pabbay showed that its circuit wall was

WESTERN ISLES

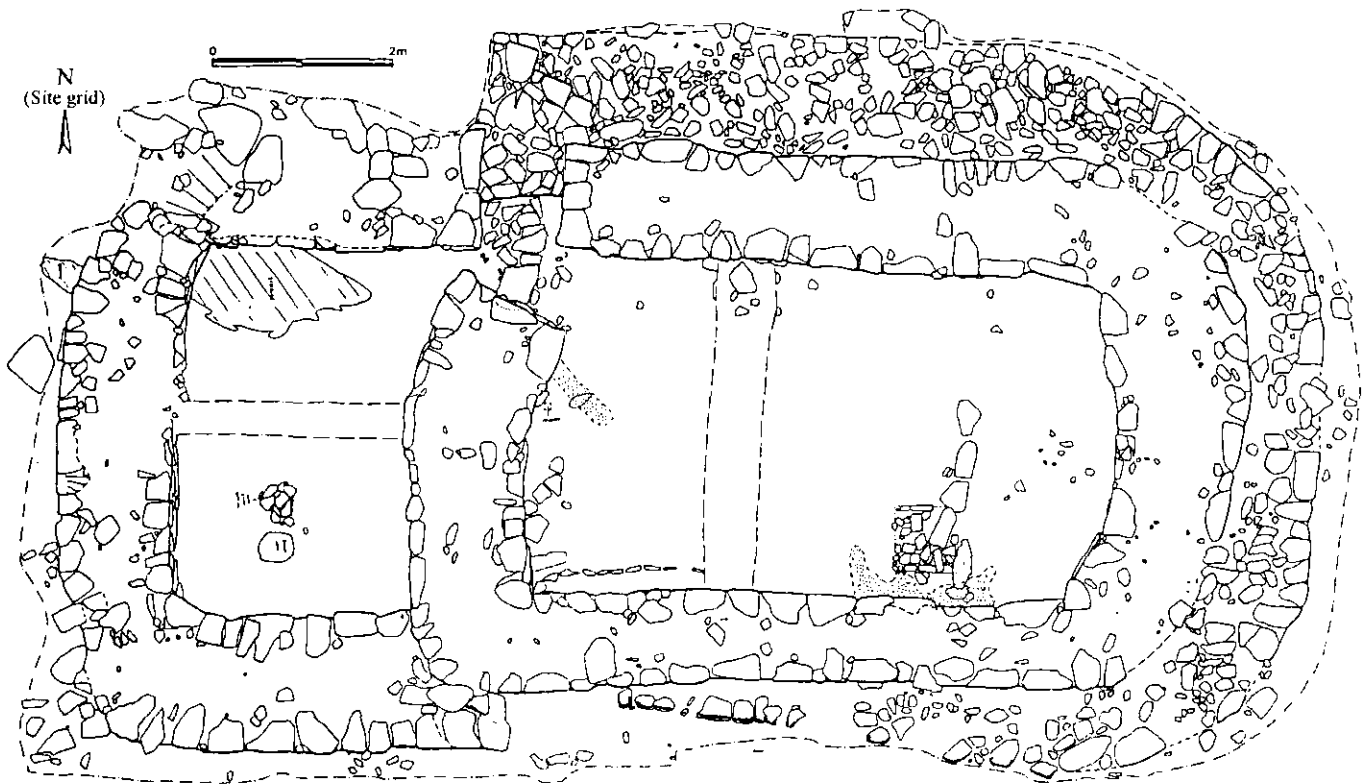



Fig 31 Balnabodach, Barra: plan of excavated blackhouse L8A.

comprised of four separate concentric rings of walling, which in one place still stood ten courses high. An unexpected dip in the bedrock on which the broch is built preserved 1m of occupation deposits, from which bone, shell and pottery was recovered, together with fireplaces and complete sheep burials.
Sponsor: HS 


Galson long cist (Barvas parish) T Neighbour (CFA),
Long cist inhumation C M Knott

NB 436 594 A burial was discovered at Galson in March 1996 by a New Zealand couple. The site is exposed in the foreshore as a steep sand dune face, rising over 6m between the shingle beach and a field wall. The erosion face is the site of a well-known cemetery and settlement extending in date at least from the Iron Age to the Norse period. Five or more capstones had originally sealed the cist. Those covering the head and the upper legs had become dislodged, exposing the bones underneath, and much of the N side of the cist had collapsed. The exposed sections were excavated by C Knott. More extensive excavation was subsequently directed by T Neighbour with the assistance of M Cook and C Knott. The remaining capstones, the sides of the cist and the remaining bones were excavated.

Although the bones had been disturbed and the grave had slumped to the N, it was clear that the body had been buried in an extended position. The knees were slightly raised and rested on the N side of the cist. The cist measured 3.5m (E-W) by 1.5m (N-S). Its sides were constructed of upright stones laid against the sides of the grave cut. Two courses of smaller, flat laid stones were placed above these and the whole construction sealed with flat capstones. No grave goods were found.


At least four similar long cist inhumations have been recorded recently from the same level in the erosion face (PSAS 119 (1989), 91-100), one of which produced a radiocarbon date of 1710±70 bp (323 cal AD). It is reasonable to assume that the latest burial will prove to be roughly contemporary.

A full report will be deposited with the NMRS on completion of post-excavation work.

Sponsor: HS 

Rubh' a' Bhiogair, Barvas, Lewis (Barvas parish) E Stuart
Human remains (GUARD)

NB 346 519 A human bone was noticed in the eroding section of a sand dune on the coast at Rubh' a' Bhiogair in May 1996. A small-scale rescue excavation was carried out to recover the remains, and the disarticulated lower half of a human skeleton, lacking the bones of the feet, was recovered. The bones were contained within what initially appeared to be a cut, but which subsequently proved to be an animal burrow. No associated artefacts were recovered.


Sponsor: HS 

Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish) A Morrison, P G Johnson
Earthen terraces and scree structures

NF 098 985 (centre) Work at Ruaival (NMRS NF 09 NE 15) consisted of a final sampling of the terrace-like structures in Enclosure 1, mentioned in earlier reports, in an attempt to identify possible variations in form and possible function. It became obvious that there was a much greater quantity of stone involved in the construction of the edges of some of those terraces located closer to the cliff edge than had been discovered elsewhere. Preliminary interpretation suggested that the stones appear to have served as a possible supporting wall or 'revetment', with such supporting edges being stronger and thicker where the ground beyond slopes away. The terraces have undoubted similarities to those on An Lag and, despite the scarcity of evidence, an agricultural or perhaps horticultural function still seems the most likely interpretation of these structures.


Last year's work on the scree (DES 1995, 106-7) extended into a much wider area. Different forms were identified, including circular foundations, some with traces of corbelling still surviving,

elongated forms such as the structure planned last year, and small circular enclosures without visible openings. As noted last year, it appears that a level area had been created for some of the structures.

Various environmental samples were taken from locations in Gleann Mor, in preparation for survey and fieldwork in that area. Sponsor: HS , NTS, Universities of Glasgow and Durham.

Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish)
Survey

L Johnstone

NF 10 99 (centre) As part of a five year management agreement between the National Trust for Scotland and Historic Scotland, a Seasonal Archaeologist was employed on St Kilda between April and August 1996 in order to carry out a programme of survey and recording, and to guide the work of NTS archaeological and conservation work parties. Several reports were completed, including: Gleann Mor structures condition survey; cleit condition survey; graveyard survey; and a cliff erosion assessment. This work will help inform the continuing programme of archaeological management and research. Copies of all reports will be deposited with the NMRS. Sponsors: HS , NTS, Weston Trust, St Kilda Club.

Village Bay, St Kilda (Harris parish) A Fleming, M Edmonds
Field wall, Neolithic pottery

NF 101 995 Excavation of 4m section of old field bank, c 15m NNW of cleit 48. On an early stone bank (investigation to be concluded), wall A, c 0.6–0.9m in width, was built carefully but in a non-uniform style. Clearance stones were then placed against its N face, earlier ones rounded, later ones angular, and against its S face; one or two large boulders were cleared onto the top of wall A. Large orthostats were then set on and against the clearance stones on the N side, making a thicker, faced wall. If the orthostat face on the S side dates to this phase the final thickness of this wall (B) would have been c 1.8m, with clearance stones and tumble adding to its bulk. Broken hoe blades of dolerite were found throughout the sequence so far investigated, as well as detached flakes from these implements, and a few sherds of pottery.

NF 102 991 Two rim sherds of Neolithic ('Incised Hebridean') ware found in upper section of sea cliff, with a sherd of cordoned pottery, dolerite flake, and worked quartzite.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Universities of Wales, Lampeter and Sheffield, NTS.

Achmore, Lewis (Lochs parish)

M Church


Peat-cut feature and wooden artefacts

NB 317 292 In the spring of 1996 a visitor to the Achmore stone circle noted two small logs with cut marks in a peat cutting approximately 50m SE of the stone circle. An evaluation was undertaken for the *West of Lewis Landscape Project*, with the assistance of M R and G R Curtis, during August to retrieve the logs and record any associated archaeological features.

A trench 4.5 x 1m was cut into the peat cutting and excavated down to the mineral subsoil. Samples were taken for palaeoecological analysis and dating. The major archaeological feature was a cut, measuring 3.5m wide in the front section and c 0.2m deep. This feature ran into the back section and therefore its extent was not ascertained during the evaluation. It was filled by the material surrounding the logs, both of which were silver birch (*Betula pendula* Roth) and were c 0.5m long and 0.15m in diameter. They were resting one on top of the other within the fibrous peat fill of the feature and were worked at both ends by what appears to have been a metal axe. The feature itself was cut into peat, the natural succession of which could be seen at

either side. Within this natural succession was discovered the sharpened end of a wooden stake which continued into the section and was associated with further wooden fragments in the section. In summary, three phases of human activity could be seen. The first involved the working and discard of the wooden stake; peat then formed over and above this before the cut feature was dug. This feature then accumulated with fibrous peat, before the logs were placed or dropped into the resulting marshy hollow. Peat of c 0.5m depth sealed the archaeology.

The artefacts and samples are currently undergoing evaluation. As yet, the age of the site is unclear although a prehistoric date would seem most appropriate. No clear function can yet be assigned to the site.

Sponsor: HS .

Achmore (Lochs parish)


C Burgess, M R and G R Curtis,

Pottery vessel

S Gilmour

NB 318 291 An upturned pottery vessel was found about 100m to the E of the Achmore stone circle; it had been only slightly damaged by a peat iron during peat cutting. On examination no trace of any related cut or other archaeological feature could be found in the peat section. The vessel was removed intact within a block of peat which was excavated in the AOC (Scotland) Ltd conservation laboratories to reveal a fragmented pot with a flat bottom, everted lip and bulbous section. The vessel is hand-made, heavily burnished, and shows signs of being wrapped in grass while wet. Standing c 0.25m high, the pot has a rim diameter of 0.18m and when reconstructed was shown to be nearly complete except for 50mm of rim removed by the peat iron.

A full report on this vessel, with illustrations, will be made in due course.

Sponsors: HS , Uig Landscape Survey, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department.

Achmore (Lochs parish)

M R and G R Curtis

Struck quartz

NB 318 291 Three pieces of quartz, including one core and one struck flake, were found on the surface of the till beside a peat bank which had not been cut for some years. The bank is situated about 165m ESE of the centre of the Achmore stone circle, and about 230m NE of the A859 road in Achmore. The finds are with the reporters.

Airigh Mhic Ruairidh, Vallay Strand

A J Dunwell (CFA)


(North Uist parish)

Post-medieval structure

NF 7670 7493 An excavation was conducted at the site of an eroding structure (NMRS NF 77 SE 2) at Airigh Mhic Ruairidh during May 1996. A detailed topographic survey was undertaken of possibly associated features in the immediate environs. The structure lay on heather and grassland on a stretch of eroding coastline at HWM, and prior to discovery its E end had already been eroded by tidal action (see DES 1995, 108). The structure was sub-rectangular, with surviving internal dimensions of 2.1m N-S by 2m. The walls were predominantly of turf, much of it burnt, with a stone foundation revetting the internal face. A narrow stone-lined entrance-passage was recorded on the N wall, and a paved recess or second entrance was identified at the NW corner. Internal features included a trampled floor surface, a shallow bowl hearth, and patches of paving. Twenty sherds of plain pottery were recovered during the excavation. The structural form and the character of the pottery assemblage combine to suggest a medieval or later date for the excavated building. Close parallels for the structural form can be seen in the

WESTERN ISLES


excavated buildings at nearby Druim nan Dearcag, Loch Olabhat, for which a broadly post-medieval date has been inferred (DES 1989, 70–1).

A Data Structure Report has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

An Caisteal, Hougharry (North Uist parish) I Armit
Eroding Iron Age settlement and possible corbelled cists

NF 6970 7119 Recent coastal erosion of the site of An Caisteal on the North Uist machair close to the township of Hougharry, was reported by Mr Donald Fergusson of Hougharry. The site has been previously recorded (NMRS NF 67 SE 3) as that of a dun (long since lost to erosion if it ever existed) and more recently as an area of prehistoric midden. Tidal erosion seems to have accelerated sharply over the past year and is continuing apace, exacerbated by surface deflation. The visible extent of the site, marked by a distinctive talard, now comprises some 80m N–S of eroding middens and structures visible in section on a steep erosion face some 4–5m in height. The E–W extent cannot be gauged as it lies under a heavy sand overburden. One wall, towards the N part of the erosion face, stands up to 2m high and appears to relate to a circular building just beginning to erode out of the sand.

At the N end of the site is a small corbelled structure some 3m in diameter by around 1.5m high, the upper corbels having collapsed into the interior. The structure has been recently exposed and is perched precariously above the erosion face. Although it appears superficially to be a corbelled cist, a stump of walling protruding from one side suggests that it may originally have formed part of a larger structure. The upper courses of two apparently similar structures lie close to the W and will shortly be vulnerable to erosion.

Quantities of pottery recovered from the site include characteristic Iron Age incised wares and sherds with applied wavy cordons. The eroding deposits are also rich in bone and antler.
Sponsor: HS .


Balranald (North Uist parish) A Braby, N Battley
Ship's cannon

NF 723 702 Cast-iron ship's cannon in an advanced state of corrosion. The muzzle and a length of the chase is missing, as are both the trunnions and the cascable, the only other details visible are the much-corroded remains of the base and breech mouldings. The cannon now rests by the side of a track some considerable distance from the sea; it is most likely to date from the late 18th century.

Camas a' Chaisteil, Hougharry (North Uist parish) I Armit
Cairn, hut circle

NF 6956 7130 A cairn, some 7m in maximum diameter by around 1.5m high, lies on the NE end of a prominent ridge overlooking the Traigh nam Faoghailean. Although there are numerous clearance cairns in the area, the size and location of this example mark it out from the others as probably the remains of a burial monument.

NF 6948 7125 A hut circle lies on the summit of a low ridge some 80m SW of the cairn above. The structure is defined by a bank some 0.5m high and up to 1.5m wide, with an internal diameter of 6m, and is open to the E. There are indications of more substantial walling around the base, perhaps forming part of an earlier structure.


Sponsor: HS .

Ceann nan Clachan (North Uist parish) I Armit, A Braby
Burnt mound and prehistoric structures

NF 771 739 Rescue excavations were carried out, by the authors in association with CFA, on this small burnt mound following its discovery and trial excavation in 1995 (DES 1995, 107). The site lies close to a small stream flowing from Loch nan Clachan into the intertidal Vallay Strand and comprises a grassed-over, stony mound undergoing aggressive tidal erosion.

The mound was shown to comprise a voided, crescentic heap of small, heat-fractured gneissic stones, an estimated 12m in overall diameter (if originally circular; only approximately one-third of the mound survives), lying on what was probably a bedrock outcrop adjacent to a former stream course. Revetted into the mound were the remains of a cellular, possibly 'figure-of-eight' building, its two cells connected by a narrow doorway. The smaller W cell survived largely intact, despite some robbing of its upper courses and the insertion of a small later cell, while around two-thirds of the larger cell had been removed by the sea. However, enough remained to suggest a likely diameter of around 6m. The larger, E cell had a central hearth formed of massive side slabs which proved on excavation to be the reused (but *in situ*) remains of a paved doorway for an earlier cellular building, probably of similar form, extending under beach deposits to the E of the excavated area. Further excavation will be required to assess the relationship of this earlier structure to the burnt mound.

To the W of the mound was a stone-filled pit or ditch (excavated only in section) under a naturally accumulated peat. Time did not allow the full investigation of this feature. A length of rough walling along the eroding beach face, which had initially been thought to form part of the structures within the mound, was shown to be of fairly rudimentary and late construction.

Decorated pottery from both the burnt mound and the later cellular building suggests a broadly Early Iron Age date for both. Burnt bone preserved in floor deposits within the later building should allow radiocarbon dating, as should a buried peat under the mound.
Sponsor: HS .


Geirisclett (North Uist parish) I Armit
Chambered tomb

NF 7684 7520 A trial excavation was conducted, by the author in association with CFA, in the chamber of this Neolithic tomb which had been previously investigated by Erskine Beveridge in the first decade of this century (NF 77 NE 15). The chamber lies at HWM and is highly vulnerable to tidal erosion and scouring.

Excavations revealed an inner and outer chamber divided by a substantial threshold slab. The inner chamber was neatly paved, as Beveridge had suggested, and also incorporated a hearth in its NW corner. Further excavation, in a 1 x 1m area where there was no paving, revealed underlying and apparently undisturbed deposits, the earliest of which was a dark silty material banked up against the sides of the chamber.

Paving in the outer chamber had been all but removed by scouring, apparently since Beveridge's time, revealing a partial lower paving of small stones and a post-hole containing two sherds of Neolithic pottery (Hebridean Ware), probably residual.

The paving and associated features in both chambers appear to date to a period after the removal of the tomb's capstones, possibly in the Bronze Age or later, and may relate to secondary buildings built into the body of the cairn. The excavations have, however, demonstrated the survival of earlier deposits and artefactual remains at risk from further erosion and scouring.

Sponsor: HS .

9 Locheport, Sidinish (North Uist parish) T G Holden (HAL)
Archaeological analysis of thatched roof

NF 8777 6315 Field recording and detailed laboratory analysis of this roof were undertaken as part of an ongoing archaeological analysis of Scottish thatched roofs. The building was last occupied and rethatched in the 1970s but the roof has now largely collapsed. Large rectangular turves made up the basal layer upon which were laid a mixture of marram grass and barley straw. Subsequent rethatching was done with layers of heather, separated by thin layers of bracken and held in position by heather ropes.
Sponsor: HS

Oban Trumisgarry (North Uist parish) A Braby, N Battley, C Clarke
Burnt mound

NF 872 747 A small, roughly crescentic mound some 10–12m in diameter and 1.5–1.8m high on the N shore of the small tidal loch of Oban Trumisgarry. Cattle and rabbit damage on the sides of the mound have revealed deposits of small heat-cracked stones and ashy soil. There is also wave erosion around the S and E sides of the mound, but as yet this has not caused appreciable damage. Occasional large stones and two irregular depressions within the arc of the mound may hint at the presence of a trough and possible structure associated with the burnt mound. The site was noted but not recognised as a burnt mound by Erskine Beveridge, in association with a small island dun which is located 27m to the S and is connected to the shore by a causeway. To date this is only the third burnt mound to be recorded in the Outer Hebrides.

Vallay Strand (North Uist parish) A J Dunwell, C M Clarke
Landscape and palaeoenvironmental survey (CFA)

NF 75 75 (area) A walk-over survey was conducted on land between Airigh Mhic Ruairidh and Ceann nan Clachan, immediately E of that surveyed in 1995 (DES 1995, 108). The settlement pattern recorded is comparable to that identified in 1995. A particular concentration of settlement was recorded on the low knoll known as Gary Lochdrach, including 19th-century and post-medieval rectilinear structures, the prehistoric aisled house and associated structures excavated by Beveridge, and other chronologically undiagnostic structural forms. A total of almost 150 sites and monuments have been recorded by the landscape survey, which is now complete.

The SW facing coastline of the Vallay Strand was inspected in order to identify sampling sites suitable for assessing former sea-level and landscape change, in order to provide a context for the excavated sites along the Strand. Three sections were sampled for palaeoenvironmental analysis.

A Data Structure Report will be lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: HS

Airigh Mhuillin/Milton (South Uist parish) J Symonds
18th/19th-century settlement and fields

NF 741 269 (centre) The first season of multi-disciplinary fieldwork commenced at Airigh Mhuillin, the birthplace of Flora MacDonald (NMRS NF 72 NW 8). Excavation concentrated on the remains of a blackhouse (Structure E) with internal dimensions of 17 x 4m. The construction and primary occupation of the building was dated on the basis of finds to the period 1790–1830. At the NW end the blackhouse overlay a dump of iron slag which filled a natural depression in the bedrock. The slag was derived from a bloomery for roasting iron ore and had been intentionally placed at the end of a spur in a windy location (cf PSAS 101, 190–1). Finds from the blackhouse include creamware, pearlware, and porcelain ceramics, green

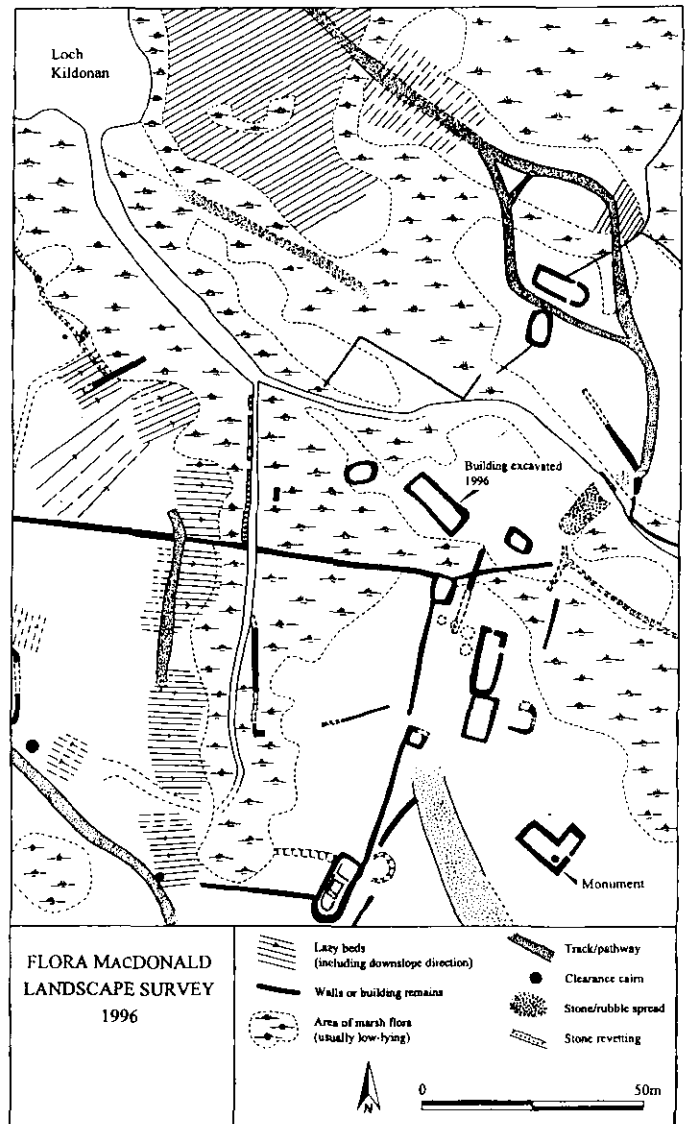


Fig 32 Airigh Mhuillin/Milton: plan showing survey area.

glass cylindrical wine bottles, and bronze implements. A bronze belt buckle inscribed with the insignia of the Inverness-shire Militia (a regiment raised during the Napoleonic wars, in 1802) was found close to the doorway on the NE side.

Detailed study of the agricultural landscape commenced around the settlement. A number of constructional techniques had been employed to divide the land within the township, including turf walls, orthostatic walls and drystone walls. Many of the surviving boundaries related to the laying out of a sheep run for Milton farm in the 1830s; older boundaries had been systematically robbed out.

Additional survey work concentrated on mapping the remains of lazy beds and drainage channels, and a structural survey of a 19th-century water mill.

Sponsors: Earthwatch, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Clan Donald Society (Edinburgh), Gordon Frazer Trust.

Beinn na Mhic Aongheis ('The Hill of the Son of Angus'), Bornish (South Uist parish)
P Marshall, J Mulville, M Parker Pearson

Medieval/post-medieval houses and settlement

NF 735 299 Two trenches were excavated in June 1996 to ascertain whether this large grassy knoll (Site 89) is the location of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Upper Bornish.


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This is, according to oral tradition, the site of the 19th-century tacksman's house between Bornish House and Bornish Church. Previous excavations at Bornish House had failed to reveal any real trace of medieval activity (DES 1995).

The W trench was shallow and came down to bedrock within 0.3m of the surface. Nevertheless, there were wall lines of possibly three buildings though these did not survive more than one or two courses high. There was some porcelain in the contexts within this trench, in association with a small amount of coarse pottery. In contrast, the E trench produced large quantities of coarse ware, some of it in large pieces. Beneath the hearth, floor and ephemeral walls of a N-S house dating from the post-medieval period were layers of peat ash but no clear trace of any other structures. The coarse pottery was decorated (with prick marks and vertical incised lines on the neck, and also with stab marks and comb impressions) and some of it had a slightly matt black surface which appears to have arisen from manufacture and not from use. Prior to the imported 18th-century ceramics and glass, the only other certain piece of dating evidence was the bowl of a late 17th-century clay pipe.

A programme of test pit digging across the knoll revealed considerable differences in soil depth, ranging from c 0.5m to 0.2m. Magnetometer survey appears to confirm this pattern.

The prick-decorated pottery can be dated to the 14th–15th centuries, indicating that this is the likely location of the post-Norse settlement of Bornish. If this can be demonstrated then we have a complete settlement history of Upper Bornish from the Iron Age through to Viking Age on the machair (Site 1 to Sites 2 and 3), and then through to the early 19th century (Site 89) on the peatland fringe adjacent to the machair sites (Parker Pearson, *British Archaeology* 12 (1996), 7).

Sponsors: HS , Sheffield University.

Bornish (South Uist parish)

N Sharples, M Hamilton

Late Iron Age to Norse houses and settlement


NF 729 302 Three substantial mounds dominate the machair plain of the township of Bornish. Three seasons of excavations and field survey have revealed a chronological sequence dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Norse period.

Geophysical survey of mounds 2 and 3 has identified over 18 rectangular buildings which form a substantial settlement covering an area of c 0.8ha. The buildings are concentrated into four settlement foci with the two mounds simply the most prominent component of the settlement. The 1996 excavation of mound 2 revealed a complex sequence of rectangular structures interspersed with the deposition of thick midden layers, some of which contain enormous quantities of marine shell. The principal area of excavation focused on an earlier building at the E end of the original 1994 trench. This was revealed to be another

rectangular building of Norse date and indicates the complexity and depth of occupation on the site.

Field and geophysical survey evidence had indicated that mound 1 was separated from the other mounds and could date to the Late Iron Age. This provisional dating was confirmed by this year's excavation. The earliest feature revealed in the SW end of the trench was a very badly damaged circular building which was the focus for some form of industrial activity in the 5th–6th centuries AD. After this industrial area was abandoned, settlement spread to the N and the well-preserved remains of a substantial multi-roomed building were partially exposed. This had been covered by heavy clay midden layers of Norse date.

The material recovered from mound 1 includes Late Iron Age and Norse pottery but a few isolated sherds of decorated pottery indicate Middle Iron Age occupation somewhere on the mound. Artefacts of note include a bronze crook-headed pin, a small broken bone plaque with an ogham inscription, a pair of bone weaving tablets, and a complete pin from mound 1. Several decorated fragments of combs and pins were recovered from mound 2. Large quantities of well-preserved animal bones were collected and flotation samples should contain a rich collection of environmental remains which will give a very important insight into the economies of both the Pictish and Viking periods.

Sponsors: HS , University of Wales, Cardiff.

Cladh Hallan, Daliburgh

S Atkinson, J Mulville,

(South Uist parish)

M Parker Pearson

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age houses and settlement

NF 7305 2203 An unusual 'figure-of-eight' stone-walled house (House 112) was excavated by Sheffield University W of Cladh Hallan in 1994 and 1995 (see unpublished reports, Dept Archaeology, Sheffield University). The house's abandonment is dated by TL on pottery to 2860±260 bp and by radiocarbon on articulated bone in the same deposit to 2310±65 bp. This suggests an Early Iron Age date. The house was revetted into a Late Bronze Age midden (dated by a single radiocarbon determination of 2960±75 bp, and by the presence of coarse, flat-rimmed ceramic vessels). In 1996 we excavated more of this midden (Area C) to gain more environmental samples and to cut it back so that some of it could be turfed and preserved. Amongst the large quantities of sherds, bones, shells and carbonised remains was a piece of a clay mould for casting wheel-headed pins. About 5m SE of the midden we found the missing humerus and limb bones of a juvenile, possibly a teenage girl, whose other remains had been found in 1992. Both finds are unstratified. Bones from a second body were interred in 1992 in the modern cemetery.

In 1996 we mapped the 600m long NNW–SSE spread of midden with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) sherds, at the centre of which was House 112. A hundred metres SE of this there is an active sand quarry (Area A) in which a deep midden and structures are exposed. Within the centre of this quarry we located the upper walls of a large LBA/EIA double-roomed roundhouse (House 401). Its W room has a diameter of 12.1m whilst its E room is smaller, c 4m in diameter. The floor layers survive at a depth of 0.4m below the surface of the midden; the house is filled with a complex deposit of midden layers and sand lenses. As with House 112, there was no trace of internal piers inside the W room. This would suggest that the tradition of pier construction, characteristic of the Middle Iron Age wheelhouses in the Western Isles, did not extend back into the LBA/EIA.


To the N of the house, buried 0.2m below the midden's surface, are traces of plough marks running parallel, approximately E–W and spaced c 0.10–0.15m apart. The



Fig 33 Bornish: broken bone plaque with ogham description.

midden layer is at least 1m deep and probably contains further stone structures. A midden layer above it has been largely destroyed by quarrying.

About 30m N of House 112, we investigated stonework exposed within a small quarry (Area B). The stones formed a rough wall which lay over a thin occupation layer. The wall may be part of a badly disturbed house or a rough field or enclosure boundary. A fired clay ball, two flint flakes and an adult human phalange came from this area.

Sponsors: HS , Sheffield University.

Dun Vulcan, Bornish (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson, Broch and associated settlement N Sharples, H Smith

NF 7140 2980, NF 7151 2983 Excavations on the Iron Age broch and its accompanying settlement have been carried out since 1991 (see unpublished reports, Dept Archaeology, Sheffield University). In June 1996 we continued conservation work around and inside the broch. No archaeological layers were removed but rubble was cleared from the S side of the interior to reveal the top of a semi-circular chamber which forms one of three rooms of a later building within the broch. This later building is not dated but its layout is very similar to the Pictish period cellular roundhouse inside the Loch na Berie broch on Lewis.

Outside the broch on its NE side, a building, probably medieval in date, had been constructed against the broch wall. This building was partially excavated to its uppermost floor layer in 1995 and we had hoped to locate its S wall. Unfortunately this was not found.

Sponsor: Sheffield University.

Sithean Biorach ('Fairy Point'), Cille Pheadair H Smith, (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson, M Brennan Viking to Late Norse houses and settlement

NF 729 198 A 40m strip of midden is eroding into the sea. The S half of this length, within which buildings could be seen, was machine stripped to a width of 10m from the cliff edge. A minimum of nine complete or near-complete houses have been identified in this area. Five of them form a stratified sequence which probably spans the entire Norse period. All were constructed as sunken-floored buildings with internal walls revetted into the sand. There was no trace of any external walls.

Of the nine buildings, four were wholly or partially excavated. The earliest of these (House 326/337), only partially excavated, was straight-walled, orientated N-S, and its associated fills contained a large comb with incised interlace design (late 9th-early 10th century), metalworking slag, a steatite line stretcher, a miniature bone spearhead and a variety of ironwork, bone tools and ceramics. The next in the sequence was House 312, an E-W longhouse 8.36m long and 3.92m wide in the middle. Its bowed long walls were 3.4m at either end. There was a single entrance towards the E end of the N wall. Although the floor levels have not yet been fully excavated, the central hearth appears to have been about 4m long. Finds from the windblown fill include a large portion of Udal platter and a piece of roughly worked ivory, possibly narwhal tusk. The E end of this house had thicker floor layers than the W end. There were traces of a disturbed stone surface along its S side. However, there were no indications of any animal stalling within the building. Its E end was later damaged by the construction of a N-S longhouse, House 007.

House 007's dimensions were 6.9m N-S and 3.15m E-W, and the walls were relatively straight. Part of its E wall was

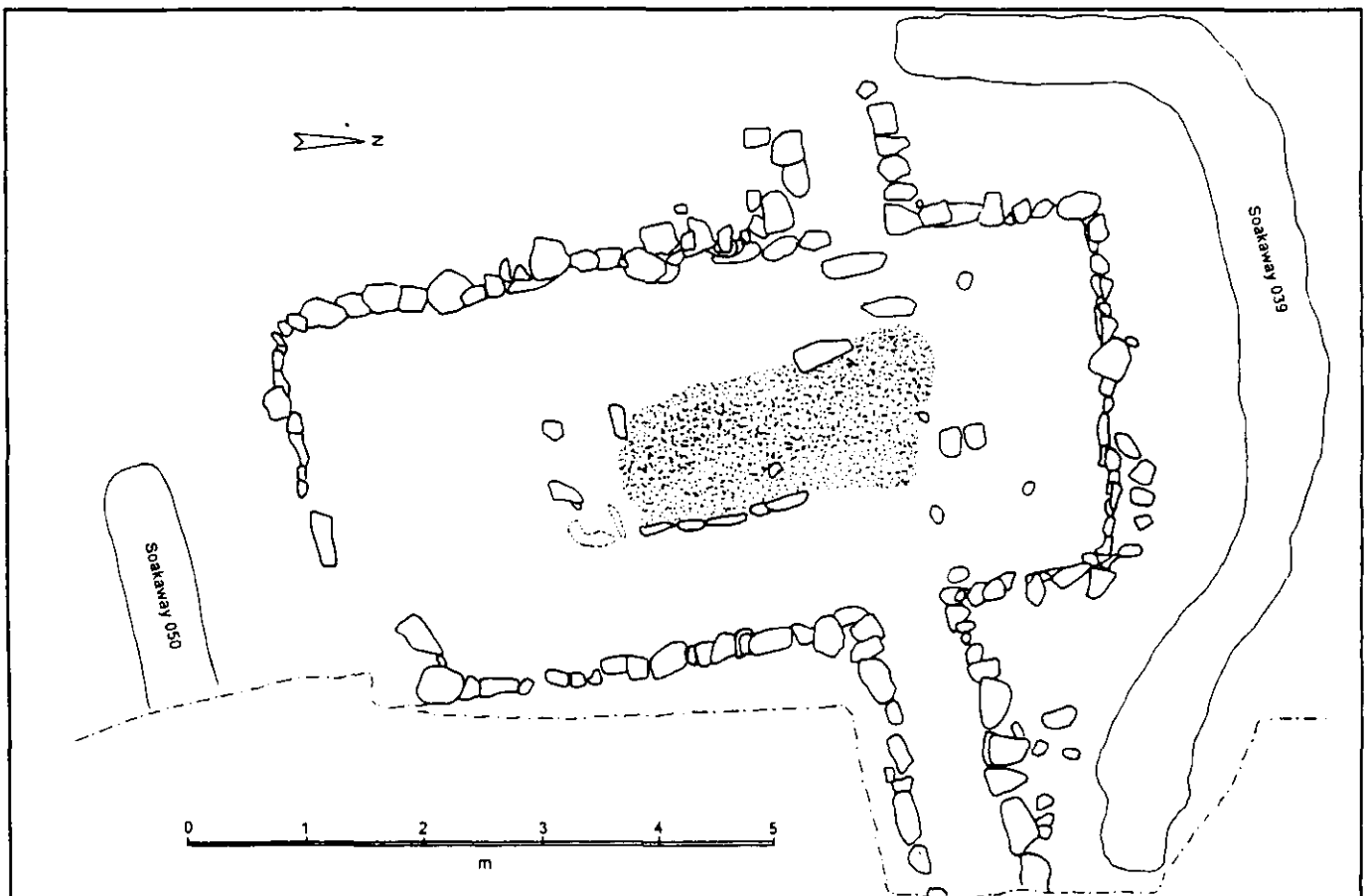



Fig 34 Sithean Biorach, South Uist: plan of House 007, showing doorway to the W and the passage to the E.

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constructed out of the previous building's end wall. The central hearth was of similar dimensions and the doorway was towards the N end of the W side. The floor deposits were thicker in the N end but there was no evidence for an internal byre in the S end. A doorway adjacent to the W door was blocked off during the use of the house but opens into a passage which disappears under the section. We assume that this led to an ancillary building or byre. A soakaway was dug around most of the house and we think that this marked the limit of the roof. In the absence of external walls we speculate that the roof may have come down to ground level so that only the roof would have been visible from outside the building. This house was later occupied in its SW and NE corners by two small stone and turf or midden walled buildings. The S structure had a corner entrance with a small hearth in one corner. Their floors had largely destroyed the longhouse floor beneath them. In a destruction deposit sealing all this occupation there was a short cross penny (cut in half) of King John (1199–1216) which provides a Late Norse date for the end of occupation.

The other house fully excavated was a sub-rectangular building, probably an outhouse, which was twice remodelled. In its first phase there was a hearth in its centre, with parts of a broken platter left on top. Later the building was made smaller, with a small entrance on its N side by the E end. We think that these later phases of the 'outhouse' may have been contemporary with the last longhouse and that its earliest phase was contemporary with the earlier E–W house.

Sponsor: HS .

South Uist machair (South Uist parish) M Parker Pearson
Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to post-medieval settlements

NF 764 474 to NF 758 140 The South Uist machair has been surveyed between 1993–1996, from Cille Bhrighde (West Kilbride) in the extreme S of the island to Baile Gharbhaidh (Balgarva) at the N end of the island, a distance of 35km. This year, the number of known prehistoric and Early Historic settlement sites has now increased from 81 to 176.

The continuing pattern of Iron Age–Viking Age settlement clusters along the machair supports the hypothesis of 'proto-townships'; that the system of land allotment amongst the townships is essentially an Iron Age phenomenon which survived substantially intact until the Clearances of the early 19th century (see unpublished reports, Sheffield University). An unusual concentration of sites was found at Machair Mheadhanach in the lochdar (Eochar) area, N of the rocket range and W of Loch Bee; some 35 settlement sites, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the early post-medieval period, are strung out within a 2km line along a NW–SE axis. This multifocal pattern is very different from other settlement patterns on South Uist but still fits the 'proto-township' model.

The second major concentration of sites is at Drimore where a group of 14 settlement sites, of various dates, are arranged in a SSE–NNW line 750m long. Most of these were identified in the 1950s during survey and excavation in advance of the construction of the rocket range.

The pattern of hypothesised proto-townships throughout the survey area (unpublished report, Sheffield University) holds reasonably well but there are gaps for each of the six 'shieling' (gearraidh) townships of South Uist. This suggests that these shieling townships may have formed in the medieval period by sub-division of larger units, and thus do not have prehistoric predecessors. Other medieval peatland settlements are tentatively identified at Upper Bornish, Aisgernis (Askernish), Frobost and Cille Pheadair (Kilpheder). There is a strong possibility that most of the nucleated villages mapped by William

Bald in 1805 are located on earlier post-medieval and medieval settlements. The movement of settlement off the machair mainly occurred in the post-Norse medieval period. The only exceptions are Baghasdal, where the machair settlement was abandoned only after 1805 supposedly due to 'machair fever' (James MacDonald pers comm), and Machair Mheadhanach which was deserted some time between 1654 and 1805.


Sponsor: Sheffield University.

An Dunan (Uig parish) C Burgess, J Dempsey, S Gilmour
Utilised natural island

NB 044 345 Situated on eroding saltings at the N of the Tràigh nan Srùban, near Crowlsta, is a small utilised natural island known locally as An Dunan. Situated on top of this bedrock outcrop is an oval orthostatic structure. The island is linked to the old shoreline by a stone causeway partially buried in the peat. Test excavations on this site were carried out during June and July to establish the nature and date of the feature.

Two trenches were opened, one on the structure itself, and one down the side of the island into the saltings. Excavations within the structure revealed a series of modifications to the visible outline and a much larger underlying structure with a clay floor and circular clay hearth. The latter produced evidence of intense burning and possible cremations. Within the upper multi-phase structure was a series of peat ash dumps and hearths overlying the earlier clay floor. The long trench running from the island's summit revealed that the island consisted of a bedrock ridge which outcropped on the S and W sides and included terraced stone revetments along its N and E sides, forming an entrance route from the causeway.


Small finds recovered seem to indicate that this site is Bronze Age, and include fragments of beaker pottery, possible bronze slag, and a complete penannular shale bracelet found against the W wall of the primary structure but possibly associated with the later modifications. Radiocarbon dating of the numerous carbon samples retrieved is forthcoming.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Russell Trust.

Berero (Uig parish) C Burgess, S Gilmour, A Jackson
Blackhouse

NB 046 344 The deserted village of Berero is situated on the E side of the Tràigh nan Srùban opposite the township of Crowlsta. Recorded as clearing themselves in the 1730s due to the ground being too wet to live on, the village consists of six structures occupied at the time of abandonment and at least one structure that clearly pre-dates those abandoned.

Excavations were carried out within this structure with the aim of identifying the date of abandonment and characterising the features that define this apparently early dwelling. These revealed floor surfaces that were waterlogged but completely swept clean of any visible anthropogenic deposits except small quantities of peat ash. Samples were collected to sieve for macro fossils but as yet no datable material has been recovered.

A full report will be placed in the NMRS in due course.
Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Russell Trust.

Breasclote (Uig parish) M R and G R Curtis
Lead disc

NB 220 346 A lead disc was dug up in a vegetable garden, beside the old farm buildings at Riverdale. It measures 43mm in diameter and 5–6mm thick, and weighs 100–101g. It was possibly cast as a large drop of molten lead and was hammered around the edge and on the top. There are two small holes

driven into the cold metal. Purpose unknown. The find was brought to our notice by Mrs C MacIver, Breasclate, and is with the reporters.

Callanish, A858 road improvements (Uig parish)

Dykes, drains, midden


NB 218 348 to NB 218 342 A watching brief during widening of the road from Breasclate River Bridge to Callanish Free Church was undertaken.

One location produced two struck quartz and several natural quartz pieces.

S of the Olcote kerb cairn the natural E-W ditch was deepened as part of the roadworks. Where it meets the river bank a massive stone setting was exposed, probably the field wall running parallel to the river.

There are many 19th-century, rubble-filled field drains running E-W at about 5m intervals at 'Olcote', also near and through the cairn. One location showed in cross-section a regular pattern of 19th-century, rubble-filled field drains in the field E of the road. Another site yielded part of a midden with oyster shells.

The brief was undertaken with the help of Western Isles Council and the contractor, John Fyfe Ltd.

Sponsor: HS .

Garenin (Uig parish)

C Burgess, S Gilmour, M Church
Blackhouse/barn

NB 193 442 Three days were spent watching and recording reconstruction work around the remains of the blackhouse/barn structure 3c at the W end of the township of Garenin. Excavations related to construction work confirmed ideas formed during the 1994 season of the Garenin Landscape Survey that this structure was the barn of an early blackhouse that had been dismantled but was situated on the S side of this structure. A second previously unknown blackhouse structure was also partially revealed during drainage work at the E end of 3c. Many artefacts typical of thecrofting blackhouse were recovered; these items include iron tools (domestic and agricultural), ceramics (china and Barbhas Ware) and items of clothing (including shoes and other fabrics).

Detailed records were made by photogrammetry of all elevations of structure 3c that were not recorded during 1994.

This watching brief complements excavation and recording work that was carried out in 1994 to give a more complete overall picture of occupation around this building.

Sponsors: Garenin Trust, Uig Landscape Survey.

Gob Eirer (Uig parish)

C Burgess, J Dempsey, S Gilmour,
Promontory fort A Jackson

NB 031 340 Located on the N shore of the Camas Uig, immediately to the W of the township of Crowlista is the promontory stack known as Gob Eirer. On its landward side this stack is defended by a wall c 2m thick crossing its width with a roughly central entrance.

Phosphate sampling before excavation produced negative results. One trench was opened crossing the wall and extending into the interior with the aim of investigating the nature and establishing the date of the site. This trench revealed that the site had multiple phases and consisted of complex stonework. The entrance was c 1m wide with several phases of paving, the earlier of which led to a cobbled path running N-S. To the W and E of this cobbled path were the foundation courses of two rectilinear drystone structures with walls up to 1.5m wide. Both structures had clearly visible entrances, although time and remit constraints meant that their interiors could not be examined.

Excavation beneath the cobbled surface revealed four parallel ditches 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep and several stake-holes. It is unclear as yet whether these were original defensive features, cultivation, drainage, or even the remains of linear wooden buildings, though it is clear that they underlay and pre-dated the stone structures on the site. Large areas of cultivation on the shore next to the site appear to be related to pre-Improvement settlement in the immediate vicinity; however, it is possible that the first 8-10 rigs running parallel (E-W) to the erosion edge could be the remains of ancient rigging related to Gob Err as they are distinctly shallower and narrower than the pre-Improvement rigs inland.

Samples of pottery and charcoal, once analysed, will provide an accurate date; preliminary assessment indicates that this site may relate to Norse or Early Christian occupation in the late 1st millennium AD.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department, Russell Trust.

Guinnesso (Uig parish)

C Burgess, S Gilmour, M Church

Relict landscape

NB 034 362 Located 3km to the NW of the township of Crowlista and 2km to the SW of the township of Aird Uig on very remote sea cliffs are the remains of a relict landscape. Centred around the partially drained Loch Ruadh Guinnesso are a series of features including walls, cultivation, clearance cairns, cellular structures and several possible burial cairns that have survived due to the remoteness of the site.

To the S of the loch is a concentration of cellular structures on the saddle of a ridge. This comprises a mound of stones up to 2m in height and 11m in diameter with smaller 'satellite' circular features. The main stone mound was visibly multi-phase, the latest of which was a small rectangular drystone building with a well-paved floor and single W entrance. Excavations were centred around the main stone feature with trenches being opened around the SE edge of the mound and on its summit.

In the SE quadrant of the mound is a series of structures including a rectilinear stone platform with hearth. Underlying these is a flue or floor drain associated with an overlying extensive hearth area and lengths of walling. The earliest visible structure to date is rectilinear with stone walls often utilising the quarried bedrock outcrop to the S.


Excavations on top of the mound revealed an underlying series of sub-rectilinear structures with two opposing elongated entrances; the earlier of these had a pair of alcoves measuring c 0.3m wide by 0.8m deep in the N wall. Large amounts of peat ash were deposited on the floors of these structures and within one of the alcoves. Examination of the two entrances seems to indicate that the W one was used solely for entrance as no peat ash was found within it, while the E one was used primarily for egress as quantities of peat ash were found trampled into the floor surface.

Test excavations in a single cell to the E of the main mound indicated that it was of the same basic construction; a cellular form that was repeated elsewhere in the landscape.

Large quantities of pottery were recovered including extremely fine hand-made wares and fragments of vessels that may be skuemorphs of bronze vessels. These and other artefacts including a slate burnisher and several quartz tools, among which was a tanged arrowhead, seem to point to a Late Bronze Age date for the contexts excavated. The large quantities of carbonised materials recovered will provide radiocarbon dates in due course.

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Core samples were also taken from the loch, where a depth of up to 5.25m (much of it laminated) was reached, with the aim of providing a climatic record for the prehistoric period in the vicinity. It is hoped that this unique landscape will be the subject of future investigation to help characterise all aspects of this elusive period in the Western Isles.

Sponsors: HS , Monroe Fund – Edinburgh University, Russell Trust, Edinburgh University Archaeology Department.


Isle of Lewis C Burgess, M Church, S Gilmour
(Uig; Barvas; Stornoway; Lochs parishes)

Coastal erosion survey

NB 000 197 to c NB 393 245 A coastal erosion survey was carried out over 520km of the Isle of Lewis coastline; from Mealista in the W, via the Butt of Lewis, to North Lochs in the E. The survey examined coastal erosion, archaeology and coastal geomorphology within a 100m band from the active eroding edge.

This survey recorded over 1000 previously unrecorded monuments of all periods from prehistoric to relatively modern. The known quantities of many types of monuments were greatly increased; for example, more than 30 new sites of the promontory enclosure class were identified on the W coast alone.

A full report of this survey will be lodged with Historic Scotland, and in the NMRS in due course.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Archaeology Department.

Millhouse, Breascleite (Uig parish) M R and G R Curtis
Quartz scatter

NB 215 347 During fieldwalking 165 pieces of quartz, including 60 possibly struck and one with polished areas, were exposed through ploughing of an area 55 x 22m, thus indicating the density of broken quartz which may be found on ploughed land. The field lies on the headland W of Millhouse. Mr D J Campbell of Millhouse gave permission for the search. Finds are with the reporters.

'Olcote', Callanish (Uig parish)

Stone setting

NB 2175 3463 A setting of stones, about 4.5m N-S by 5m E-W, was discovered when the foundations of a garage and drainage ditch were being built.

Part of the setting was exposed in the NW corner of the garage and was seen to be set on the underlying till, and beneath the peat. There were no artefacts. The remainder of the setting was established by probing.

Olcote, Breascleite Park, Callanish (Uig parish) T Neighbour
Kerb cairn and quartz scatter (CFA)

NB 2179 3473 In the course of road widening through Breascleite, a hitherto unknown kerb cairn of unusual morphology was revealed. Located 1.6km from the Callanish standing stones, the new site seems to form part of the wider ceremonial complex. When soil stripping for the road improvement scheme began, R and M Curtis discovered a scatter of flaked quartz on the line of the road. Work on the road was delayed by Western Isles Council whilst an excavation was carried out between October and December 1995.

The identified structure was deturfed and excavated by hand, and three phases recognised.

Phase 1: Pre-cairn features. An old ground surface was present below the main material of the cairn. Ard marks were sealed beneath this cairn material, predominantly in the NE quadrant. The ard marks ran both N-S and E-W. No ard marks were discovered outside the area occupied by the cairn. Whilst this may reflect differing preservation, especially as the general

area has been cultivated in more recent times, a ritual explanation cannot be discounted.

A large number of post-holes were also sealed by the old ground surface (see entry below). It is probable that they were cut from a higher level than the old ground surface, but were only preserved coherently beneath this layer. Certainly a number of the post-holes seem to flank the path into the cairn (see below) and should properly be regarded as part of phase 2, although they only survived as negative features in the till.

Phase 2: The kerb cairn. The cairn was unusual in having two kerbs. The outer kerb was c 8m in diameter and roughly circular. It was constructed of large local stones, laid flat, not set on end as appears to be the case in most other kerb cairns. It had been heavily robbed in places, surviving at its most complete in the SW quadrant. In the NE quadrant both kerbs had been heavily disturbed. The inner kerb elsewhere was formed of smaller stones and survived particularly well on the W side of the monument, although its shape could still be discerned on the E side. It took the form of a flattened circle, the flattened portion being on the E side. It appeared that the 'mathematical construction axis' of this inner kerb points directly up the avenue of the main site at Callanish. The maximum diameter of the inner kerb was about 6.5m.

A central cist within the cairn was formed by three orthostats (one alleged) set into the subsoil. A slightly broken, plain cremation urn lay next to the W orthostat and a quantity of the cremated bone which had spilled from the urn was found to its S. No covering slab was found. It is possible that such a slab had been robbed, as the site had been horse-ploughed and drained, and had no significant overburden. An organic covering can also be envisaged. Pollen analysis of samples taken from the central cist may confirm this.

A pathway of flat-laid slabs led to the central cist from the NE. This feature was apparently flanked by posts (see above).

The SW portion of the cairn was heightened by the presence of large boulders. The remainder of the inner cairn material was of redeposited peaty soil. Layers of orange and black burnt peat were predominant in the cairn construction in the NW portion. Although no stratigraphic link existed between the central cist and this burnt material, it is probable that the peat was deposited later, as it respected the cist spatially. This argues against the peat having been burnt *in situ*; a hypothesis which will be tested by the analysis of magnetic susceptibility samples taken across the material. Presumably, the burnt peat is the remains of the funeral pyre for the cremation. Analysis of the bulk samples of the burnt peat will prove useful.

A number of slight hollows and pits were cut into the burnt peat. One of these contained the broken remains from a single pottery vessel of similar type to the central cremation urn. The cairn was covered with a dense scatter of worked and unworked quartz.

Phase 3: Post-cairn features. The cairn was cut by two later field drains. The E-W example was a rubble drain. The other was filled with peaty soil.

Three post-holes, with stone packing, formed a line running N-S through the E side of the cairn. Their morphology is quite distinct from the post-holes found beneath the cairn, although they cut through this into the till. One of these features was unambiguously cut through the stony cairn material.

Other work. In addition to the excavation of the cairn, a grid of test pits was established between the road and the wayleave fence to assess the density of artefacts as a function of distance from the cairn. The pits were positioned at 5m intervals in three roughly N-S rows. The test pits were excavated to the glacial till and the spoil retained for wet sieving.

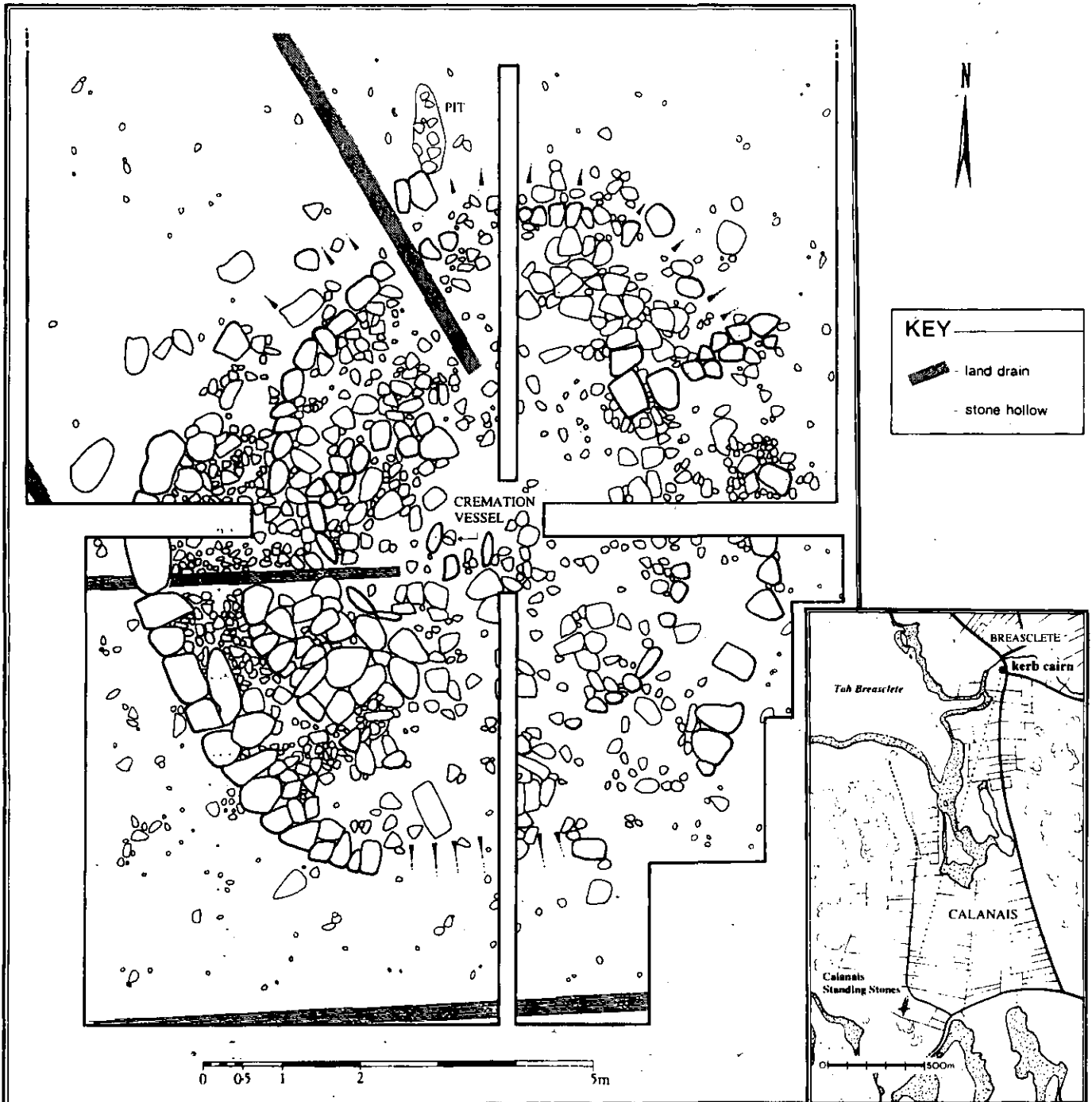


Fig 35 Olcote, Breascleate Park, Callanish: kerb cairn showing the position of the cremation vessel.

Post-excavation analysis remains to be conducted on the substantial quantities of quartz, flint, baked shale, pottery and soil samples collected from the excavation.

A Data Structure Report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

Olcote, Breascleate Park, Callanish (Uig parish) M R and
Burial cairn and prehistoric site G R Curtis

NB 2179 3473 The prehistoric burial cairn (DES 1995, 110) was further excavated by CFA prior to repositioning the new road. Thereafter, initially on behalf of Historic Scotland, we excavated inside and outside the cairn site. It had been built over an area of redeposited till, which had not been excavated.

More than 100 post-holes were found in, through and under this redeposited layer. Most post-holes lay in curved or straight

lines, some forming a trapezoid. This, together with the redeposited material, suggests structures with walls of turf, earth or other filling with posts and possible wattle panels. Pottery, struck quartz, flint and baked shale have been found in these areas. There is another stone setting, about 1.5 x 1.5m, some 9m S of the cairn.

Excavation is not yet complete. Finds are at present with the reporters pending laboratory work and specialist studies.

Traigh Bostadh (Uig parish) T Neighbour (CFA), C Burgess
1st millennium AD settlement

NB 137 401 Rescue excavation was carried out on a multi-phase settlement in the eroding dune system to the E of Traigh Bostadh. The history of previous discoveries from the area has been well documented elsewhere (eg DES 1993). The

WESTERN ISLES

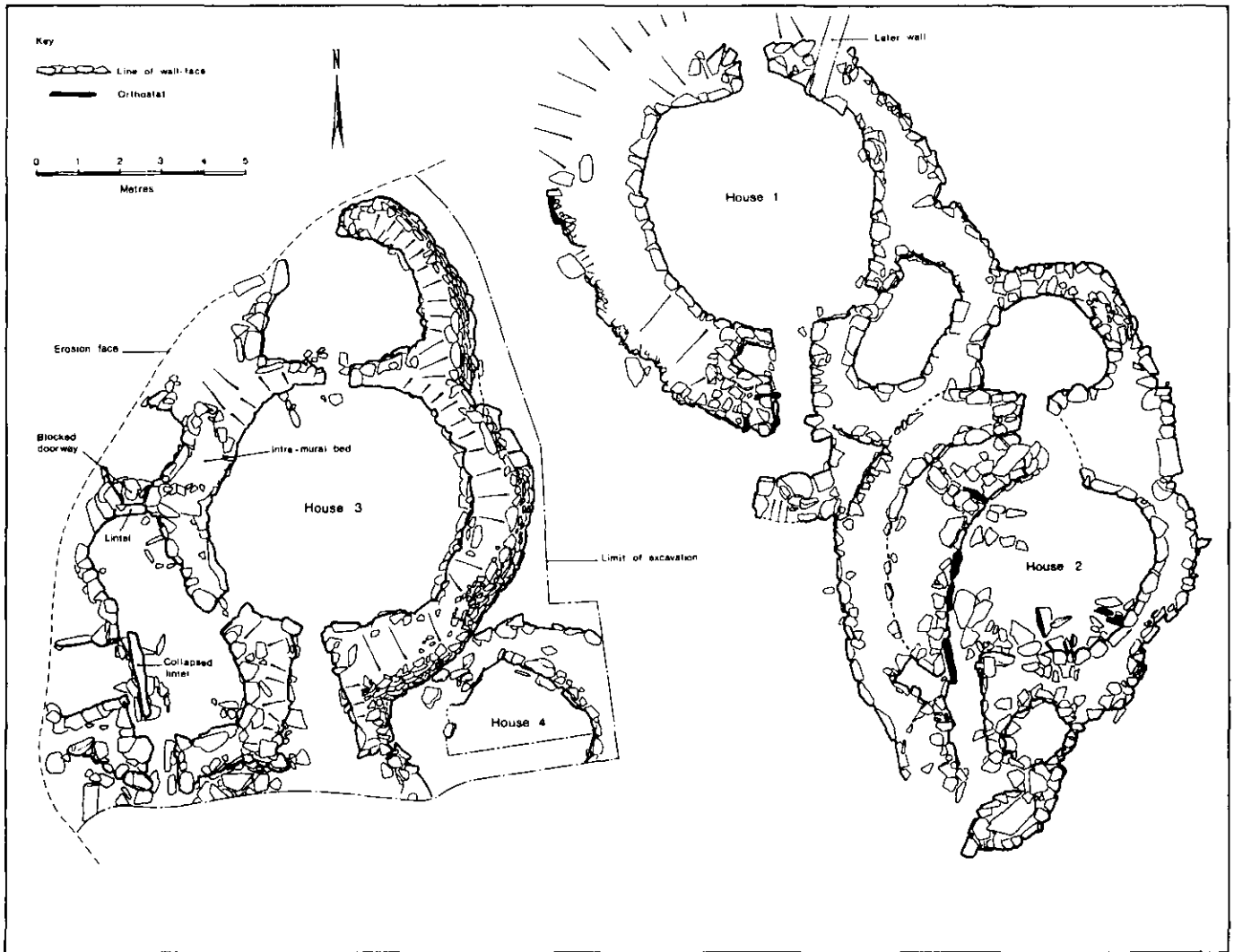


Fig 36 Traigh Bostadh: plan of Houses 1-5.

excavation revealed remains of five structures from the 1st millennium and associated middens and a later, probably Norse, building.

Houses 1-3 are thought to date from the late 1st millennium AD. These sand-revetted structures share a number of common architectural features. They are stone-built roundhouses with S entrances and at least one annexe. The walls have drystone inner and outer faces with a core of sand and midden. The central hearths were constructed of stone, forming three sides of an open-ended rectangle. 'Squatter' occupation was found in all of the structures. Worthy of note is the probable intra-mural bed in the W annexe of House 3. A useful stratigraphic sequence was observed between the houses, showing up to three of the five structures in use at the same time.

House 3 was constructed on a substantial midden spread. This layer was not excavated, as a result of time constraints and the developing protection strategy for the site that occurred during the project (see below).


Three sides of a later rectilinear building survived to a maximum height of two courses and directly overlay the sand within House 1. An associated midden spread downslope from this structure, overlying the sand infill of House 3. The presence of steatite bowl fragments with rivet holes in the midden suggests that the associated rectangular structure is Norse in date.

An initiative is underway to preserve Houses 1 and 2. The eroding dune face has been protected by the emplacement of

pre-seeded matting on an artificially sculpted dune face, funded by Western Isles Council. The void previously occupied by House 3, which was completely dismantled, has been backfilled, and the 'footprint' of the structure indicated in stone. Houses 4 and 5 have been backfilled.

Finds from the excavation include pottery and animal bone, carved bone implements, composite bone combs, hammerstones, saddle and rotary querns, and some metalwork. Decorated pottery, tentatively dated to the 3rd-5th centuries AD, was found in House 5. The preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence is excellent.

A full report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 


NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

Archaeological database for the Scottish wetlands: All Scotland

C M Clarke (CFA)

A database of finds and structures from a range of Scottish wetlands, including upland and lowland bogs, marshes, rivers and lochs has been created (see DES 1995, 113 for previous work). An accompanying report emphasises the value of the Scottish wetlands as an archive of archaeological material particularly in the light of recent progress in the survey of wetland areas.

A full report is in preparation. The database will be held by Historic Scotland. It is the intention in the longer term to make the information on the database available to a wide audience.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh University Social Science Faculty Initiatives Fund, CFA.

Forth Coastal Survey

GUARD

A rapid coastal survey was undertaken by GUARD of the S shore of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to Stirling and along the N shore of the Forth to the Fife border. The area from Dunbar to St Abb's Head was covered by visits to two specific areas, Chapel Point/Skateraw and St Abb's Head itself. The coastal strip extending from the high water mark to 50m inland was examined. A gazetteer of all sites including listed buildings, designed landscapes, scheduled and unscheduled monuments was produced. The survey covered seven local authorities, Clackmannanshire, Edinburgh City, East Lothian, Falkirk, Scottish Borders, Stirling and West Lothian. The survey identified a number of new sites. Full details of the survey can be consulted in the report held by the NMRS.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

(Clackmannan parish)

Kennet Pans

NS 905 892 Cropmark.
NS 905 892 Building.

EAST LoTHIAN

(Aberlady parish)

Gosford

NT 4480 7835 Culvert, post-medieval.
NT 4490 7875 Building.
NT 4480 7920 Sea wall, post-medieval.
NT 446 794 WW2 defences.
NT 4475 7926 – WW2 defences.
NT 4467 7965

Kilspindie Golf Course

NT 448 801 Building.
NT 448 802 Building.
NT 450 802 WW2 defences.

Aberlady Bay

NT 4532 8040 Mooring point.
NT 4552 8055 Cart.
NT 459 803 Wrecks, post-medieval.
NT 4690 8045 WW2 defences.
(Aberlady and Dirleton parishes)

Aberlady Bay

NT 4715 8055 Bridge, crossings.

(Dirleton parish)

Aberlady Bay

NT 452 814 Two submarine wrecks.

NT 452 814

NT 452 815

NT 453 818

NT 456 823

NT 466 809

NT 463 814

NT 462 825

NT 465 831

NT 465 831

NT 467 830

NT 473 831 –

NT 482 834

NT 482 834 –

NT 481 840

NT 480 837

NT 486 845

NT 4839 8447

NT 486 846

NT 489 850

NT 4972 8568

NT 505 859

NT 511 860

NT 534 866

(Dunbar parish)

NT 641 793

NT 662 791

NT 640 788

NT 640 788 –

NT 650 788

NT 642 794 –

NT 652 787

NT 646 792

NT 661 785 –

NT 664 791

NT 662 792

NT 662 793

NT 663 792

NT 665 791

NT 707 775

NT 707 773

NT 722 771

Dump.

Two submarine wrecks.

Wreck.

Wreck.

Marl Loch

WW2 type 22 pillbox.

Yellow Mires

WW2 defences.

Gullane Sands

WW2 defences.

Gullane, Hummell Rocks

WW2 defences.

WW2 slit trench system.

Maggie's Loup

WW2 anti-tank blocks.

Gullane Bents

WW2 anti-tank blocks.

WW2 anti-tank blocks.

WW2 anti-tank blocks.

Jamie's Neuk

WW2 slit trench.

Gullane, West Links

Building.

WW2 slit trench system.

WW2 defences.

Gullane

WW2 defences.

WW2 gun emplacement.

Gullane, North Links

WW2 defences.

Lamb

Cropmark.

Belhaven Bay

WW2 glider trap.

WW2 brick structure.

Hedderwick

WW2 bridge (ruined).

Hedderwick Hill Plantation

WW2 defences.

WW2 defences.

WW2 defences.

Winterfield Mains

WW2 defences.

Belhaven

WW2 defences.

WW2 look-out.

WW2 defences.

Winterfield

WW2 defences.

Mid Links

Ruin.

Strand House

Ruin.

Barns Ness

Enclosure, structure.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

(Gladsmuir and Aberlady parishes)

Longniddry
 NT 439 769 – WW2 defences.
 NT 449 789
 NT 440 775 WW2 defences.

(Gladsmuir parish)

Longniddry
 NT 430 761 WW2 defences.

(Innérwick parish)

Chapel Point
 NT 737 757 Building, post-medieval.
Skateraw
 NT 7370 7558 Boathouse.
 NT 738 754 Limekiln.
Skateraw Harbour
 NT 748 754 Post-medieval harbour.
Thorntonloch
 NT 74 75 WW2 defences.
 NT 753 739 WW2 defences.

(Inveresk parish)

Fisherrow
 NT 344 732 WW2 slit trench.

(North Berwick parish)

West Links Golf Course
 NT 540 856 WW2 defences.
Glen Golf Course
 NT 568 853 WW2 defences.
Castleton, Cauty Bay
 NT 5847 8518 Embankment.
Castleton, Taking Head
 NT 590 852 Structures.
Castleton, Gin Head
 NT 592 852 Research laboratory.
Bass Rock
 NT 602 875 Enclosure.

(Prestonpans parish)

Morrison's Haven
 NT 372 737 Village.
Prestongrange
 NT 372 738 Mine workings.
Prestonpans
 NT 379 742 Slipway.

(Tranent parish)

Cockenzie Harbour
 NT 398 757 ?Panhouse remains.

(Whitekirk and Tynninghame parish)

Auldhame
 NT 6015 8478 Ditch.
Seacliff
 NT 608 844 Cropmark.
Scoughall Rocks
 NT 616 835 Wall.
Scoughall Farm
 NT 617 833 WW2 anti-tank defences.
Scoughall
 NT 620 829 WW2 pillbox.
Pefferside
 NT 620 825 – WW2 defences.
 NT 618 823

Ravensheugh Sands
 WW2 defences.
 WW2 defences, slit trench.

Bathan's Strand
 WW2 defences.
 WW2 defences.

Ravensheugh
 WW2 defences.

Lochhouses Links
 WW2 defences.

NT 6280 8180
 NT 625 818 –
 NT 623 821

Buist's Embankment
 Land reclamation, bank.
 NT 614 785 –
 NT 633 785

Whitberry Point
 WW2 pillbox.
 WW2 trench.
 WW2 trench.

St Baldred's Cradle
 Wreck – *HMS Rose*.

Tyne Sands
 WW2 defences.
 Wall, possible fish trap.
 Cart tracks.

Belhaven Bay
 WW2 defences.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

(Dalmeny parish)

Fishery Cottage
 NT 156 793 Circular concrete structures, WW2.
Hound Point
 NT 157 795 Wooden posts, ?pier.
Barnbogle Castle
 NT 166 786 Concrete blocks, WW2.

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Cramond Island, The Knoll
 NT 1956 7823 Building.
Cramond Island
 NT 1948 7854 Building.
 NT 1953 7874 Building.
 NT 1965 7856 Building.
 NT 193 778 Structure.
 NT 195 786 Jetty.
 NT 1954 7863 Jetty.
Seafield
 NT 285 765 Pier footings.
Joppa
 NT 321 734 Salt pans.

FALKIRK

(Airth parish)

Dunmore Home Farm
 NS 890 900 Pier.
Dunmore
 NS 882 911 Cropmarks.
 NS 8832 9046 Farmstead.
 NS 893 895 Sluice.
 NS 894 894 Earthwork.
 NT 899 886 Earthwork.
Airth
 NS 904 882 Remains of wharf.
Higgins' Neuk
 NS 920 870 WW2 defences.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

(Bo'ness & Carriden parish)

Bo'ness
NT 004 820 WW2 structure.

(Grangemouth parish)

Springfield
NS 924 841 Cropmark.
Grangemouth harbour
NS 933 828 Ship wreck.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

(Cockburnspath parish)

Cockburnspath Reed Point
NT 779 721, Earthworks.
Cockburnspath, Hawk's Heugh
NT 788 714, WW2 defences.
NT 789 714 Earthwork.

(Coldingham parish)

Coldingham
NT 893 690 – Earthworks, hut circles and ?promontory fort.
NT 894 690

St Abb's Head

NT 9072 6905 Structure.
NT 9088 6939 Earthwork.

Mire Loch
NT 9147 6868 Rectangular building platform.
NT 915 686 Circular building platform.

STIRLING

(Logie parish)

Cambuskenneth
NS 808 950 Pier.
NS 808 951 Pier.

(St Ninians parish)

Upper Taylorton
NS 818 935 Earthworks, rig.
Taylorton Piggery
NS 823 941 Enclosure, parchmark.

Fallin
NS 837 920 Limekiln.

Throsk
NS 847 917 Pillbox.

NS 857 914 Pier.
NS 862 910 Pier.


Poppletrees
NS 864 910 Cropmarks.

(Stirling parish)

Cambuskenneth
NS 807 937 Cropmark.
NS 806 938 ?Ford or pier.

WEST LoTHIAN

(Abercorn parish)

Society point
NT 095 791 Parchmark.
NT 0995 7896 Remains of buildings.
Sponsor: HS .

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)**

General Introduction

The format of the report follows that of previous years with summary accounts of the three archaeological programmes of the Royal Commission followed by detailed lists of accessions to the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The Royal Commission's publication programme continued with the preparation of a broadsheet illustrating the landscape of the Mar Lodge Estate in Aberdeenshire and the *Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1992*.

The full range of activities for the period April 1995 to March 1996 is described in the *Annual Review 1995-6*, where essays on the First Edition Survey Project and the creation of the NMRS Maritime Record describe these important initiatives in greater detail than would be appropriate here. The popular series 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage', created in conjunction with The Stationery Office, is being revised and reissued in portrait format, and the volumes on *The Highlands, Glasgow, Clydeside and Stirling, Aberdeen and North-East Scotland*, and *Argyll and the Western Isles* have now been published. *Dumfries and Galloway* and *Orkney* will appear in November. The major publications for the year ahead will be *Tolbooths and Town-houses 1560-1833* from the point of view of historic architecture, and *Eastern Dumfriesshire* from that of archaeology. The latter volume will break new ground in the way that archaeological landscapes are presented in published volumes, both in terms of layout and of illustration.

The use of advanced technology in the field, in the preparation of material for publication, and in the development of the Geographic Information System and the Oracle database has ensured that the most accurate and cost-effective systems are employed in data capture and transmission of information. The increasing use of digital mapping in field recording through hand-held portable computers using *Penmap* software allows the integration of survey and record information on site, makes for a more standardised form of note-taking, and allows the down-

loading of information without rekeying. Considerable advances have been made in the computerisation of the indices of architectural material within NMRS.

Programmes of recording architectural subjects include a new initiative designed to improve information on important Listed Buildings (the pilot survey being that of Falkland Palace) and a survey of the 20th-century defences of Scapa Flow, Orkney, as a contribution to the Defence of Britain Project. Recording of Threatened Buildings and Industrial subjects has included detailed recording of the ICI/Nobel's explosives factory at Ardeer and several distilleries. Recording of modern architecture has included the sadly vandalised Seminary at Cardross, Argyll and Bute (originally in Dunbartonshire), an important work by the Gillespie, Kidd and Coia practice, a building that will form the subject of a monograph to be published in 1997.

ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Eastern Dumfriesshire

Work on the editing of *Eastern Dumfriesshire* has finally been completed, together with the drawn illustrations and distribution maps. The volume presents the archaeology of the catchments of the River Annan and the River Eskdale, combining an overview of the evolution of the natural landscape and its vegetation, illustrated by discussion based on an analysis of the archaeological features that survive within the landscape. This theme is developed with general discussions of identifiable components of the landscape archaeology, such as cairnfields or cultivation terraces, and three case-studies which explore the ways in which the remains are articulated in three different parts of the survey area. Other sections deal with the archaeology on a chronological basis, tracing the evidence for settlement from the Mesolithic until the Improvements.

Aberdeenshire

1996 has also seen the first full season of work in central Aberdeenshire, essentially concentrated in the catchment of the Don. Most effort has been channelled into reconnaissance, but surveys have been carried out of the forts on Mither Tap o' Bennachie and Dunnideer, together with several of the smaller prehistoric and medieval earthworks. Agricultural improvement has penetrated into most parts of the area, and it remains to be seen whether any extensive areas of landscape comparable to the Howe of Cromar survive. The pattern of surviving rig and furrow cultivation hidden in old plantations in the lowlands suggests that most of the areas cultivated today had been taken in before the Improvements.

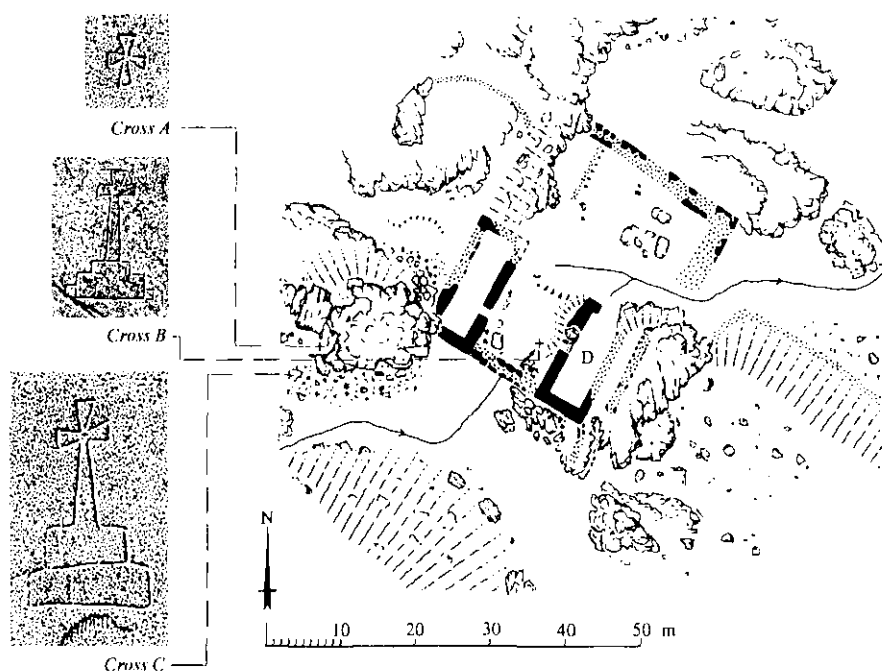
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Reconnaissance

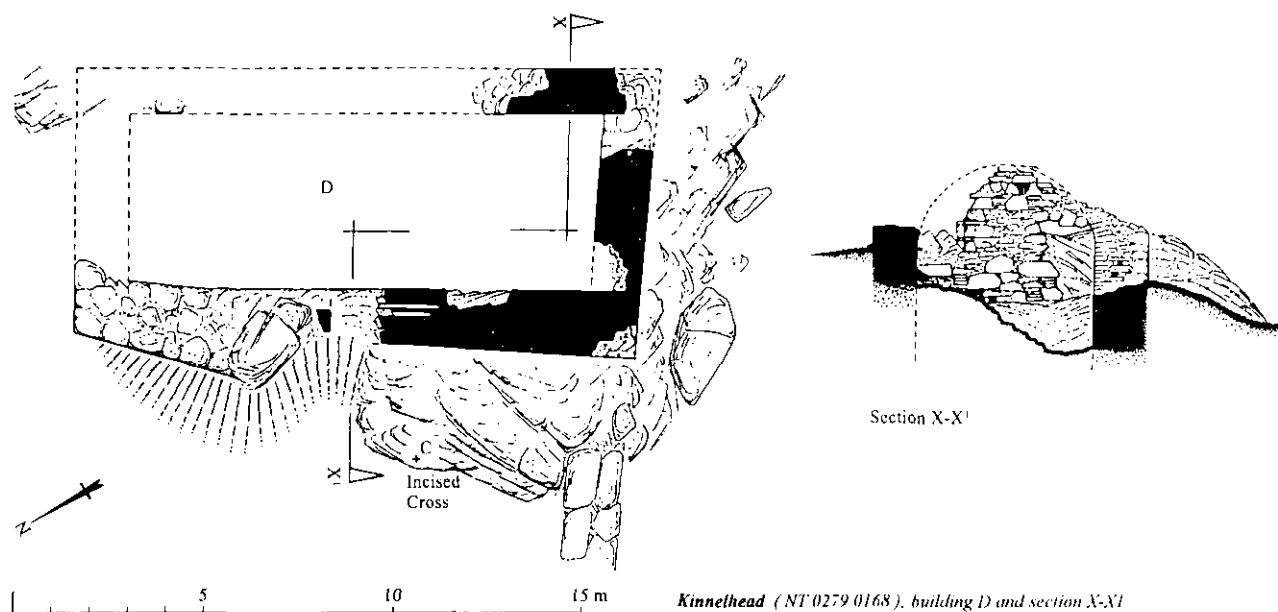
Variable weather conditions throughout the year and across Scotland have produced a distinct pattern of discoveries during 1996. During 110 hours in the air up to September, a total of



Fig 37 Buildings Survey, Scapa Flow Project: Balfour Battery, South Ronaldsay. (RCAHMS: C 73245)



Kinnelhead (NT 0279 0168), buildings and location of incised crosses A,B and C



Kinnelhead (NT 0279 0168), building D and section X-X1

Fig 38 National Archaeological Survey: Kinnelhead (NT 0279 0168). The remains of this late medieval estate centre stand upon an inhospitable boulder-strewn slope immediately to the west of the modern farm. One of the buildings (D) is a vaulted, hall-like structure, which originally spanned a natural cleft in the rocks, while the other is set against the outcrops and constructed with huge blocks of stone. Three crosses have been incised into the rock outcrops also, and presumably served devotional functions for the inhabitants. (RCAHMS)

1159 sites were recorded. For almost the whole of the first half of 1996 the relatively dull, cloudy, unsettled and cold weather restricted the extent of aerial reconnaissance in Scotland with only short periods in February and May providing the opportunity for work in areas of Scotland at some distance from Edinburgh. Sorties designed to take advantage of shadow effects were undertaken in Eastern Dumfriesshire, West Lothian, Peeblesshire, Stirlingshire, Western Perthshire, the north side of Loch Tay, Strathdon and valleys around Kingussie, with particular attention being directed to areas where survey was being undertaken by other sections of RCAHMS.

The poor weather of May, one of the coldest on record, did not provide an encouraging prelude to the main summer flying season. The development of crops was considerably retarded,

and only with the advent of a warm spell in the third week in June did evidence of cropmark formation emerge. The majority of reconnaissance was carried out in the east of Scotland, reflecting the degree of the soil moisture deficit across the country. Useful results were obtained on Speyside and around the Moray Firth, including the discovery of a mortuary enclosure and new burial sites. Angus produced extensive areas of cropmarking, particularly in winter cereals. The clarity of the markings increased with proximity to the coast, which, in a limited area was quite remarkable, with additional information emerging from the fairways at Leuchars, a landscape which has probably been subject to more intensive reconnaissance than any other in Scotland. Lothian and Berwickshire were particularly fruitful with many new settlements and pit-alignments recorded,

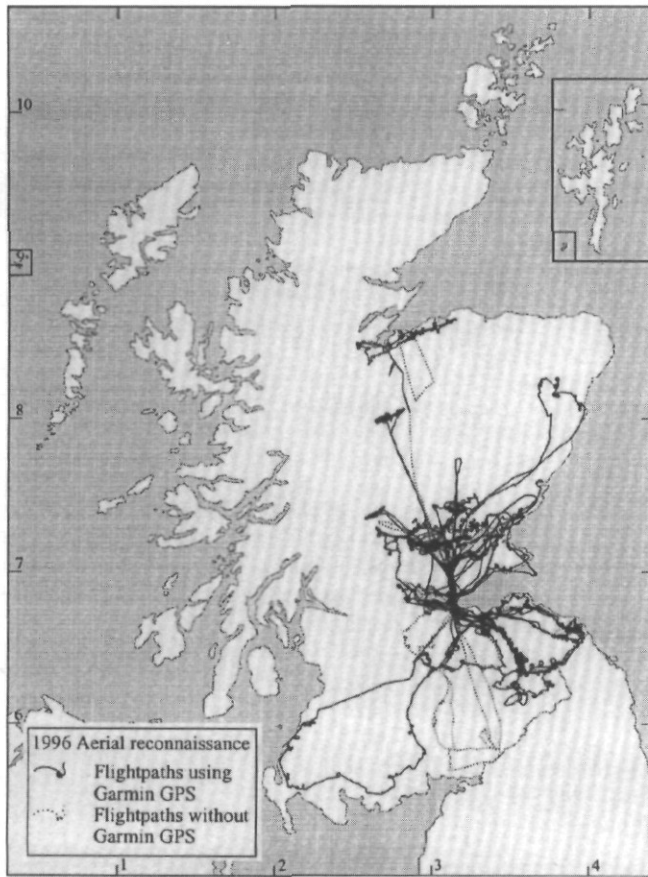


Fig 39 Aerial Photographic Survey: Raw plot of flight traces for 1996 produced from Global Positioning System survey data. (RCAHMS)

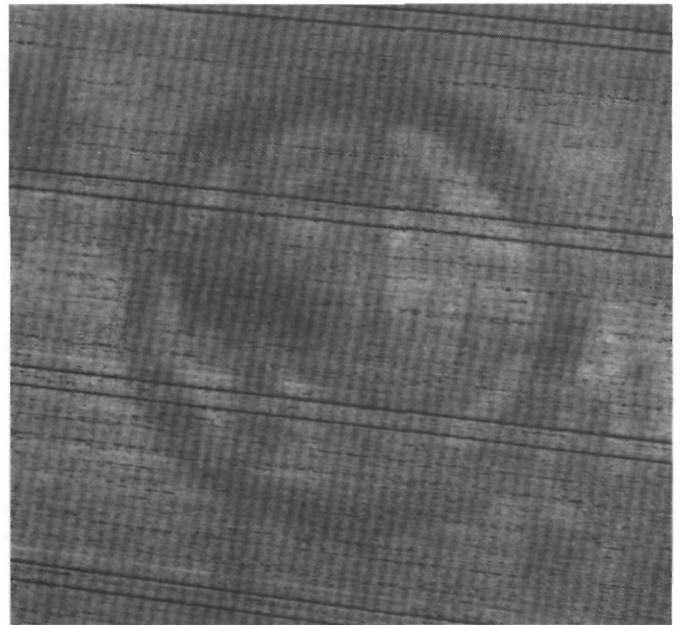


Fig 40 Aerial Photographic Survey: Langley Park, Angus; a broad ditch surrounds a complex enclosure, possibly overlain by a roundhouse and cut through by rig and furrow cultivation. (RCAHMS: C 72188)

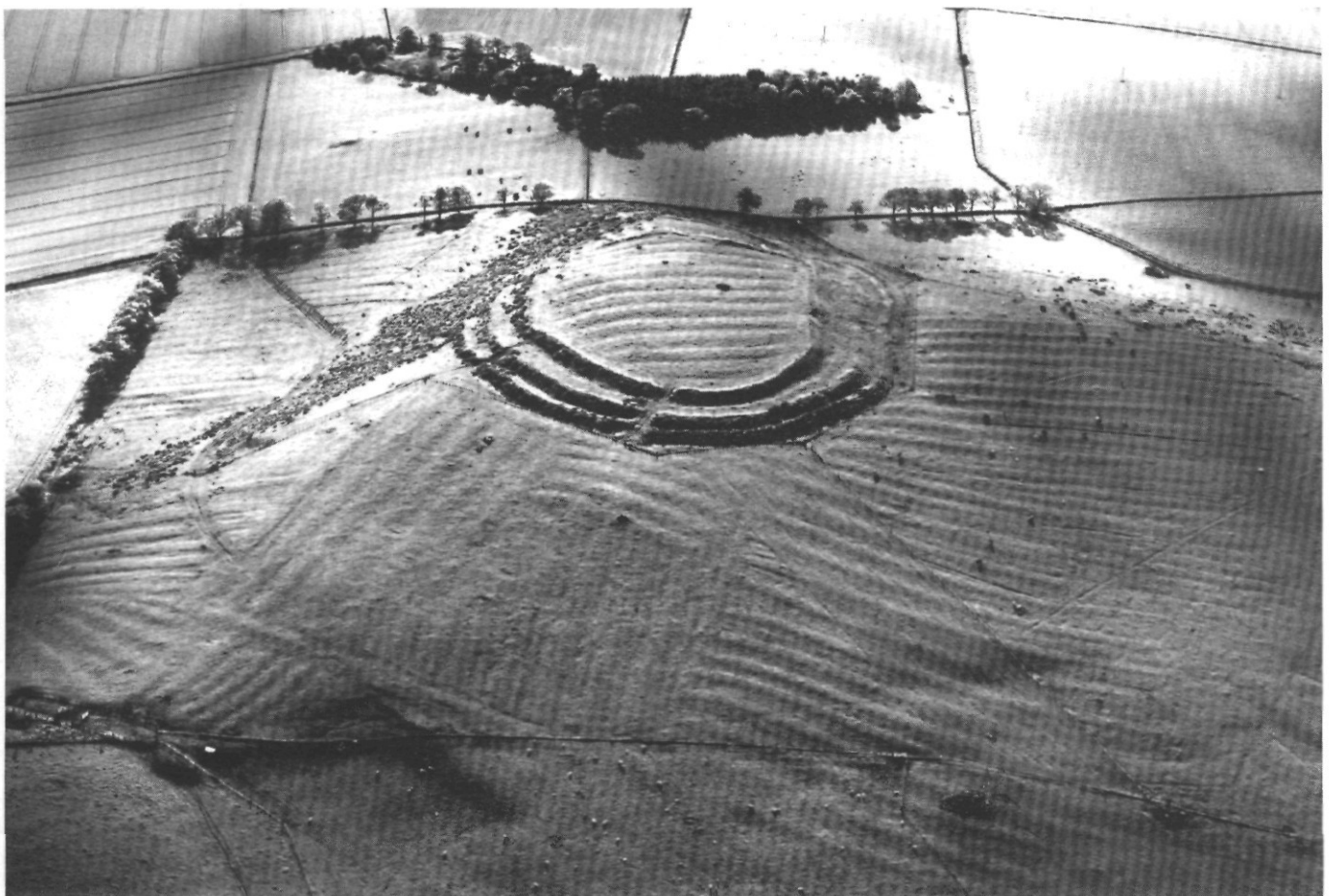


Fig 41 Aerial Photographic Survey: Barra Hill, Aberdeenshire; fort and rig and furrow cultivation. (RCAHMS: C 56431)

AFFORESTABLE LAND SURVEY

This summary report gives a brief outline, Council by Council, of RCAHMS work relating to the strategic survey of selected areas of Scotland likely to be at risk from afforestation. This is followed by a list of future areas of work and a report on the progress of the First Edition Survey Project.

Aberdeenshire

Craigievar: the data from field survey carried out in 1994 have been entered into the NMRS.

Mar Lodge Estate: a broadsheet, *Mar Lodge: the Archaeology of a Cairngorm Estate*, was published in March 1996; copies are available from the Royal Commission (£2 including p&p).

Argyll and Bute

Lorn: field survey in a block of ground on the shore of Loch Awe, to the north-east and south-west of Kilchrenan, was undertaken during the early summer of 1996. Most of the new discoveries comprise the remains of post-medieval farmsteads and farmtowns, as well as considerable numbers of charcoal-burning platforms which had provided fuel for the nearby ironworks at Bonawe.

Dumfries and Galloway

Creetown: the data from the field survey undertaken in 1994 have been entered into the NMRS.

Highland

Newtonmore: a block of ground, stretching southwards along the west side of the Spey Valley from Kingussie to south of Newtonmore, was field surveyed in the autumn of 1995. Large numbers of post-medieval farmsteads were recorded, along with their associated shielings which were found at heights of up to 2700 feet – the highest found so far in Scotland. The survey also identified several clusters of hut circles indicating that the area was probably relatively densely settled by the first millennium BC.

North Lanarkshire; Falkirk

Central Scotland Woodland: the data from field survey carried out between 1992 and 1995 have been entered into the NMRS. A report on the survey is being prepared for publication.

Perth and Kinross

Ochils Assessment Survey: the western half (Sheriffmuir to Glen Eagles) of a desk-based assessment of the Ochil Hills has been completed.

Strathearn: field survey of a 5 kilometre wide block crossing Strathearn from a little to the north of Crieff to the outskirts of Braco is nearing completion.

Scottish Borders

Liddesdale: field survey of part of the western side of Liddesdale, centred on Newcastleton, has been completed. As well as discovering a considerable number of new prehistoric monuments, in particular Iron Age settlements, the survey also identified an important group of later medieval linear earthworks which had been built to enclose, for agricultural purposes, what had formerly been open ground.

Future Surveys

The 1997/98 programme includes field survey in the Ochil Hills (Perth and Kinross) and the north side of Glenurquhart (Highland), and the in-house completion of the assessment of the Ochil Hills.



Fig 42 Aerial Photographic Survey: The course of the Military Road near Newton Bridge, Perth and Kinross. (RCAHMS: C 56232)

as well as a cursiform monument near Berwick. Among the Roman sites which showed well this year was the Roman temporary camp at Milrighall. Although cropmarking in central Scotland lacked the clarity of that in the east, useful information emerged, such as the extension of the cursus near Crieff, reinforcing the distribution pattern of Neolithic ritual monuments in this area. The relative lack of information from western Scotland with its greater rainfall is the more to be regretted.

Sponsored Flying

Twenty-three flights totalling almost 39 hours in the air, a notable increase over the previous year, were undertaken by archaeologists in Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Fife and Lanarkshire, with particularly good results from Moray.



Fig 43 Afforestable Land Survey of Glen Banchor, Newtonmore, Inverness. The valley contains the remains of a number of post-medieval townships – now all deserted – which are set adjacent to a patch of semi-natural woodland, and are being encroached upon by commercial softwood plantations. (RCAHMS)

First Edition Survey Project

The First Edition Survey Project (FESP) was established in August 1995 to transfer information on deserted post-medieval settlements from the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch maps to the NMRS ORACLE database. At the same time the depiction is

digitised into the GIS and the site's position fixed onto a modern OS 1:10,000 map.

The surveys of the former counties of Sutherland, Caithness, Ross & Cromarty, Nairn and mainland Inverness have been completed, with data on 5269 sites entered into the NMRS. Work is currently being undertaken on Skye and Nairn, and will be followed by the survey of the Western Isles and Argyll.

From April 1996 Historic Scotland assumed responsibility for the FESP contracts; the project, however, continues to be based in the Royal Commission. The change in arrangements is designed to secure funding which will allow the project to complete the coverage of Scotland.

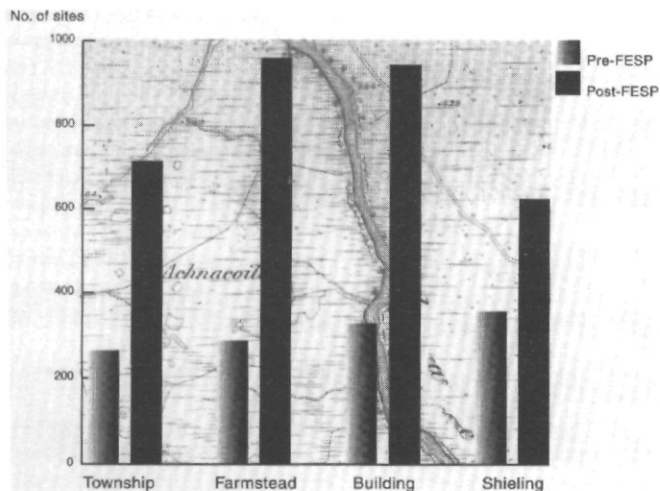


Fig 44 First Edition Survey Project: diagram comparing the numbers of post-medieval settlement site records for the counties of Caithness, Sutherland and Ross & Cromarty held in the NMRS before and after the FESP survey. (RCAHMS)

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

During the year, there has been a re-organisation of staff in the NMRS into three key areas of Public Services, Collections and Field Liaison. Staff will maintain their archaeological and architectural expertise, but working within a more flexible and effective structure.

The Public Services Section deals with matters relating to the operation, development and presentation of the NMRS for users. The Collections Section deals with the operation, development and conservation of the NMRS Collections and the Field Liaison Section is responsible for the smooth flow of material from RCAHMS field activity into the NMRS.

The computerisation of the architecture catalogue has begun, and excellent progress has been made. The information is being added to the existing ORACLE database, enabling users to query across the whole record, as well as within the specific archaeology, architecture or maritime sections of it. A user friendly application called CANMORE (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries) is being developed to allow easy access to all the information in the NMRS for visitors to the public areas in John Sinclair House. This should be available to visitors in Spring 1997.

Significant amongst important material coming into the NMRS Collections this year has been a wide range of architects' papers ranging from an album compiled by W H Playfair's pupil David Paton to the drawings of turn of the century Edinburgh practice Sydney Mitchell & Wilson and the photograph albums of currently practising architects Simpson & Brown. Landscape architecture records were supplemented with the acquisition of the office archive of Jane Wood. An addition of further account books, photographs and drawings has been made to the Lorimer Collection.

The Survey of Private Collections continues to enhance NMRS holdings. This year saw the completion of a major survey of drawings relating to Floors Castle.

A large number of excavation archives, including Douglasmuir, Angus; Eildon Hill and Allan Water, Scottish Borders; Beech Hill House, Perth and Kinross have been accessioned into the NMRS following the initiative by Historic Scotland to reduce the backlog of unpublished projects, and cataloguing has focused on material from these and other projects funded by Historic Scotland (and its predecessors).

RCAHMS has been undertaking a major survey of 20th-century defences in Orkney as part of The Defence of Britain Project. The survey has covered a wide range of subjects from major gun batteries and airfields to balloon-sites and pillboxes, including a pillbox constructed by using complete hessian sacks of cement thrown into water. Other significant discoveries have included the remains of an air-dome trainer and a painted mural in an accommodation hut at Ness Battery.

Elsewhere in Scotland, post-World War Two anti-aircraft batteries have been located near Glasgow. The military theme has continued with RCAHMS photographic surveys of the Rosyth Naval base and Maritime Headquarters Pitreavie, as part of *Threatened Buildings Survey*.

All the material described in the following accession lists can be consulted in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Visitors are welcome Monday to Thursday 9.30am to 4.30pm, and Friday 9.30am to 4.00pm. No appointment is necessary, except for the Air Photographic Collection, but if particular material is required, please telephone prior to a visit and it will be looked out in advance. Enquiries can also be made by telephone, fax, or by letter.

Telephone: 0131 662-1456
Fax: 0131 662-1499

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGY ACCESSIONS October 1995 to September 1996

Scotland in General

Report (no 202) Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MOLRS) study: Recommendations towards a policy statement, undertaken on behalf of Historic Scotland by GUARD. Report by J A Atkinson, 1995. (GUARD)

Black and white photographs of carved stones throughout Scotland by T E Gray, 1993-5. (Mr T E Gray)

Programme of visits for the Ancient Monument Board annual tour, 1996. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Black and white aerial photographs taken by the Ordnance Survey 1960-70, and black and white negatives for 1970. (Ordnance Survey)

Computer disc and project report on the Pictish carved stones database by P Miller, Department of Archaeology, University of York, 1994. (Mr P Miller)

Report (no 199) on the Scottish Archaeological Database for Raised Bogs by the Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr J B Stevenson)

Further correspondence, notes and papers relating to the archaeological work and research of Professor J K S St Joseph (1912-94). (Mrs D St Joseph)

A copy of PhD thesis 'Early Ecclesiastical Sites in the Northern Isles and Isle of Man: an Archaeological Field Survey' by C E Lowe, submitted to Durham University, 1987. (Dr C E Lowe)

Colour slides illustrating 1993 statistics on different aspects of the Scottish Environment. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Programme, black and white and colour prints, and correspondence relating to the 11th Viking Congress held in Caithness and Orkney, 1989, and the publication. (Dr C E Batey, Glasgow Museums)

Three notebooks relating to the archaeological work of F T Wainwright. (Mr D B Taylor)

Colour slides of sites, monuments and buildings throughout Scotland by Dr I M Smith. (Mr J R Sherriff)

Black and white photographs and negatives of chambered cairns throughout Scotland by A S Henshall and others, 1960s to 1980s. (Miss A S Henshall)

Draft entries for *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1995*. (Dr C E Batey)

Various material relating to excavations, surveys and archaeological projects at Camelon, Falkirk, 1961, including drawings, negatives, prints, notebook, reports and correspondence; St Leonards, St Andrews, Fife; The Dunion, Scottish Borders, 1961-2, including drawings, prints, negatives, notebooks, reports and correspondence; St Andrews Interceptor Pipeline, Fife, including notebooks, reports, drawings and colour slides; black and white photographs of milestones in Fife; Gauldry, Fife prints, report and drawings; black and white photographs and archaeological articles from the *Illustrated London News*, originally owned by V G Childe; miscellaneous drawings including the Kilrenny Stone, Fife, and newscuttings. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)

Colour slides of various sites in the Central Scotland Woodland Area by D Easton, 1993-4. (Mr D Easton)

Publication drawings from 'The Charcoal-fired Blast Furnaces of Scotland: a Review'; 'Excavations at Lochleven Castle' and 'Excavations at Balvaird Castle, Perthshire', all published in the *Proceedings of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland* by J Lewis. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Publication drawings from various volumes of *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*, including sites in Argyll and Bute, Newton, Islay; Temple Wood, Kilmartin; Upper Largie Quarry;

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Eilean an Duin; Braleckan; Brenchoillie; Colintrave; Kintyre Nurseries and Eilean Righ. Other sites include Greenland (Auchentorlie), Dumbarton and Clydebank; Jonathan's and Well Caves, Fife; Rings Plantation, Scottish Borders; and Langwell, Highland. (Dr E W MacKie)

ABERDEENSHIRE

Black and white aerial photographs of various archaeological sites in Grampian Region taken by I B M Ralston, 1981–5. (Dr I B M Ralston)

Drawings from the excavations at Dalladies, Aberdeenshire, 1972–3, by T Watkins. (Dr T Watkins)

Black and white photographs and negatives illustrating stone circles in Aberdeenshire in the 1930s, on loan for copying. The photographs were taken by Peter Hardie, Headmaster at Cullen school until the 1930s, and are in the possession of M Nagahiro. (Mrs M Nagahiro)



Fig 45 National Monuments Record of Scotland: Cross-slab from Formaston, Aboyne, by Peter Hardie, c 1920s. This photograph from the Peter Hardie collection is of interest as it illustrates fragments of two other stones; that on the top of the Formaston Stone appears to be a cross-socket and that in the grass bears a simple incised cross. The current location of the two fragments is unknown. (RCAHMS: D 1843)

Report, black and white photographs and negatives, and notebook on a watching brief at Huntly Castle, Aberdeenshire, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report, black and white photographs and negatives, and colour slides from a watching brief at Tolquhon Castle, Aberdeenshire, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Colour prints of the Red House, Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, by G J Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1996. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report and archive from a rescue excavation at Old Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, by Dr H K Murray, 1996, including colour and black and white negatives. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Colour photographs of various sites in the Aberdeenshire Council area by G J Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1996. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Updates to the Aberdeenshire Council (former Grampian Region) Sites and Monuments Record for October 1995 to September 1996. (Mrs M Greig)

Details and contact sheets of flights by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys for 1995 and 1996. Catalogue of archaeological aerial photographs for 1995 by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys. Black and white aerial photographs of various sites in Grampian 1981–96, by Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys. Black and white aerial photographs of archaeological sites in Grampian Region, 1978–94. (Mrs M Greig)

Report and drawing from a 'marking out' survey on a scheduled site at Crathes, Aberdeenshire, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report and dyeline drawing of an archaeological survey at Ferrar, Dinnet Farms, Aberdeenshire, by J O'Sullivan and J Hamilton, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report on an archaeological assessment at Crathes Castle 'well' room, Aberdeenshire, by R Turner, National Trust for Scotland, 1995. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Archive from investigations and excavations at Fyvie Old Home Farm, Aberdeenshire, by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995, including a report, site book, project design and outline, plans, colour slides, drawings, and black and white photographs and negatives. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Wardend of Durris, Aberdeenshire, by C J Russell-White, Historic Scotland, 1988–90, including finds cards, sample cards, colour slides, black and white contact prints, notebooks and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of a forestry survey at Burn o' Vat, Aberdeenshire, by S P Carter and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Various aerial photographs of sites in the former Grampian Region by I Keillar and B Jones, and wartime photographs taken possibly by the Luftwaffe. (Mr I Keillar)

Additional items of archive from excavations at the Capo bomb crater, Aberdeenshire, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Excavation archive from Park Quarry, Aberdeenshire, 1994, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

ANGUS

Report (no 283) on aerial photographic rectification and geophysical survey at Drumachlie ring ditch, near Brechin, Angus, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Structure report on excavations at Melgund Castle, Angus, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Colour photographs of various sites in the Angus Council area by G J Barclay, Historic Scotland, 1996. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Excavation archive from Balneaves, Angus, 1988, and Castleton, Angus, 1990, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Data structure report (no 242) on the survey and excavations at the Brown Caterthun, Angus, by A Dunwell, R Strachan and C Clarke, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr A Dunwell, CFA)

Original pencil drawings from excavations at Douglasmuir, Angus, by J Kendrick, 1979. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Colour slides and catalogue of the excavations at Auchlishie, Angus, by A Dick, 1995. (Mr A Dick)

Second interim report on the excavations at Fordhouse barrow in 1995, Angus, by R Peterson, National Trust for Scotland, 1996. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Data structure report (no 268) from fieldwork at the Brown Caterthun, Angus, by A J Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A J Dunwell, CFA)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Report on a survey and evaluation of disturbance to a series of boat noosts at Port na Fraing, Iona, by T Rees and S McKeand, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (Mr T A Rees, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Summary report of archaeological survey and recording of features exposed in the dunes at Sanaigmore, Islay, Argyll and Bute, by C Lowe and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report with colour laser photographs on the reconstruction of the Appin Murder Cairn, by B Tulloch, 1996. (Mr C Rider, Forest Enterprise)

Report of watching brief undertaken during drainage works on the scheduled section of Caulfield's Military Way at Inveroran, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region by Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service, 1995. Report contains colour prints, maps and drawings. (Mr A Macgregor)

Excavation archives from Achhabreck, Mid-Argyll, 1994, and Achnasavil, Kintyre, Argyll and Bute, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Rockside, Islay, Argyll and Bute Council, by C Lowe and M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C E Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Miscellaneous drawings from the research and excavations of E W MacKie, including Dun Mor Vaul, and Ballevullin, Tiree; and Kintraw, Mid-Argyll. (Dr E W MacKie)

Typescript notes with location map, drawing, photographs and related correspondence regarding medieval jug found underwater off Fionn Ard, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Mr G Dodgson, 1995. (Mr G Dodgson)

Report on an archaeological survey and assessment at Ballymeanoch Wood, Kilmartin, Argyll and Bute Council, by S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr C E Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on renovations to St Ronan's Medieval Parish Church, Iona, Argyll and Bute, by J Renshaw, June 1992 – April 1995. (Mr J Renshaw)

Archive from archaeological assessment at Gartnagrenach Wind Farm, Kintyre, Argyll and Bute, by F Baker, FIRAT, 1995,

including drawings, report, colour prints and negatives. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT)

Report on the recessed platforms of Argyll, Bute and Inverness, by E B Rennie, 1995. (Miss E B Rennie)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Report and drawings from a forestry survey at Cornharrow, Dumfries and Galloway, by M Dalland and T Rees, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Dr C E Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour slides illustrating drawings of Birrens Roman fort, Dumfries and Galloway. (Dr D J Breeze, Historic Scotland)

Aerial colour prints of the Roman fort at Burnswark, Dumfries and Galloway, by unknown photographer, prior to 1986. (Ms M Brown)

Excavation archives from Agrennan, Dumfries and Galloway, 1987, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report on Lagwyne Castle by A M T Maxwell-Irving, 1996. (Mr A M T Maxwell-Irving)

Report on the results of a pre-afforestation survey at Creebank Farm, Bargrennan, Galloway, commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd and undertaken by T Ward and M Brown, 1996. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

DUNDEE CITY

Excavation archives from Dundee High Technology Park, City of Dundee, 1984, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

EAST AYRSHIRE

Report and dyeline drawings from a survey of Loch Doon, Dumfries and Strathclyde Regions, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1995. (Mr G Ewart, Kirkdale Archaeology)

Report of an archaeological assessment at Hall of Auchincross, Cumnock and Doon Valley, by J O'Sullivan, AOC Scotland Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Report (no 294) of an archaeological field assessment at the Antonine Wall, Cadder, Bishopbriggs, Strathclyde Region, Strathkelvin District, for Charles Scott and Partners Ltd carried out by GUARD. Report by K Speller, 1995. (GUARD)

Report (no 255) on the excavation on the Antonine Wall near Glasgow Bridge, Cadder, in 1992, by A J Dunwell, G Coles and S Mann, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A J Dunwell, CFA)

EAST LoTHIAN

Excavation archives from Carberry Road, East Lothian, 1989, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Draft publication report from the excavations at Broxmouth, East Lothian, by P Hill, 1977–8. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Archive from an assessment of archaeological sites along the proposed new road line of the A1 between Tranent and

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Haddington, East Lothian, by Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1994 and 1995, including data structure reports, day book, drawings, geophysical survey reports, black and white and colour photographs and negatives, and colour slides. The archive includes material recording old coal mine workings at Bankton, East Lothian. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from an archaeological evaluation conducted on the sites of proposed parking areas and buildings in Haddington, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995, including black and white photographs and negatives, site notebook, drawings, sample details, research notes and report. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

On loan for copying. Colour slides of 20th-century defence sites including Macmerry, East Lothian, by D Easton, 1996. (Mr D Easton)

CITY OF EDINBURGH

Structure report (no 271) on rescue excavations at Holyrood Palace, City of Edinburgh, sponsored by Historic Scotland and work by GUARD. Report by S Bain, 1995. (GUARD)

FALKIRK

Report (no 236) on the archaeological excavation at Roughcastle North open-cast mine, Bonnybridge, Falkirk, by A J Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr A J Dunwell, CFA)

Report (no 248) on an archaeological watching brief at Rough Castle, Falkirk, relating to an electricity power line diversion, by A Rees, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A J Dunwell, CFA)

Report (no 229) on the archaeological monitoring of the dismantling of three transmission towers at Rough Castle, Elf Hill and Milnquarter, Falkirk, as part of the Bonnybridge-Cumbernauld/Bathgate overhead line refurbishment. Report by A Dunwell and B Finlayson, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr C Blair, Scottish Power)

Various items belonging to Samuel Smith, farmer at Mumrills, who assisted with the various excavations of the Roman fort

from the 1920s onwards. The collection includes a hand-written draft article describing the excavations and various offprints signed by archaeologists, including A O Curle, G Macdonald and M Buchanan. Two photograph albums illustrating the excavations were deposited in 1994. (Miss M Nicol, niece of Samuel Smith)

FIFE

Excavation archives from Auchtermuchty, Fife, n.d. carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Artwork for the mapped and illustrative element of the archaeological assessment report (no. 174) on the Kincardine Crossing (MS/725/69) by GUARD 1994. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Drawings from the excavations at Barns Farm, Dalgety Bay, Fife, 1973-4, by T Watkins. (Dr T Watkins)

Report with dyeline plan from excavations at Charlestown limeworks, Fife, by R Murdoch and H Smith, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report on an archaeological watching brief, geophysical survey and excavation relating to the water main improvement between Glenrothes and Cupar, Fife, carried out on behalf of Fife Regional Council, Engineering Department by GUARD, 1996. Report by G MacGregor and R James. (GUARD)

Structure report on the excavations at Balmerino Farm steading, Fife, by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 101.4) on archaeological excavations on the Isle of May, Fife undertaken for Fife Regional Council, North-East Fife District Council and Scottish Natural Heritage with support from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Historic Scotland, The Russell Trust and the Hunter Archaeological Trust by GUARD. Report by H F James, 1995. (GUARD)

Report (no 234.2) on trial trenching and resistivity survey at the proposed quarry site of Wester Kilmux, Kennoway, Fife, for Johnson, Poole and Bloomer, by GUARD. Report by R S Will, 1995. (GUARD)



Fig 46 National Monuments Record of Scotland: excavations at Hallow Hill, Fife, undertaken by Mrs E V W Proudfoot in 1975-77, the archive for which has been deposited in NMRS. (RCAHMS)

Report with dyeline plan of a watching brief at Inchcolm, Fife, by R Murdoch, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report with dyeline plan from a watching brief at Falkland Palace, Fife, by J Terry, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Hallow Hill, Fife by Mrs E V W Proudfoot, 1975–77, including drawings, notebooks, colour slides, black and white photographs and negatives. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)

GLASGOW CITY

Colour aerial slide showing the excavations in progress at Govan Old Parish Church, 1994. (Dr S T Driscoll, GUARD)

Report (no 325.2) on an archaeological field assessment at Bell's Pottery, Glasgow, undertaken on behalf of Vico Properties (Scotland) Ltd by K Speller, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Report (no 311.2) on a field assessment at Darnley Mill and Cottage, for City of Glasgow (Department of Architecture and related Services), by K Speller, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

HIGHLAND

Excavation archives Cromal Mount, Highland, 1989 and Lednagualin to Ben Annie, Highland, 1994, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Typescript report on survey of graveyard at Cill Mhoadaid, Ardgour, Highland, by I Thornber, 1996. (Mr I Thornber)

Dyeline copy of drawing of the henge at Shiel Bridge, Highland, n.d. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Miscellaneous papers relating to fieldwork at Loch Bunachtan, Highland, 1983–4; and Macewen's Castle, Argyll and Bute, 1969. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 241) of an archaeological watching brief at John o' Groats, Caithness, for Highland Regional Council Water and Sewerage Department, carried out by GUARD. Report by K J Taylor, 1995. (GUARD)

Miscellaneous notes, correspondence and papers relating to cairn at Raigmore, Highland from Historic Scotland file, 1969–72. (Mrs M Rose, Historic Scotland)

A report (no 326) on fieldwork undertaken in advance of the construction of car parking facilities on behalf of Highland Regional Council at Urquhart Castle, Highland, by GUARD. Report by I Cullen, 1995. (GUARD)

Report and dyeline drawings from a forestry survey at Coulmony, Cawdor Estate, Highland, by J O'Sullivan and D Rankin, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Colour slides and catalogue of aerial photographs of sites and monuments in Highland by J Harden, 1992–94. (Ms J Harden)

Report and correspondence relating to excavation of a microlithic assemblage at Shieldaig, Highland, by M J Walker, 1973. (Mr A Saville, National Museums of Scotland)

Data structure report (no 238) on a settlement at Easter Raitts, Highland, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Ms K Cameron, CFA)

Report and drawings from a pre-afforestation survey at Achrasker, Reay, Caithness Highland, by A N Smith and D Rankin, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 171.2) describing a programme of survey and mapping undertaken on a section of Caulfield's Military Way on behalf of Highland Regional Council and Scottish Natural Heritage by GUARD. Report by J A Atkinson and K Speller, 1995. (GUARD)

Two estate maps on loan from Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire for copying. The first is annotated 'A plan of part of the Lordship of Badenoch belonging to His Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, lying in the parishes of Laggan and Kingussie', by George Taylor, 1773. The other estate map dates to 1756 and is by an unknown surveyor. (Lt-Col R E Spencer)

Report of an archaeological survey of West Affric Estate, Highland, by J Wordsworth, 1995. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Record cards, black and white photographs and negatives of chambered cairns in the county of Sutherland, Highland and negatives of chambered cairns in the county of Caithness, Highland by A S Henshall, 1954–68. Black and white photographs of the cairn at Skelpick, Sutherland, Highland, by Historic Scotland, 1994. (Miss A S Henshall)

Report and photographs on a watching brief at St Duthus' Church, Tain, Highland, by B Gourlay, 1989. (Mr J Small, Historic Scotland)

Report on a topsoil strip and minor excavation in advance of road works adjacent to the Linsidemore kerb cairn, Strathoykel, Highland, by R Gourlay, 1995. (Mr R B Gourlay)

Report on excavations at the Shandwick stone, Highland, by R Gourlay and D Pollock, 1988. (Mr J Small, Historic Scotland)

Report on investigations at Nairn Old Parish Church, Highland, by S Farrell, 1995. (Ms D Low)

Additional items of archive from excavations at Alness, Highland by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 306) on archaeological excavation at Marymas Green, Dunnet Bay, Caithness, for Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise by T Pollard, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Report with dyeline drawing from an archaeological survey at Cnoc Torr an Leamhain, Achinduich, Highland, by J O'Sullivan and C Burgess, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1996. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report of further undiscovered sites in the Aird by the Archaeological Group of the Inverness Field Club. (Miss I McLean, Inverness Field Club)

Aerial photographic colour prints and copy negatives of sites in the Garbeg area, Highland, by J S Bone, 1996. (Mr J S Bone)

Report on a trial-trenching project at Tain Golf Club, Tain, Easter Ross, by G Robins, North Highland Archaeology, 1996. (Mr G Robins)

Report (no 214) on the archaeological excavation at three caves in the Geodha Smoo, Highland, for Historic Scotland, by T Pollard, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Data structure report (no 278) on archaeological excavations on the A836 Lednagualin to Ben Annie, Highland, by R J Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

RCAHMS

Report (occasional paper no 18) of an archaeological survey of four townships at Balachuinn, Balmeanach, Inbhire and Brae on Raasay, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. Report edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood. (Mr J MacDonald, ACFA)

Report on an archaeological watching brief at Huna, by John o' Groats, Caithness, Highland, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a forestry survey at Bottom Wood, Embo, Highland, by T Rees and G Schofield, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr T A Rees, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Draft typescript on the excavation and restoration of the Camster long chambered cairn, Highland, 1967-80, by L J Masters. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Kildonan, Highland, by C J Russell-White, Historic Scotland, 1990, including notebooks, context cards and drawings. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (no 341) on an archaeological field survey at Drummosie Muir, Daviot, Inverness District, Highland Region, on behalf of Pig Improvement Company Ltd, by K Speller, GUARD, 1995. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological watching brief on track excavation at Corrary, Gleann Beag, Glenelg, Inverness-shire, 15-16 March 1996, by J B Kenworthy. (Mr J Kenworthy)

INVERCLYDE

Excavation archive from Harelaw, Inverclyde, 1995, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

MIDLOTHIAN

Excavation archive from Cockpen, 1993, and Newton Old Church, 1994, Midlothian, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

MORAY

Report (no 209) on the archaeological excavations relating to the Aberdeen-Inverness Trunk Road A96, Lhanbryde Bypass, Moray, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr D Alexander, CFA)

Updates to the Aberdeenshire Council (former Grampian Region) Sites and Monuments Record for October 1995 to September 1996. (Mrs M Greig)

Further archive material relating to the excavation at Romancamp Gate, Moray, by G J Barclay, 1990, including pencil section drawings. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Excavation archive from Pluscarden, Moray, 1990, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Various aerial photographs of sites in the former Grampian Region by I Keillar and B Jones, and wartime photographs taken possibly by the Luftwaffe. (Mr I Keillar)

Data structure report (no 243) on the archaeological field evaluation at Kinneddar, Lossiemouth, Moray, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (CFA)

Interim report on the 1995 excavations at Leitchestown, Deskford, Moray, by the National Museums of Scotland, 1996. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Data structure report (no 284) on the archaeological excavations at Drumin Castle, Glenlivet, Moray, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Report and drawings from a forestry survey at Burgie Estate, Moray, by J O'Sullivan and T Rees, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report describing archaeological investigations in the High Street, Elgin, Moray, by J Terry and D Murray, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Structure report on excavations and watching brief at Elgin cathedral, Moray, by J Terry and J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, September 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Report (no 267) on an archaeological field assessment for Charles Scott and Partners at Abbeygate, Kilwinning, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by K Speller, GUARD, 1995. (GUARD)

An illustrated survey of Hopeton farmstead, West Kilbride, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, by V E Bickers, 1994. (Miss V E Bickers)

Details and sketch drawings from fieldwork and survey in the Largs area, North Ayrshire, by V E Bickers, 1996. (Miss V E Bickers)

Report (occasional paper no 17) on an archaeological survey of the island of Little Cumbrae, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. Report edited by J Macdonald. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Report on the Archaeological Evaluation (Mitigation Phase) for the M8 Baillieston to Newhouse roads project by A N Smith, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995.

Report on the Archaeological Evaluation (Mitigation Phase) for the M8 Baillieston to Newhouse roads project, Woodhall House, Designed Landscape Assessment, by P McGowan Associates, in association with AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

Archive relating to field assessment by AOC (Scotland) Ltd of the M80 Steps to Higgs road scheme, 1994. (Mrs L Linge, Historic Scotland)

ORKNEY ISLANDS

Final text for the publication The Birsay Bay project Volume 2, Sites in Birsay Village and on the Brough of Birsay, Orkney, edited by C D Morris, 1996. (Professor C D Morris)

Photocopied typescript and drawings relating to an excavation of mounds at Tankerness, Orkney, by Kirkwall Grammar School, 1966. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Black and white prints illustrating the construction of the site museums at Brough of Birsay and the Broch of Gurness, as well as the 'hangar' over the cairn at Midhowe, Orkney Islands, taken

by W Hourston, 1937 and sent with an explanatory letter to Dr J G Callander, 1937. (Mr T Cowie, National Museums of Scotland)

Nine colour prints illustrating damage by vandals at Skara Brae, Orkney Islands, 1996, by Historic Scotland. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

A video containing footage of archaeological sites in Orkney which are undergoing destruction by marine erosion, compiled by J Gibson and R Lamb, February 1996. (Dr R G Lamb)

Drawing of pottery from the Stones of Stenness, Orkney, by J N G Ritchie, 1973-4. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

Typescript notes received by C Appleby from Mrs L Kelsall, Kirkwall, Orkney, relating to the work of George Petrie. (Mrs C Appleby)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Report (National Trust for Scotland Archaeology report No 6) of an archaeological survey of the Ben Lawers Nature Trail by D MacInnes, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1996. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Interim report on the Cleaven Dyke Project, Perth and Kinross, by G J Barclay and G S Maxwell, 1995. (Mr G J Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Second edition maps (1901) of areas in Perthshire, lent by the OS Archaeology Branch to Dr M E C Stewart, annotated with details of archaeological sites. (Mr J B Stevenson)

Excavation archives from various sites carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd or its predecessors, including Coupar Angus Abbey and Coupar Angus Sawmill, Perth and Kinross, 1993 and 1994; St Madoes, Perth and Kinross, 1994; and Beech Hill House, Perth and Kinross, 1989. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report (occasional paper no 15) on an archaeological survey of a deserted township at Bail a' Mhuilinn, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1995. Report edited by J Macdonald. (Mr J Macdonald, ACFA)

Interim report on excavations at Culburn on the Gask Ridge, Perth and Kinross, by D J Woolliscroft, 1995. (Dr D J Woolliscroft)

A small collection of black and white aerial photographs, newspaper cuttings, correspondence, notes and drawings relating to the J X W P Corcoran's work at the cropmarks at Huntingtower, Perthshire and Kinross, 1969, including material from the work by E Bradley. (Mr K Brophy)

Report - Landscapes around Craighall-Ratray. (Dr T C Welsh)

Copies of estate maps held in the SRO (RHP 3480) of the Barony of Strowan surveyed by J Leslie, 1756. (Dr P J Dixon)

Report on excavations of a Roman Gask System Tower at Greenloaning, Perth and Kinross, by D J Woolliscroft and B Hoffmann, 1995. (Dr D J Woolliscroft)

Report (no 198) on a geophysical survey at Pitcur souterrain, Perth and Kinross by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. Report (no 237) on location using Wenner resistivity profiling at Pitcur souterrain, Perth and Kinross by Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr T Neighbour, CFA)

Gleann Fearnach, Perthshire, An Archaeological and historical Survey by J Harris. (Ms J Harris)

Report - North Pitcarmick: a radiocarbon dated chronology, by J C Barrett and J M Downes, 1996. (Mr J C Barrett)

Report and dyeline drawing from a pre-afforestation survey at Hill of Ashmore, Perth and Kinross, by J O'Sullivan and M Dalland, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Black and white prints of the excavation of the Roman road at Parkneuk Wood, Perthshire and Kinross, by J K Thomson, 1967. (Mr J K Thomson)

Additional items of archive from excavations at Abercairney, Perth and Kinross, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report and colour slides of fieldwork on World War defence sites, and colour slides of steading at Dun Beag, Loch Faskally, Perth and Kinross, by M A Hall, 1995. Colour slides on loan for copying. (Mr M A Hall, Perth Museum)

RENFREWSHIRE

Report (no 199.2) on survey and excavation of two sites within Braehead Park, Renfrew, Strathclyde, for ESU Services Ltd, by K Speller, GUARD, 1995. (GUARD)

Report - Multi-period use of the Moyne Moor, Mesolithic to Modern, a survey of archaeological features on the Moyne Moor, Neilston, Renfrew District, Strathclyde Region, edited by B Henry, Renfrewshire Local History Forum, 1995. (Mr J B Henry, Renfrewshire Local History Forum)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Two colour slides on loan for copying showing the Roman road at Craik, and two colour prints of the Roman road at Lauder, Scottish Borders, by J W Elliot. (Mr J W Elliot)

Reference card system for the research notes relating to the excavations at Fast Castle, Scottish Borders, by the Edinburgh Field Archaeology Society. (Mr K Mitchell, Edinburgh Field Archaeology Society)

Excavation archives from various sites carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd or its predecessors, including Allan Water, Scottish Borders, 1985; Ashkirkshiel, Scottish Borders, 1989; and Eildon Hill, Scottish Borders, n.d. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

List of sites and finds discovered by J W Elliot in Scottish Borders. (Mr J W Elliot)

Report, black and white negatives and photographs and colour slides from an archaeological assessment at Rhymer's Tower, Earlston, Scottish Borders, by A Barlow, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

On loan for copying. Aerial views of different sites in the Scottish Borders by J W Elliot in the late 1960s. (Mr J W Elliot)

Colour souvenir postcard 'The Romans at Newstead, Melrose' with poem and water colour painting by George Hope Tait, n.d. (Mr T Cowie)

Archive from a watching brief at Kirkhope Tower, Scottish Borders, by J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995, including colour photographs and negatives and field notes. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

RCAHMS

Report on the assessment of a garden feature in Priorwood Gardens, Melrose, Scottish Borders, by S Wallace, National Trust for Scotland, 1995. (Mr R Turner, National Trust for Scotland)

Report and dyeline drawing from a forestry survey at Swinside, Scottish Borders, by M Dalland and R McCullagh, AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Data structure report (no 263) on survey and excavation at Edin's Hall, Berwickshire, Scottish Borders, by A J Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Mr A J Dunwell, CFA)

Black and white photographs and colour slides of Newstead Roman fort and temporary camps, Scottish Borders, by C Martin, 1984. (Dr C Martin)

Report (no 241) on trial excavations in the vicinity of Mensie Potts, Scottish Borders, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1995. (Mr T Neighbour, CFA)

On loan for copying. Colour slides of 20th-century defence sites including Charterhall and Winfield, Scottish Borders, by D Easton, 1996. (Mr D Easton)

Additional items of archive from excavations at The Dunion, Scottish Borders by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

SHETLAND ISLANDS

Excavation archives from Scatness and Pool of Virkie, Shetland, 1983, by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report (no 301) on an archaeological investigation in the High Street, Ayr, South Ayrshire for Boots plc, by R Harry, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Report (no 370) on an archaeological survey relating to a British Gas installation near St Donan's Chapel, Girvan, South Ayrshire, by D Abernethy, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from excavations at Lintshie Gutter, by J Terry, GUARD, 1991, including drawings, specialist reports, field notes, matrices, black and white negatives. (Mr J Terry, GUARD)

Report (no 254) on an archaeological watching brief at Hagshaw Hill by B Finlayson, Centre for Field Archaeology. 1995. (Dr W Finlayson, CFA)

Report of an archaeological field survey of a North Medwin cairnfield at Greens Moor, Lanarkshire, by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1988. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Excavation archive from Camps Valley, South Lanarkshire, 1994, carried out by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Interim report on fieldwork and excavations at Daer reservoir, Clydesdale Region, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, 1995. Several site reports and drawings relating to fieldwork in the area of Castle Hill, Bendrie Hill, Gawky Hill and Common Hill, 1995. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report describing the initial results of the Prehistory North of Biggar Project, Clydesdale Region, Strathclyde Region, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 1995. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report of an archaeological watching brief during the erection of powerlines from Symington to Abington by H F James and D Abernethy, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Report of archaeological excavation and watching brief at Camps Treatment Works, South Lanarkshire, by M Dalland and C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (Dr S P Carter, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

STIRLING

Two drawings of site at Clairinsh, Loch Lomond, Stirling, by M Brown, RCAHMS, 1981. (Miss M Brown)

Archive from excavations at Doune Castle, Stirling, by J Cannell, 1986, including report by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1986, day book, notes, colour and black and white photographs and negatives, colour slides and drawings. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report (no 153.2) of excavations of a Neolithic settlement site at Chapelfield, Cowie, Stirlingshire undertaken on behalf of Ogilvie Builders Ltd, Central Regional Council and Historic Scotland, by GUARD. Report by J A Atkinson, 1995. (Mr J A Atkinson, GUARD)

Findings report on excavations at Stirling Castle, 1992-3 edited by D H Caldwell, n.d. (Mr R J Mercer)

Additional items of archive from excavations at Gillies Hill, Stirling by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

WEST LoTHIAN

Archive from an archaeological assessment at Kirkgate, Linlithgow, West Lothian, by J O'Sullivan, AOC Scotland Ltd, 1995, including notes, sketches, report, black and white negatives and colour slides. (Mr J O'Sullivan, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Report relating to refusal of planning permission at Kettlestoun Mains Farm, near Linlithgow, West Lothian and an archaeological and historical assessment of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, West Lothian by the Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd, 1991 and 1992. (Dr D Griffiths, Oxford Archaeological Associates)

Excavation archive from Annet House, Linlithgow, West Lothian, n.d. by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Colour photographs and negatives of bridges on the Union Canal by I F C Fleming, 1996. (Mr I F C Fleming)

WESTERN ISLES

Catalogue of sites, with plans and location maps of beehive-structures and shielings in the Aird Bheag/Aird Mhor peninsula, Uig, Lewis, compiled by E J Logan, 1990s. (Ms E Logan)

Report (no 281.2) Vallay Strand Project 1996. Data structure report 2 from the excavations at Ceann nan Clachan burnt mound and later prehistoric structures by I Armit and A Braby, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996.

Report (no 281.3) Vallay Strand Project 1996. Data structure report 3 from the excavations of a structure at Airigh Mhic Ruairidh by A Dunwell, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996.

Report (no 281.4) Vallay Strand Project 1996. Data structure report 4 from the excavations at Geirislett chambered tomb by I Armit, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1996. (Ms H Skinner, CFA)

Interim report on a landscape survey at Garenin, Western Isles by C Burgess, Garenin Trust, 1994–95. (Mr C Burgess)

Reports – South Uist Machair, Archaeological Survey and Management Project, 1993–95 by M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield, 1995; Cille Donnain, South Uist, Excavations of a Late Norse Church Site in the Western Isles by M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield, 1995; Dun Vulcan Excavations by M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield, 1995; The Viking Age Cemetery at Bornich, South Uist, (Mr M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield)

Publication drawings relating to the excavation of a cairn at Cnip, Uig, Valtos, Lewis, Western Isles by J Close-Brooks, 1978. (Mr R Welander, Historic Scotland)

Report (no 264) on an archaeological excavation at Tolanish, Uig, Lewis, occasioned by coastal erosion by Historic Scotland, by M MacLeod, GUARD, 1996. (GUARD)

Black and white prints of various sites and monuments in the Western Isles taken by M Gojda, 1994. (Mr M Gojda)

Two postcards illustrating the stone circle at Callanish, by M Johnston, 1995. (Mr M Johnston)

A postcard of Europie Church prior to restoration, Western Isles. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS ACCESSIONS

October 1995 to September 1996

Scotland in General

Collection of wallpaper designs, comprising 76 sheets, by Robert Hamilton who designed for Morton of Darvel and who died in 1925. (Deposited by Sheena Andrew, Ayr Public Library, who is Hamilton's great niece)

Two research files compiled by Colin McWilliam which were discovered in the Buildings of Scotland Research Unit. (Presented by John Gifford per Christine McWilliam)

Colliery Questionnaire produced by the production department of the National Coal Board, Scottish Division comprising approximately 300 loose, typewritten sheets in a binder. (Presented by British Coal, 1993)

MacLaren Soutar & Salmond card-index in its wooden case. (Presented by David Walker who had been given it by David O Barron, a member of the practice)

Collection of plans and photograph albums relating to hospital building in Scotland. The drawings are largely early 19th century, the photograph albums record new hospital construction from the 1950s. (Presented by Mr McDowall, W S Atkins Healthcare, on the closure of their Edinburgh office)

The remaining part of the Northern Lighthouse Board drawings collection which was retained by the NLB until the full computerisation of their Drawing Office. (Deposited by Captain Taylor, Northern Lighthouse Board)

29 coloured postcards showing houses, schools and street scenes throughout Scotland, particularly Leslie, Fife; Borders and Lothian. (Presented by Roy Mackintosh, Anstruther, per Prof C Smout, University of St Andrews)

11 miscellaneous postcards of Scottish topographical views, colour and monochrome, c 1900–1920. Includes Glenfiddich Lodge and Dufftown. (Purchased 1980)

Collection of 18 black and white negatives and prints of Scottish dovecots. Undated but all 20th century. (Transferred from NMR, Swindon)

Approximately 380 postcards of Scottish buildings, mostly early 1900s. Views include the 1911 Glasgow Exhibition. (Presented by Sheena Andrew, Carnegie Library, Ayr, in the 1980s)

Collection of 23 drawings related to Messrs James Templeton & Co which includes three drawings by William Leiper, 1888. The remainder are by George A Boswell who added an extension in 1934. Presented to Charles McKean for the RIAS Collection by the practice which had inherited the plans, 1992.

Collection of designs relating to the work of Whytock and Reid. Includes Parisian carpet and tapestry designs which the firm incorporated into its decorative schemes; proposals for curtains at Holyroodhouse; designs for light-fittings, carpets and rugs and evidence that the firm worked on the interiors at Rankeillor, an otherwise undocumented house. (Purchased)

Two schoolboy drawings by Basil Spence; a still-life, 1920, and a steam-train, 1921, which had been found in the Glasgow home of Mr Forsyth, a friend of Spence and a relative of the Scott family. The NMRS already has a copy of a sketch Spence made of a Forsyth property near Rosneath. (Deposited by Ian Scott on behalf of his children)

Album of cuttings from illustrated journals and newspapers that also contains loose engravings and prints. Titled 'Scotland, Ecclesiastical Arche, Cathls, Abbeys, Churches &c' and compiled c 1905. (Purchased 1994 from Ian Anderson)

Miscellaneous collection material borrowed for copying during the SSAP for inclusion in Scottish Architects' Papers: a Source Book. Includes drawings and photographs from practices all over Scotland ranging in date from the 19th century to the present day.

The archive of the Scottish Survey of Architectural Practices comprising correspondence files; practice files; Dean of Guild Court survey reports; photographs of architects' offices; computer disks and the survey notes of the surveying officer. (Presented by Rebecca Bailey on the completion of the SSAP)

131 monochrome postcards with views of Scottish towns and buildings c 1920s–1950s. Many from the Borders, Dumfriesshire and Perthshire. (NMRS historic collection, miscellaneous provenance)

The office papers of Edinburgh Landscape Architect Jane Wood. The collection relates to work throughout her career and includes projects such as the garden at Jedburgh Abbey for Historic Scotland, landscaping for the Scottish Development Agency and work with Morris & Steedman Architects. The collection includes slides, drawings, office files, display panels, drawings and books. Wood was married to Tom Jeffryes (who pre-deceased her). He was a government architect at New St Andrews House and some of his papers survive, primarily student drawings, amongst them a report of a grant funded trip to New York to analyse new apartment block planning.

RCAHMS

Sydney Mitchell & Wilson's office plans from the Dick Peddie and McKay archive which covers the work of the practice from the 1860s to the 1910s. The collection includes New Craig House, Edinburgh, 1889; Crichton Royal Institution, from 1888; 40 Cockburn Street, Edinburgh, 1860 and Aberdeen Commercial Bank, 1887. (Deposited by Mr Henderson, Dick Peddie and McKay per the SSAP)

18th-century pamphlet on 'Ventilation and The Means of Improving it' by the Rt Hon Sir John Sinclair Bt; illustrated advertisement for a 'Premium Garden Seat' manufactured by Hernulewicz, Main & Co, 34 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, and three trade cards for painters and decorators in Dundee and Edinburgh. (Purchased)

34 colour negatives of Scottish chimney-pieces, many of them 18th-century Edinburgh composition examples, photographed by the donor prior to the dispersal of a private collection. Some of the chimney-pieces came from St James Square, Edinburgh during demolition. (Presented by David Black)

Part of an album of drawings compiled by the architect David Paton in the early 1800s. Paton trained in W H Playfair's office and the album includes fragments by Playfair as well as earlier continental architectural drawings from a visit to Paris. The album seems to have been left in Scotland when Paton emigrated to the United States. The drawings include a design for a doorcase, W H Playfair, 1819; St George's Church, Charlotte Square (Robert Reid); Paton's student drawings and designs from the Adam office, 1792. (Purchased)

Collection of material from Lorimer's office: two volumes of account books, 1910-31 and 1925-30; an album with photographs of chimney-pieces and furniture *in situ* as well as in isolation with annotations by Lorimer, some with instructions for amendment for publication; 14 glass plate negatives, with modern prints, of Edinburgh decorated for a royal visit, 1911. (Purchased)

Photograph album with commercial topographical Scottish views, largely by George Washington Wilson and John Valentine. Includes a set of coloured prints of Dunoon and a few amateur Highland views. Book of Edinburgh views, two copies of the *Granite City*. (Presented by Anne Riches)

Winning entries to the Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition, 1995; Marc Jones - one drawing of Rosskeen

Parish Church, Alness. Katy Tattum and Quita Urquhart - three drawings of former Methodist Church, Huntly Street, Inverness. William R Mason - three drawings of Pearce Institute, 840 Govan Road, Glasgow. Adam McLachlan - one drawing of Moraig Cottage and Parkview Dunmore. Colin MacInnes - three drawings of Cromarty Lighthouse. (Presented by the entrants as per the competition rules) (Copyright and permission to reproduce passes to RCAHMS)

Collection of negatives recording the works of D R Hay and other projects. Includes progress photographs during the reconstruction of Duff House, Banffshire; ICAM Conferences to Sweden and Spain; Paxton House, Borders; NTS Curatorial Committee Meetings and NMRS premises. (Deposited by Ian Gow)

Collection of miscellaneous Scottish drawings. Four designs by Robert A N Paterson for an unidentified house. Sketches by Alexander Naismith of an unidentified mill, sketches of decorative ironwork and a faint pencil sketch of a plan of a building with corner stair turrets. Six drawings by William Glashan completed while a student at Aberdeen School of Architecture 1921-25, including a design for a façade for a university college; design for an entrance hall to a railway station; design for a public library; design for Houses of Parliament; profiles and details of mouldings on tomb of Gavin Dunbar, St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen; and an elevation of the Fontium Nymphis, Paris. Two designs for stained glass windows by W F Clokey and Co Ltd, Belfast. (Lent for copying by Nick Haynes)

Large portfolio of personalia relating to David Carr, architect. Includes sketches, photographs, newscuttings etc. many of which are for Kirkcaldy Town Hall but also including other projects. (Purchased)

Drawings and photographs relating to Peter Womersley, architect. House at Rochdale for D Southern, composite drawing with block plan, plan, elevations and section and one sheet with four elevations. House at Didsbury, one perspective, one ground floor plan. Ten black and white photographs of interior and exterior of house at Heywood, Lancashire taken for publication. Two holiday photographs of Peter Womersley. (Lent for copying by Mr and Mrs Heald per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

188 glass negatives and 24 black and white photographs including interior and exterior views of Keithick House,



Fig 47 National Monuments Record of Scotland: Keithick House, Perth and Kinross, views from a collection lent for copying by Mr and Mrs J Stirling, including the Library (1911), and the South Lodge damaged by a falling meteorite on 3 December 1917. (RCAHMS: C 36556 and C 36689)

Perthshire, c 1910–1915, related portraits and landscapes, and views of Arnprior village, Stirlingshire. (Lent by Mr and Mrs J Stirling per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

Material relating to The Guynd, Angus, 'A Book of plans containing designs of a new house at Guynd in Angus Shire, a seat of John Ouchterlony as designed by John Paterson, architect, Edinburgh 21 May 1799'. Twelve designs including elevations, plans, and sections. A collection of amateur architectural sketches of houses, estate buildings and others in Angus, Perthshire and elsewhere, including a house at Murthly, Perthshire, a plan of Arbroath Abbey, Angus and a lighthouse. Inscribed 'Ann Ouchterlony born 1714'. Architectural plans and drawings c 1790 comprising 31 leaves of various sizes including architectural details of continental buildings, ironwork, garden structures, gates, drawing of a house at Birkhill, Fife and designs for a thatched cottage. (Lent for copying by Mr J Ouchterlony, The Guynd, per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

11 boxes of office photograph files compiled by Simpson & Brown, Architects, Edinburgh. Projects include conservation work on Rosslyn Castle, 1983; St Giles Cathedral (High Kirk), Edinburgh, 1985 and Blair Adam, 1984. (Deposited by Simpson & Brown Architects)

ANGUS

14 drawings comprising a winning entry in the 1994 Crichton Lang Measured Drawing Competition, showing Inverkeilor New Mill. (Lent for copying by Kevin Leadingham, Glasgow) (Copyright and permission to reproduce passes to RCAHMS)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Photocopy of a specification for Dunach, Argyll, by William Burn, 5 February 1828. Also, copy sales particulars, c 1870 and correspondence from Michael Davis regarding attribution of the house. (Presented by Professor Alistair Rowan)

Survey of a Private Collection of material relating to Campbeltown. Six mounted Bedford Lemere photographs of Campbeltown Library, interior and exterior views; ten dyeline plans of Rothmar, Campbeltown, villa for William Broom. Plans, elevations, sections. J Burnet and Campbell, January 1897. (Lent for copying by Captain Black per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

Bute Museum Collection of approximately 250, early 1900s glass-plate negatives of primarily architectural subjects on Bute. Also includes views of shipping and a view of convict ship berthed at Rothesay. (Lent for copying by Bute Museum)

Drawing comprising two designs for wrought iron gates for Barcaldine, Argyll, 1915. (Purchased)

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Set of four dyeline copies of Dean of Guild plans for Alloa Parish Manse, 1900 stamped 'John Melvin & Son Architects and Surveyors' The house is now known as Claremont House, home of the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. Also, a copy of 'The Clackmannanshire Architecture of William Kerr', Clackmannanshire Council, 1996. William Kerr joined the practice of John Melvin & Son in the early 1900s and finished Alloa Parish Manse. (Deposited by the Earl of Mar and Kellie)

DUNDEE CITY

Set of 12 dyeline plans for Watson's Bond, Seagate Dundee, Johnston & Baxter, 1952. The practice had originally built the bonded stores in 1907 and these drawings were traced from the originals. Survey of Dudhope Castle by Terrestrial Surveys Ltd, York for Dundee City Council, 1986; six elevations on drawing film. (Presented by Adam Swan, Dundee Planning Department)

EAST AYRSHIRE

Small collection of photographs relating to Lugar Works. 30 views lent for copying, eleven with original negatives. Includes group portrait of the staff at Lugar School c 1910; portrait of the Lugar Band; group portraits of workers on site; general views of the works in the 1950s; demolition views and photographic copies of plans of 'Lugar Briquetting Works' by J Walton, 1986. (Lent for copying by Elias Harrison per John Hume. The 11 negatives are presented by Mr Harrison. The copyright for these and the copy views transferred to RCAHMS)

Small collection of books and photographs from the office of Taylor Associates, Ayr. Includes a set of *The Petit Trianon* inscribed 'Andrew Mackenzie, 1907' and five mounted photographs of 'Kilmarnock Court Hall' 1914 for Duke's coming of age'. (Presented by H G Taylor, per Sheena Andrew, on the closure of the office)

CITY OF EDINBURGH

17 colour slides taken in 1993 by David Easton; three of Hermits and Termits, Edinburgh and the remainder of the Southern Literary Institute, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, which was demolished soon after. (Presented by David Easton)

Bound set of engravings, *Views of Seats and Scenery in the Environs of Edinburgh*, Fraser and Clark, 1796, which includes a rare view of Bellvue, Edinburgh. (Purchased)

Photographic copy (original in NLS) of James Craig's section of the West End of St Giles Cathedral (High Kirk), Edinburgh. Photographic copies and details of Craig's design for Edinburgh's New Town c 1767 held in the King's Library Collection. (Presented by Andrew Fraser)

The office archive of Roland Wedgwood which comprises drawings, photographs, job files, the job list, presentation panels and models for executed and unexecuted schemes. The papers cover the entire span of the practice from its foundation in 1965 to its closure in 1995 and include projects for redevelopment of Dean Village, Edinburgh; work for the Viewpoint Housing Association and Miller Homes Northern Ltd; award winning additions to 4 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh and alterations to the practice offices at Well Court, Edinburgh. (Presented by Roland Wedgwood)

Presentation portfolio, 1911, with 11 mounted photographs by Francis Caird Inglis of the Thistle Chapel, St Giles High Kirk, Edinburgh. (Purchased)

Five drawings from the Property Services Department of Edinburgh District Council. Three drawings related to Charlotte Square, two of which are contract drawings produced by the Adam Office for the North and East sides dated 1807, the other being a plan of the Square and West End of the New Town signed by Robert Adam and dated 1791. Also, two undated



Fig 48 National Monuments Record of Scotland: a view of Littlemill Colliery, East Ayrshire, in 1958, showing dirt disposal, Preparation Plant and Car Circulation Hall, from the Harrison Collection. (RCAHMS: B 78904)

drawings for Leith Central Station, elevations and plans. (Deposited by the Property Services Department in the Edinburgh City Architects Collection)

Hard copies of eight CAD survey drawings of Castlehill Reservoir prepared by Ed Kelly Architects, Harbour Lane Studio, South Queensferry, Edinburgh, c 1996. (Presented by Ed Kelly Architects who retain copyright and permission to reproduce)

A postcard album compiled by McArthur & Watson Architects in the early 1900s which includes correspondence from Geddes regarding building work at Roseburn Cliff, Edinburgh; a speculative scheme for which McArthur and Watson were the builders. Album is labelled 'Building 1900 of Beechmount' (one of McArthur & Watson's projects). Ten 19th-century photographs, primarily views of Rosslyn Castle and Chapel. (Purchased)

A collection of postcards of Edinburgh and elsewhere in Scotland which includes many subjects such as the visit of George V and Queen Mary to Holyrood. (Purchased)

A collection of papers from the Lorimer office relating to the design of the Thistle Chapel, St Giles Cathedral (High Kirk), Edinburgh. Includes correspondence files; specifications; receipts; invoices and a full-size detailed drawing for the 'custodian's chair'. (Purchased)

Two manuscripts relating to sale of Drumsheugh Estate, Edinburgh, 1822 Articles and Conditions of Roup and sale of the Grounds of Drumsheugh and a Report by the Committee appointed by the Feuars of Moray Place for the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens of Moray Place, Ainslie Place &c., 1832. (Purchased)

GLASGOW CITY

Plaster fragment with stencilled decoration, scheme by Cottier, from the lobby of Townhead-Blochairn Church, Glasgow. (Collected by Miles Horsey during RCAHMS survey)

HIGHLAND

Survey of a private collection of ten drawings for Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu. Includes one design by Reginald Fairlie dated 1907 and six plans of the service range. (Lent for copying by the Lovat Estate)

Photocopy of 'Estimate of Fire Damage' to Arisaig House carried out for Miss Astley-Nicholson by George MacRitchie, Architect and Surveyor, Fort William in October 1935. (Lent for copying by Mr Smither, Arisaig House Hotel, per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

MIDLOTHIAN

Sale particulars for The Firth, Midlothian. Nineteenth-century plan of Whitehill Mains. (Presented by Richard Emerson)

Large framed photograph of Polton House, Midlothian with Jenners van and furniture delivery in progress c 1930. (Purchased)

A large 19th-century photograph of a house, probably near Newbattle, Dalkeith c 1880. (Purchased)

Survey of a private collection of 12 colour slides of Borthwick Castle, interior and exterior views, (1985?) and one colour slide of Borthwick Church exterior. (Lent for copying by Ben Tindall)

MORAY

Small collection of miscellaneous photographs and postcards which includes 15 'carte de visite' mounted views, c 1860s, of Banffshire subjects including Cullen House and Parish Church; five colour postcards of Fife views c 1960s and four c 1950s amateur photographs of the interior and exterior of an unidentified blackhouse. (Purchased)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Ten models in perspex cases relating to the work of the Irvine Development Corporation, including proposed housing at Bourtreehill. (Deposited in the RIAS Collection – terms of deposit to be agreed)

PERTH AND KINROSS

The research material and papers of John Ridley, comprising drawings, photographs, slides, correspondence and books, relating to his work on mills and milling in Scotland, particularly his reconstruction of Blair Atholl Mill, Perthshire from the late 1970s. (Presented by Mrs Josephine Ridley)

Collection of material relating to Rossie Priory, Perthshire. One undated, but recent, dyeline plan of priory and gardens by Ian M Laurie, Landscape Architects and Consultants, Ninewells, Dundee; one dyeline of Millhill House, April 1977; one photocopy with coloured pencil hatching showing possible alterations to Rossie Priory, April 1946. Eight folders containing picture plans for various rooms in Rossie Priory – drawing room, library, staircase, business room, gallery. Game book also used as photograph album with photographs of various houses in Scotland and England dating from 1894–1913, 13 views copied. (Lent by Lord Kinnaird per Elizabeth Strong)

RENFREWSHIRE

Set of seven photocopied survey plans by Allan J Reid of Lochwinnoch Parish Church. The survey was prepared for W I Munro Chartered Architects in 1995 prior to their beginning work on the building. (Presented to the RIAS by W I Munro Chartered Architects)

Four albums showing Houston House, Renfrewshire, its estate and parish church and other buildings in Scotland and England. Views taken between 1884–1920. (Lent for copying by Mr M Crichton Maitland per Simon Green, RCAHMS)

Four files of negatives relating to local authority building work in Renfrewshire in the 1970s and 1980s; one bundle relating to repairs at Ardgowan, 1972, and other buildings in the area; architectural report on Knightswood Bus Depot, Glasgow. (Presented by Ken Melvin)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Survey of a private collection of drawings relating to Floors Castle. Over 600 drawings including a portfolio of miscellaneous estate drawings from the first half of the 19th century. (Copied 1990 per the Scottish Record Office by permission of the Duke of Roxburghe)

Designs for The Orchard, Gattonside comprising ten sheets of designs including elevations, plans, interior perspectives, exterior perspective, details of heating ducts. (Lent for copying by Mr Frank Schofield)

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

National Trust for Scotland Quinquennial Survey of Culzean Castle by Bob Heath, Architect, 1994. Added to MS/503. (Deposited by the National Trust for Scotland)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Box of 19th-century stereoscopic glass plates of Bothwell Castle, provenance unknown. (Presented by Glasgow University Archives)

NMRS Photographic Survey of a photograph album which records the partial refitting in the Glasgow style of Cornhill, Lanarkshire, in the early 1900s. The views were taken by the family who were keen photographers. (Lent for copying by Sebastian Pryke, Phillips)

Photographic copy of a perspective view of Bothwell House (New) with its walled garden. Drawing inscribed 'Bothwell Park the seat of W Hamilton Esq. P Gibson f.1803, Edinburgh'. (Presented by Henry Potts)

A LIST OF HISTORIC SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

INTRODUCTION

This list of dates obtained by Historic Scotland in 1995 and the earlier part of 1996 for archaeological sites and objects represents the work of many individuals. Most of the sites have not been published yet and it is important, if you wish to quote these dates, to cite the author of the information produced here. For instance, the first entry in this list should be cited as Alexander D 1996 'Lhanbryde' DES 1996, 000. If this convention is often flouted Historic Scotland may follow NERC's practice of not promulgating dates until at least 18 months after they have been obtained.

It is hoped that other people who, and organisations which, have obtained dates for archaeological sites and objects will contribute in future years. Entries should be sent to the compiler, P J Ashmore at 20 Brighton Place, Portobello, Edinburgh EH15 1LJ.

Code	Context	Material	Uncal	Err	d13C
ABERDEENSHIRE					
Lhanbryde (NJ 2726 6104), Alexander D					
GU-4371	Charred <i>Avena</i> sp. which was spread evenly across the partially burnt clay-lined base of a ditch. It consisted almost entirely of burnt oat grains and was sealed by a layer of burnt daub and wattle. The even-ness of the deposit suggests it was <i>in situ</i> when fired. The structural remains have been interpreted as a grain-drying kiln built into the remains of a former mill lade.	charred grain	830	50	-28.0
ANGUS					
Brown Caterthun (NO 555 668), Dunwell A J and Strachan R J					
GU-4599	See DES 1995, 96, Trench 5. <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Salix</i> from a layer of burned roundwood and charcoal on the surface of the turf or earth capping sealing a stone rampart core. Appears to have been a hurdle fence which burnt down. Subsequently sealed beneath a refurbishment of rampart crest, the turf capping upon which the fence ran may itself be a secondary feature.	charcoal	2370	50	-26.6
GU-4600	<i>Salix</i> from the same context as GU-4599.	charcoal	2360	60	-26.2
GU-4601	See DES 1995, 94, Trench 1. <i>Corylus avellana</i> from a lens of small roundwood fragments sealed at the interface between the base of a dump rampart and the surface of a buried turf line running immediately beneath the rampart. The context of recovery suggests that charcoal sample was deposited immediately before construction of the rampart which sealed it.	charcoal	2250	60	-26.9
GU-4602	See DES 1995, 95, Trench 2. Burnt <i>Betula</i> sp. timber forming part of a raft laid within a rampart. The timbers laid on a turf layer and sealed beneath a series of redeposited subsoil dumps. Deliberately laid deposit, apparently burnt <i>in situ</i> .	charcoal	2450	50	-25.9
GU-4603	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> sp. From the same context as GU-4602.	charcoal	2440	50	-27.5
GU-4604	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> sp. From the same context as GU-4602.	charcoal	2480	50	-27.0
ARGYLL AND BUTE					
Ardentallan (NM 829 234), Bonsall C					
AA-17458	The sample is a large fragment of wood charcoal (<i>Quercus</i> sp.). It came from a deposit of charcoal and burnt bone fragments within an oval setting of large stones.	charcoal	0	0	-26.6
AA-17459	The sample is a single fragment of wood charcoal (<i>Corylus</i> sp.). It came from a deposit of charcoal and burnt bone fragments within an oval setting of large stones.	charcoal	150	50	-27.0
Lon Mor, Oban (NM 8535 2835), Bonsall C					
AA-17452	The sample is a single fragment of wood (cf. <i>Fraxinus</i>) charcoal. It came from a charcoal-rich lens, below the current A-horizon.	charcoal	5420	65	-24.8
AA-17453	The sample is a carbonised fragment of a hazelnut (<i>Corylus</i>) shell. It came from a black, humus-rich horizon buried by the current A-horizon.	charred hazelnut shell	2085	55	-26.5
AA-17454	The sample is single fragment of wood (conifer) charcoal. It came from a black, humus-rich horizon buried by the current A-horizon.	charcoal	5290	65	-26.8
AA-17455	The sample is a single fragment of wood (cf. <i>Alnus</i>) charcoal. It came from a well-defined lens containing abundant, large charcoal fragments near the bottom of a ditch which formed part of a complex post-ring structure.	charcoal	3110	55	-26.6
AA-17456	The sample is a fragment of wood (cf. <i>Corylus</i>) charcoal. It came from the base of a pit that occurred within a complex post-ring structure.	charcoal	3120	50	-26.5
AA-17457	The sample is a carbonised fragment of a hazelnut (<i>Corylus</i>) shell. It came from a black humus-rich horizon buried by the current A-horizon.	charred hazelnut shell	6240	65	-27.9
Allt na Ceardaich (NS 142 927), Atkinson J A					
GU-4415	Charred <i>Corylus</i> , <i>Betula</i> and <i>Salix</i> recovered from the bottom of a furnace (bloomery) which had been sealed by a layer of silt and a layer of masonry which had formed part of the furnace's superstructure during its use. The charcoal was introduced to the furnace in the bloomery iron production method to be used as fuel. Therefore the material (wood) was turned into charcoal elsewhere.	charcoal	310	50	-26.7

RADIOCARBON DATES

AYRSHIRE

Loudoun Hill (NS 6064 3734), Atkinson J A

GU-4537	<i>Alnus</i> and <i>Betula</i> charcoal recovered from a pit, which during excavation had been initially interpreted as a hearth. The date suggests that unburnt early Neolithic pottery from the upper layers was residual.	charcoal	2120	60	-25.2
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DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Boyken Burn (NY 309 888), McCullagh R J P

GU-4419	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Prunus padus</i> and <i>Salix</i> sp. charcoal from context 1709, which represents a basal humic sediment within the built platform to a rectangular structure. It underlies context 1708 and together they form the lowest contexts within the accumulated material forming the platform. The charcoal inclusions are interpreted as being derived from site use prior to the construction of this platform.	charcoal	630	50	-26.2
GU-4420	<i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Quercus</i> sp. and <i>Salix</i> charcoal from context 1708 which represents a humic sediment within the built platform to a rectangular structure. It overlies context 1709 and together they form the basal contexts within the accumulated material forming the platform. The charcoal inclusions are interpreted as being derived from site use prior to the construction of this platform.	charcoal	660	60	-26.8
GU-4421	<i>Corylus avellana</i> charcoal from context 0500 which represents a base of soil profile within an infrequently used enclosure. The large fragments of single species charcoal represent a concentration included within the soil during the final phase of land use within the enclosure.	charcoal	860	50	-26.6

73-5 Irish Street, Dumfries (NX 971 759), MacKenzie, J R

GU-4609	<i>Quercus</i> sp. charcoal from a small charcoal patch directly overlying the natural subsoil. Although not directly stratigraphically linked, it is thought likely to be contemporary with a nearby lithic assemblage of Mesolithic character.	charcoal	4060	60	-26.1
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Pict's Knowe, Dumfries (NX 9538 7213), Sheridan A (context information Thomas J)

AA-17464	Find number 169, a round-ended oak peg from context 130: green clay in the N ditch terminal, thought to represent the fill of a major ditch recut. Rich in finds of relatively substantial wooden artefacts. Below 130 and interstratified with it is the primary sandy ditch fill; above 130 is the red peat. The excavator suggests these may represent deliberate deposition with other large wooden objects in the ditch. An alternative interpretation sees most of the substantial objects as deriving from a structure, but not necessarily ritually deposited; instead the wooden objects could relate to dismantling.	wood	1870	50	-27.5
AA-17465	Find number 235, a large oak plank from context 130, as AA-17464.	wood	1870	50	-28.1
AA-17466	Find number 179, a birch twig from context 130, as AA-17464.	wood	1875	50	-28.6
AA-17467	Find number 184, a roundwood stick, probably alder, from context 130, as AA-17464.	wood	1885	50	-28.4
AA-17468	Find number 186, a roundwood stick, probably hazel, from context 130, as AA-17464.	wood	1905	50	-29.2
AA-17469	Find number 145, an oak ?stake from context 122, compact green clay thought to represent the fill of a major ditch recut in the W ditch cutting opposite the site entrance. The context post-dates primary ditch fill 123 and 207. Above 122 is 024: red peat. Believed by excavator to be a ritual deposit, placed with other large wooden objects in ditch. An alternative hypothesis is that the wood derives from dismantling of a wooden structure on the site, and not necessarily purposive deposition.	wood	1865	60	-29.5
AA-17470	Find number 47, willow leaves from context 122, as AA-17469.	leaves	1870	50	-29.9
AA-17472	Find number 175, a coppiced hazel wand from context 412, a secondary silt (but still earlier than the major recut) on the inner side of ditch which was probably laid down in wet conditions. Incorporated in the gradual build-up of pre-recut ditch silts by collapse or discard of wood into the ditch, not through deliberate deposition.	wood	1970	65	-28.7
AA-17473	Find number 66, a narrow piece of split wood of unclear species from context 119, a compact silty sand forming the primary fill of the ditch near the site entrance. The wood was incorporated in the gradual build-up of primary ditch silts by collapse or discard of wood into the ditch, not through deliberate deposition.	wood	1845	50	-30.6
AA-17474	Find number 55, charred wood, possibly from a plank and of unclear species, from context 119, as AA-17473.	charred wood	1715	60	-28.3
AA-17475	Find number 138, a wood chip of unclear species from context 285, a sandy layer right on the bottom of the primary ditch cut and representing primary ditch fill. The chip was incorporated in the gradual build-up of primary ditch silts by collapse or discard of wood into the ditch and does not represent deliberate deposition.	wood	2085	50	-29.9
AA-17476	Find number 92, an oak wood chip from context 123, a primary ditch fill in the W ditch cutting. The sediment was probably laid down in standing water, and contains much, but fragmentary, wood. The context pre-dates the major recut from whose fill came the more substantial wood. The chip was incorporated in the gradual build-up of primary ditch silts by collapse or discard of wood into the ditch and does not represent deliberate deposition.	wood	2065	55	-26.2
AA-17471	Find number 57, reed and straw from context 122. See AA-17469.	reed and straw			-29.9

EAST LoTHIAN

Port Seton (NT 406 752), McCullagh R J P

AA-19633	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. From the lower fill of ditch 3.	charred grain	215	70	-26.2
AA-19634	Charred <i>Avena</i> sp. From the lower fill of ditch 3.	charred grain	245	95	-26.5

RADIOCARBON DATES

Port Seton (NT 406 752), McCullagh R J P (cont.)

AA-19635	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. From the latest fill of ditch 3.	charred grain	2135	55	-23.5
AA-19636	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. From the lowest fill of the terminal of ditch 3.	charred grain	2330	80	-23.5
AA-19637	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> from upper fill from close to NE terminal of ditch 3.	charred grain	2120	55	-23.2
AA-19638	Charred <i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i> from primary fill from close to NE terminal of ditch 3.	charred grain	2105	55	-23.4
AA-19639	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. from W entrance of ditch.	charred grain	2110	55	-22.1
AA-19640	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. Providing a <i>terminus post quem</i> for a windblown sand deposit in the phase 4 ditch.	charred grain	2035	80	-22.3
AA-19641	<i>Salix</i> sp. and <i>Corylus avellana</i> charcoal from the primary fill of ditch 4.	wood	2204	75	-33.9
AA-19642	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. from the primary fill from N terminal of E entrance of ditch 4.	charred grain	1975	55	-22.6
AA-19643	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. from putative rampart material sealing ditch 3 fills.	charred grain	2110	80	-24.5
AA-19644	Charred <i>Hordeum sativum</i> indet. from the infill of abandoned ditch terminal.	charred grain	1900	55	-25
AA-19645	Charred cereal indet. from a shallow pit in structure.	charred grain	1130	50	-24.1
AA-19646	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> indet. from a stake-hole within watch tower area.	charred grain	1670	50	-23.9
AA-19647	Charred cereal indet. from a stake-hole within watch tower area.	charred grain	945	95	-23.9

FIFE

Isle Of May (NT 6585 9901), James H

GU-4211	Burial 832 of articulated body within wooden coffin in medieval cemetery. This burial was set into rounded boulders and sealed by others. Probably in a wooden coffin which collapsed and decayed. Cut by burial 830, which was cut by 831.	bone (human)	1400	100	-19.4
GU-4212	Burial 885 of articulated body in long cist cemetery. Separate cist from 835 (see other samples), contained only one burial and was sealed by a capstone (sandstone). Fill contained shell sand and periwinkles. Shell sand and periwinkles in burial fill are probably from the local beach.	bone (human)	1430	110	-19.6
GU-4213	Burial 820 of articulated body in long cist cemetery. Cist (835) contains at least four burials. This is the last (top) burial. Basal burial is 869, dated as GU-4214 (1520±70 BP). Sealed by deposits of shell sand and periwinkles. Shell sand and periwinkles in burial fill are probably from the local beach.	bone (human)	1350	50	-20.0
GU-4214	Burial 869 of articulated body in long cist cemetery. Cist (835) contains at least four burials. This is the first (basal) burial. Top burial is sample 101/820, dated as GU-4213 (1350±50). Sealed by deposit of shell sand and periwinkles. Shell sand and periwinkles in burial fill probably from the local beach.	bone (human)	1520	70	-17.2
GU-4215	Burial 831 of articulated body within wooden coffin in medieval cemetery. It was set into rounded boulders and sealed by post-medieval midden; and it cut burial 830 which cut burial 832.	bone (human)	1040	50	-18.1

Straiton cropmark (NO 418 236), Carter S

GU-4207	Oak charcoal from the fill of a large, shallow pit; one of a series of pits on a rough alignment. The sample may have been a few centuries old at the time of burning. See Carter S 1996, 'A radiocarbon dated pit alignment at North Straiton...' TAFAC 2, 45-51.	charcoal	4360	50	-28.4
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HIGHLAND

Balnuaran of Clava (NH 7575 4445), Bradley R

AA-21251	A single piece of hazel charcoal from a thin layer of charcoal-rich soil below the uppermost layer in the SW passage grave, sealed by a lens of silty clay and overlying the natural fluvio-glacial subsoil on the site. Micromorphological analysis by Dr Ian Simpson and Prof D Davidson suggests a complex sequence at this site.	charcoal	2740	55	-27.4
AA-21252	A single piece of hazel charcoal from a thin layer of charcoal-rich soil below the uppermost layer in the SW passage grave, sealed by a lens of silty clay and overlying the natural fluvio-glacial subsoil on the site. Micromorphological analysis by Dr Ian Simpson and Prof D Davidson suggests a complex sequence at this site.	charcoal	2770	55	-27.8
AA-21253	A single piece of hazel charcoal from a thin layer of charcoal-rich soil below the uppermost layer in the SW passage grave, sealed by a lens of silty clay and overlying the natural fluvio-glacial subsoil on the site. Micromorphological analysis by Dr Ian Simpson and Prof D Davidson suggests a complex sequence at this site.	charcoal	2790	60	-26.0
AA-21254	A single piece of hazel charcoal from a thin layer of charcoal-rich soil below the uppermost layer in the SW passage grave, sealed by a lens of silty clay and overlying the natural fluvio-glacial subsoil on the site. Micromorphological analysis by Dr Ian Simpson and Prof D Davidson suggests a complex sequence at this site.	charcoal	2765	60	-27.0
AA-21255	A single piece of hazel charcoal from the lower part of the charcoal-rich subsoil sealed below the ring cairn. This deposit was overlain by a series of massive stone blocks forming the inner core of the monument. The sample was designed to provide a <i>terminus post quem</i> .	charcoal	6410	80	-25.7
AA-21256	A single piece of hazel charcoal from the lower part of the charcoal-rich subsoil sealed below the ring cairn. This deposit was overlain by a series of massive stone blocks forming the inner core of the monument. The sample was designed to provide a <i>terminus post quem</i> .	charcoal	3605	75	-24.7
AA-21257	A single piece of birch charcoal from the lower part of the charcoal-rich subsoil sealed below the ring cairn. This deposit was overlain by a series of massive stone blocks forming the inner core of the monument. The sample was designed to provide a <i>terminus post quem</i> .	charcoal	2990	70	-26.2

RADIOCARBON DATES

Balnaran of Clava (NH 7575 4445), Bradley R (cont.)

AA-21258	A single piece of birch extracted from a mixed sample of birch and oak charcoal, with cremated human bone and lithic artefacts (both flint and quartz), located in a restricted area outside the main structure of the ring cairn but within the sector of the monument delimited by the stone circle. The sample is interpreted as the result of a single event, resulting in the deposition of a human cremation, the location of which was marked by a setting of slabs; there is no stratigraphic evidence to show whether this event happened before, during or after construction of the ring cairn.	charcoal	1445	130	-26.5
AA-21259	A single piece of hazel from a sample of hazel and oak from a spread of charcoal, cremated human bone and lithic artefacts (both flint and quartz), located in a restricted area outside the main structure of the ring cairn but within the sector of the monument delimited by the stone circle. The sample is interpreted as the result of a single event, resulting in the deposition of a human cremation, the location of which was marked by a setting of slabs; there is no stratigraphic evidence to show whether this event happened before, during or after construction of the ring cairn.	charcoal	1290	95	-26.0
AA-21260	A single piece of Scots pine from the packing of the socket retaining one of the uprights of the stone circle enclosing the central ring cairn at Balnaran of Clava. The charcoal was all found in a compact group in the midst of the packing and did not occur elsewhere.	charcoal	6670	85	-25.8
AA-21261	A single piece of hazel from beneath the floor of the SW passage grave collected from a thin layer of charcoal-rich soil, sealed by a lens of silty clay and overlying the natural fluvio-glacial subsoil on the site.	charcoal	2855	70	-26.5

Carn Dubh, Beaully Firth (NH 6175 4730), Hale A

GU-4539	The top of a vertical pile (<i>Pinus silvestris</i>) was protruding through surface estuarine sediments. The pile appeared to have been cut to shape (quarter split trunk) and driven into position. The top of the pile was sampled for assay.	wood	280	50	-25.2
GU-4540	A horizontal timber was found on the surface of the site, partially buried by estuarine sediments. It had been photographed in 1909 by O Blundell (PSAS 44, 18). The timber may be the upper remnants of a structure now covered by estuarine sediments and surface stones. Research into the Redcastle intertidal crannog, also in the Beaully Firth, indicates substantial structural remains are buried beneath stones, sands, gravels and silts.	wood	2530	50	-25.3

Lairg scheduled area (NC 580 024), McCullagh R J P

AA-17460	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> charcoal evenly distributed throughout a shallow, well-stratified, pale coarse sandy loam containing a small assemblage of pottery. Interpreted as an early sediment that accumulated prior to the first phase of a multi-phase cairn. The date sample offers a <i>terminus post quem</i> for the first phase of the cairn.	charcoal	4665	60	-26.1
AA-17461	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> charcoal evenly distributed throughout a shallow, well-stratified, pale coarse sandy loam containing a small assemblage of pottery. Interpreted as an early sediment that accumulated prior to the first phase of a multi-phase cairn. The date sample offers a <i>terminus post quem</i> for the first phase of the cairn.	charcoal	4775	60	-25.4
AA-17462	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> charcoal evenly distributed throughout a shallow, well-stratified slope sediment overlying the first phase of a multi-phase cairn and in turn overlain by a secondary cairn. The dated context offers a <i>terminus post quem</i> for the final phase of construction for a field clearance cairn. (site 1002 Lairg survey.)	charcoal	3645	55	-26.2
AA-17463	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> charcoal evenly distributed throughout a shallow, well-stratified slope sediment overlying the first phase of a multi-phase cairn and in turn overlain by a secondary cairn. The dated context will offer a <i>terminus post quem</i> for the final phase of construction for a field clearance cairn. (site 1002 Lairg survey.)	charcoal	3830	55	-27.0

Redcastle Fish Trap, Beaully Firth (NH 5858 4895), Hale A

GU-4544	One of several piles protruding from an intertidal sand bank, close to low water mark in the Beaully Firth. The upper 100mm were sent for dating. The cut marks on the lower 150mm will be examined for axe signatures.	wood	260	50	-29.4
AA-21248	A fragment of leather was found inside a wattle-lined pit (see GU-4094), beneath a cover of possible internal packing stones, on top of a fine-grained sand and silt horizon. This horizon contained no organic remains but did show signs of iron staining. At present it is unclear whether the pit was lined with the skin and used to store water, rubbish, food, etc.	leather	3715	80	-27.9
GU-4541	A vertical pile (<i>Quercus</i>) found next to the extensive horizontal timber framework. The pile, like others, seemed to act as a retaining feature preventing the horizontal timbers from moving on a possibly unstable surface. The pile was covered by estuarine timbers and surface stones.	wood	2510	50	-27.0
GU-4542	A vertical pile (<i>Quercus</i>) driven through a square mortise hole in one of the horizontal timbers, which forms the horizontal timber framework on the W side of the site. The pile was covered by estuarine sediments and surface stones.	wood	2570	50	-26.8
GU-4543	A horizontal timber (<i>Alnus</i>) was sampled. The timber forms part of the extensive horizontal framework which overlies one of the wattle-lined pits found during the 1994 fieldwork. The timber was covered by estuarine sediments including gravels and large surface stones.	wood	2550	50	-27.8

Rhiconich Hut Circle (NC 2517 5213), Cullen I and Donnelly M

GU-4243	<i>Alnus</i> , <i>Betula</i> , <i>Corylus</i> and <i>pomoideae</i> charcoal from a layer in a well-defined post-hole sealed by paving stones.	charcoal	3200	50	-26.9
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RADIOCARBON DATES

Rhiconich Hut Circle (NC 2517 5213), Cullen I and Donnelly M (cont.)

GU-4244	<i>Alnus, Betula, Corylus</i> and <i>pomoideae</i> charcoal from a possible post-pipe in a post-hole within a post trench filled with rubble (mainly gneiss) and a matrix of reddish brown clayey silt, all sealed by a floor layer. The trench cuts natural. No remains of the old ground surface survive within the house.	charcoal	3220	80	-26.6
GU-4245	<i>Alnus, Betula, Corylus</i> and <i>pomoideae</i> charcoal from the fill of the flue of a stone-built oven. It was doubtless the remains of fuel used to heat the oven in its latest stages of use.	charcoal	1530	60	-25.9
GU-4246	<i>Alnus, Betula</i> and <i>Corylus</i> charcoal from a small post-hole which cuts a layer of disturbed natural immediately over the true natural, and is sealed by a sloping bank of sandy silt from the wall to the floor. The charcoal is contained within the primary fill of the post-hole and cannot be later than it.	charcoal	3210	60	-25.4

Badentarbat (NC 011 101), McCullagh R J P

GU-4416	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> charcoal from a mineral soil, under the furrow of a ridged agricultural land surface, representing the carbonised inclusions within an earlier tilled soil horizon. The sample consists of fragments of a single species and includes fragments of bark; it is unlikely therefore to have been transported from a previous charcoal-rich context. It is believed to represent the inclusion of refuse within tilled ground.	charcoal	4130	50	-25.3
GU-4417	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> charcoal occurring as inclusions within a sub-dyke pre-peat soil. The charcoal is fairly unabraded and comprises a single species, it has therefore undergone minimal transportation, and it probably represents midden material cast upon the soil as manure. Subsequently the land was abandoned and peat accumulated.	charcoal	4490	80	-25.5

LANARKSHIRE

Biggar Common East (NT 030 395), Ward T

AA-18154	<i>Hordeum</i> from large spread of charcoal (011/22) in area 1. Within area of post-built structure. Floor spread of occupation material within timber building. Grain indicating food processing.	charcoal	4600	70	-24.4
AA-18155	<i>Hordeum</i> from large spread of charcoal (011/9) in area 1. Within area of post-built structure. Floor spread of occupation material within timber building. Grain indicating food processing.	charcoal	4645	65	-24.7
AA-18156	<i>Alnus</i> from post-hole no 019 in area 1. One of several posts-pits indicating the existence of a timber building. Pits contained charcoal-enriched soil and early Neolithic pot sherds. Sealed within pit and below turf. Possible remnants of post or floor spread filling post-hole.	charcoal	4275	70	-26.4
AA-18157	<i>Corylus</i> from shallow pit 030 containing charcoal-enriched soil, within the area of a post-built structure. Possibly associated with food preparation. Sealed within pit and below turf. Possible use of hazel twigs as liner or cover for food storage pit within a timber structure, hazel kernel also within pit fill.	charcoal	4130	65	-26.8
GU-4279	<i>Corylus avellana</i> from a spread of dense charcoal (103) in area 2, near to shallow pits and containing large quantity of hazel kernels and early Neolithic pot sherds. Deposition of carbonised material with kernels indicates an area of food processing, possibly associated with a fire and cooking.	charcoal	4990	110	-24.6

Biggar Common West (NT 000 390), Ward T

AA-18151	<i>Alnus</i> from post-hole no 017 in area FC2. One of numerous post and stake-holes indicating the existence of a post-built structure.	charcoal	4565	70	-26.7
AA-18152	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> from feature no 11, a modern pit containing residual early Neolithic pottery, within the area of a post-built structure in FC2. One of numerous features including post-holes. A check measurement of this material produced a post-1950 'date' with d13C measured at 28.7.	charcoal	0	0	-26.6
AA-18153	<i>Corylus</i> from post-hole no 014, one of numerous post and stake-holes indicating the existence of a post-built structure. The pits all contained charcoal-enriched soil. Deposit sealed within pit and below turf. From FC2 area. Food byproduct, deposited via floor spread to post of timber building.	charcoal	4300	70	-25.9
GU-4276	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> from a charcoal spread (105) in an isolated spot with a concentration of early Neolithic pot sherds mixed with charcoal; possible food preparation area.	charcoal	4880	50	-26.2

Camps Reservoir (NS 010 220), Ward T

AA-17451	<i>Betula</i> (birch) from a charcoal-filled pit containing a cremation (human) sealed by similar charcoal. One of four burial pits within feature 1. F1/pit2/S22.	charcoal	3390	60	-25.8
GU-4228	<i>Betula</i> (birch) from a charcoal-filled pit containing a cremation (human) sealed by similar charcoal. One of four burial pits within feature 1 F1/pit1/S12.	charcoal	3550	60	-25.3
GU-4230	<i>Betula</i> (birch) from a charcoal-filled pit containing cremation (human) sealed by similar charcoal. One of four burial pits within feature 1. F1/pit3/S24.	charcoal	3610	50	-26.0
GU-4231	<i>Corylus</i> (hazel) from the residue of burnt mound, basal deposit sealed in clay, feature 16/S58. Deliberate deposition of bonfire residue. <i>Quercus</i> (oak) was found within the same deposit (not included for dating).	charcoal	1280	60	-26.4

Camps Reservoir 1994 (NS 011 227), Ward T

GU-4264	<i>Betula</i> from a charcoal-filled pit (pit 4) containing cremated human remains, found below similar material and silty soil. One of several cremation deposits within an Early Bronze Age cemetery. Context 510/sample12.	charcoal	3590	60	-25.1
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RADIOCARBON DATES

Camps Reservoir 1994 (NS 011 227), Ward T (cont.)

GU-4265	<i>Betula</i> . Charcoal-filled pit (pit 1) containing cremated human remains. Mixed charcoal species but predominantly <i>Betula</i> . One of several cremation deposits within an Early Bronze Age cemetery. Covered by charcoal-enriched soil.	charcoal	3560	50	-25.2
GU-4266	<i>Betula</i> from a charcoal-filled pit (pit 8) containing only traces of cremated bone. Sealed below similar material and silty soil assumed to be a cremation deposit, one of several within an Early Bronze Age cemetery. Context 519/sample 17.	charcoal	3510	50	-25.1

MIDLOTHIAN

Smeaton Roman Temporary Camp (NT 345 692), Dunwell A

AA-21247	See DES 1995, 55. <i>Hordeum</i> (barley) from a burnt deposit within the base of a large pit (c 0.3m deep) sealed beneath an upper silty fill. There was some baking of the sides of the pit, suggesting burning <i>in situ</i> , and the feature may have been a form of corn drier. Although it was found within the Roman temporary camp, the feature need not be of Roman origin.	charred cereal grain	1760	55	-24.0
GU-4607	See DES 1995, 55. <i>Betula</i> sp. Sample comes from a burnt deposit within the base of a large irregular pit (c 0.5 m) and sealed beneath a secondary sandy silt fill. Charred barley grains have been identified within the deposit. The sides of the pit were burnt suggesting that the charcoal and seeds were burnt <i>in situ</i> . Analysis of the plant seeds has suggested that the feature was a form of corn drier. The pit lies immediately outside a Roman temporary camp.	charcoal	1580	70	-25.4

ORKNEY

Hermisgarth (HY 6627 4288), Downes, J

GU-4232	Human bone (femur and tibia) beneath upper fill 021 of cist 003, which was sealed beneath cairn structure 020.	bone (human)	1480	80	-21.5
GU-4233	Human bone (femur and tibia) beneath upper fill 021 of cist 003 which was sealed beneath cairn structure 020.	bone (human)	1580	100	-21.9

PERTH AND KINROSS

Littleour (NO 1734 4024), Barclay G J and Maxwell G S

GU-4379	<i>Quercus</i> from L9, a single axial post-hole within a rectilinear enclosure. The charcoal sample is from a disturbance area. The interpretation is that the post fell to the W during the destruction episode. The material for dating was recovered from the disturbed post-hole. The interpretation is that it is either part of a carbonised crust of the post, or burning material on the ground surface at the moment of collapse.	charcoal	4640	60	-25.7
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Aldclune (NN 894 642), Wilson G and Triscott J

GU-4372	<i>Betula</i> , <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Salix</i> . Sample derives from context fbl – soil matrix associated with schist slabs underlying medial rampart. Slabs thought to be foundation base for rampart. Slabs and soil matrix sealed by rampart deposit. Deposited during construction of primary defences of site 1. Unlikely to be from pre-site activity since no evidence for any previous occupation in the this area.	charcoal	1870	50	-25.9
GU-4373	<i>Quercus</i> . Sample derives from context of- burnt clay and charcoal deposit sealed beneath paving (phase 1) in interior of site 2. Probable refuse from refurbishment of internal fittings during phase 1 occupation period. Charcoal was medium and angular and found in association with clay – may indicate collapsed wattle or internal fitments sealed by paving during first occupation.	charcoal	2080	50	-24.9
GU-4374	<i>Salix</i> . Sample derives from a deposit of burnt clay and charcoal which overlay natural gravel in a sunken or hollow area within the interior of site 2. A hearth was constructed over this deposit. The entire hollow area was deliberately backfilled. The sample probably came from internal refurbishment of structure/ fittings during first occupational phase. Charcoal fragments are small angular roundwood and their association with burnt clay may suggest collapsed or destroyed wattle screening	charcoal	2080	70	-26.1
GU-4375	<i>Alnus</i> . Sample derives from a small discrete deposit forming primary fill of inner ditch terminal. Ditches backfilled rapidly due to erosion of walls and ramparts, sealed by rubble and soil derived from collapsed outer wall of site 1. Discrete deposit of refuse into primary inner ditch. Lack of soil forming in base of ditch indicates that it was not open for long before being infilled with material eroding down hill from outer wall and from inner medial rampart.	charcoal	1850	50	-25.9

Pitcamnick (NO 061 581), Barrett J and Downes J M

GU-4525	<i>Betula</i> in fill of latest hearth within an early roundhouse and sealed by a floor and stone slabs.	charcoal/wood	2920	70	-26.8
GU-4526	<i>Alnus</i> charcoal from a fire pit near a large cairn.	charcoal	1620	50	-27.2
GU-4527	<i>Alnus</i> charcoal from the same context as GU-4526.	wood	1600	50	-27.2
GU-4528	<i>Betula</i> from earliest hearth of large Pitcamnick-type house.	wood / charcoal	1410	60	-26.0
GU-4529	<i>Corylus</i> , <i>Sorbus</i> , <i>Salix</i> and <i>Alnus</i> from same context as GU-4528.	wood / charcoal	1270	70	-26.2
GU-4530	<i>Alnus</i> , <i>Salix</i> , <i>Betula</i> and <i>Corylus</i> from hearth of small Pitcamnick-type house.	charcoal / wood	1070	50	-26.4
GU-4531	<i>Betula</i> from hearth of large Pitcamnick house.	charcoal	1180	50	-28.1

RADIOCARBON DATES

WESTERN ISLES

Cladh Hallan (NF 7305 2204), Parker Pearson M

AA-17477	Part of an articulated spine of <i>bos</i> (lumbar vertebra) from a thick layer of clean, wind-deposited sand, and sealed beneath c 30cm of this deposit. The articulated bones were part of a large deposit of smashed pots and animal bones and the layer appears to have accumulated rapidly within an abandoned house.	bone (animal)	2310	65	-22.1
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Dun Vulan (NF 7141 2982), Parker Pearson M

AA-18145	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1810	70	-24.4
AA-18146	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1560	65	-22.4
AA-18147	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1755	70	-24.3
AA-18148	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1710	70	-22.8
AA-18149	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1595	70	-25.5
AA-18150	Charred <i>Hordeum</i> from a layered deposit outside the broch.	charred seeds	1750	70	-24.7

TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL

Jenny Shiels and Alan Saville (October 1996)

Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown, indicating the museum to which it has been allocated. Local Authority areas shown are those that existed at the time of the allocation.

BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Neolithic axehead	Berwickshire	Ettrick & Lauderdale Museums	TT.69/95
Medieval bronze pommel	Legerwood	NMS	TT.75/95

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE

Iron Age coin	Lauderdale	NMS	TT.39/95
Early Bronze Age ingot	Lauder	NMS	TT.53/95
Neolithic stone axeheads (27)	Selkirkshire	Ettrick & Lauderdale Museums	TT.69/95

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Medieval seal matrix	Kelso	NMS	TT.24/95
Romano-British coins (12)	Kelso	NMS	TT.25/95
Romano-British coins (225)	Kelso	NMS	TT.37/95
Romano-British fastener	Camphouse	Roxburgh Museums	TT.57/95
Neolithic axeheads (9)	Roxburghshire	NMS	TT.69/95

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Medieval ring	nr Horsburgh Castle, Peebles	NMS	TT.10/95
Neolithic axehead	Ingriston	Tweeddale Museum	TT.70/95

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

Two 14th-century pots	Moffat	Dumfries Museum	TT.35/94
Excavation assemblage	Pict's Knowe, Dumfries	NMS	TT.18/95
Bronze Age chisel	Boreland	Dumfries Museum	TT.38/95
17th-18th-century silver surround frags	Irongray	Dumfries Museum	TT.42/95

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

Neolithic axeheads (2)	Stranraer	Wigtown District Museum	TT.67/95
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FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

Bronze Age copper axehead	Lochgelly	Dunfermline Museum	TT.52/95
Medieval bronze buckle	nr Bordie Castle	Dunfermline Museum	TT.74/95

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Pitchstone core	Tarvit Farm, Cupar	NE Fife Museums	TT.40/94
Stone battle-axe	West Lomond Hill	NE Fife Museums	TT.42/94
Medieval metal objects	Cupar	NE Fife Museums	TT.5/95
Medieval heraldic pendant	Ceres	NE Fife Museums	TT.6/95
Medieval finger-ring	Leuchars	NE Fife Museums	TT.15/95
Medieval key	St Monance	NE Fife Museums	TT.16/95
Two medieval mounts	Old Higham	NE Fife Museums	TT.17/95
Roman headstud brooch	Cupar	NE Fife Museums	TT.19/95
13th-century papal bulla	St Monance	NE Fife Museums	TT.23/95
Medieval metal objects (4)	Ballinbreich	NE Fife Museums	TT.34/95
14th-century coin	Cupar	NMS	TT.47/95
13th-15th-century token	Corston Mill	NMS	TT.48/95
1st-4th-century AD brooch	nr Lindores Abbey	NE Fife Museums	TT.51/95
Middle Bronze Age spearhead	Newburgh	NE Fife Museums	TT.55/95
Flint collection	W Lomond Hill	NE Fife Museums	TT.60/95
Romano-British brooch	Cupar Muir	NE Fife Museums	TT.61/95
13th-century seal matrix	Balmerino	NE Fife Museums	TT.77/95

TREASURE TROVE

GRAMPIAN REGION

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

<i>Object</i>	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	
Neolithic stone axehead	Garnie	NE Scotland Museums Service	TT.69/95

GORDON DISTRICT

Pictish stones	nr Tillytarmont	Marischal Museum	TT.41/95
Excavation assemblage	Monymusk	Marischal Museum	TT.43/95
Excavation assemblage	Craigievar	NE Scotland Museums Service	TT.44/95
Excavation assemblage	Drum Castle	NE Scotland Museums Service	TT.45/95

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Bronze Age urn	Fetteresso	Marischal Museum	TT.46/95
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MORAY DISTRICT

Medieval buckle	Roseisle, Burghead	Moray District Council	TT.11/95
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HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

Medieval ring brooch	nr Castle Grant, Grantown-on-Spey	Inverness Museum	TT.12/95
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CAITHNESS DISTRICT

17th-century brooch	Thurso	Inverness Museum	TT.26/95
Watching brief assemblage	John O'Groats	Inverness Museum	TT.58/95

INVERNESS DISTRICT

Neolithic flint axehead	Inverness	Inverness Museum	TT.64/95
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ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

Steatite bowl	Dundonnell	Inverness Museum	TT.01/95
Medieval ring brooch	Dingwall	Ross & Cromarty Council	TT.13/95
Stone coin mould	nr Foulis Castle, Kiltearn	NMS	TT.21/95

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Neolithic axehead	Drynach	Dualchas Museum Service Skye	TT.66/95
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SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

16th-century chape	Ardgay	Inverness Museum	TT.27/95
Romano-British brooch	Domoch	Inverness Museum	TT.36/95

LOTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

10th-century crosier fragment	Aberlady	NMS	TT.38/94
9th-century strap-end	Aberlady	NMS	TT.39/94
9th-century styca	Aberlady	NMS	TT.2/95
15th-century coin	Aberlady	NMS	TT.4/95
Medieval seal matrix	Prestonpans	NMS	TT.9/95
8th-century bronze mount	Aberlady	NMS	TT.29/95
Medieval bronze objects (5)	Aberlady	NMS	TT.35/95
Neolithic axeheads (8)	East Lothian	NMS	TT.69/95

EDINBURGH DISTRICT

45 medieval coins	nr Craigmillar Castle	Edinburgh District Council	TT.3/95
Misc. surface finds	Holyrood Park	Edinburgh District Council	TT.49/95

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

Stone axehead	Pathhead	NMS	TT.20/95
Medieval bronze objects (9)	Soutra Aisle	NMS	TT.31/95
Neolithic stone axehead (1)	Midlothian	NMS	TT.69/95

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE

Carrick Castle assemblage	Carrick Castle	NMS	TT.28/94
Stone axehead	nr Castle Sween	Kelvingrove Museum	TT.46/94

TREASURE TROVE

ARGYLL & BUTE (cont.)

Object	Findspot	Allocation	
16th-century coin	Machrins, Colonsay	NMS	TT.7/95
Norse pin	Machrins, Colonsay	NMS	TT.8/95
Iron Age armlet	Lismore, Oban	NMS	TT.22/95
Excavation assemblages	Oronsay	NMS	TT.54/95
Excavation assemblage	Dunadd	NMS	TT.65/95
Excavation assemblage	Toward Castle	Hunterian Museum	TT.73/95

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Bronze Age axehead	Inverkip	Kelvingrove Museum	TT.32/95
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KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

Middle Bronze Age axehead	Mauchline	Kelvingrove Museum	TT.56/95
16th/17th-century seal matrix	Jocksthorn	NMS	TT.76/95

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

Neolithic axehead	Auchengray	Biggar Museum Trust	TT.59/95
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TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

Excavation assemblage	Kirriemuir	Angus Museums	TT.63/95
Romano-British ring	Montrose	Angus Museums	TT.71/95

DUNDEE DISTRICT

13th-century Irish penny	Broughty Ferry	NMS	TT.40/95
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PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

Penannular bracelet	nr Huntingtower Castle, Ruthvenfield	NMS	TT.41/94
Medieval seal matrix	nr Inchaffray Abbey	Perth Museum	TT.14/95
Late Bronze Age hoard	Corymuckloch	NMS	TT.28/95
16th-century ring	Kinrossie	Perth Museum	TT.30/95
Medieval metal objects (2)	nr Inchaffray Abbey	Perth Museum	TT.33/95
Neolithic axehead	Dunning	Perth Museum	TT.72/95

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Runic stone	Sanday	Orkney Museums	TT.62/95
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Approved Museums

The following bodies (and the National Museums of Scotland) were on the Scottish Museum Council's 'approved' list for receipt of Treasure Trove items at the time the above material was allocated:

Borders Region

Etrick & Lauderdale District Council
 Roxburgh District Museum Service, Roxburgh District Council
 Tweeddale Museum, Tweeddale District Council, Peebles

Central Region

Falkirk District Council
 Smith Art Gallery & Museum, Stirling

Dumfries & Galloway Region

Dumfries Museum, Nithsdale District Council
 The Stewartry Museum, Stewartry District Council, Kirkcudbright
 Stranraer Museum, Wigton District Council

Fife Region

Dunfermline District Council
 Kirkcaldy Museum & Art Gallery, Kirkcaldy District Council
 North East Fife District Museums Service, Cupar

Grampian Region

Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museums, City of Aberdeen District Council
 Marischal Museum, University of Aberdeen
 North East of Scotland Museums Service, Peterhead
 Moray District Council

Highland Region

Caitness District Council
 Inverness Museum & Art Gallery, Inverness District Council
 Ross & Cromarty District Council
 Skye & Lochalsh District Council

Lothian Region

Edinburgh City Museums & Art Galleries

Strathclyde Region

Cumbemauld & Kilsyth District Council
 Glasgow Art Gallery & Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow City Council
 Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow
 Kyle & Carrick District Council
 Dick Institute, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock & Loudon District Council
 Biggar Museum Trust

Tayside Region

Angus District Museums, Angus District Council
 Dundee Art Galleries & Museums, Dundee District Council
 Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Perth and Kinross District Council

Orkney Islands Area

Tankerness House Museum, Orkney Islands Council

Shetland Islands Area

Shetland Museum, Shetland Islands Council

Further information on these items can be obtained from the museums to which they have been allocated, or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o Department of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.

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