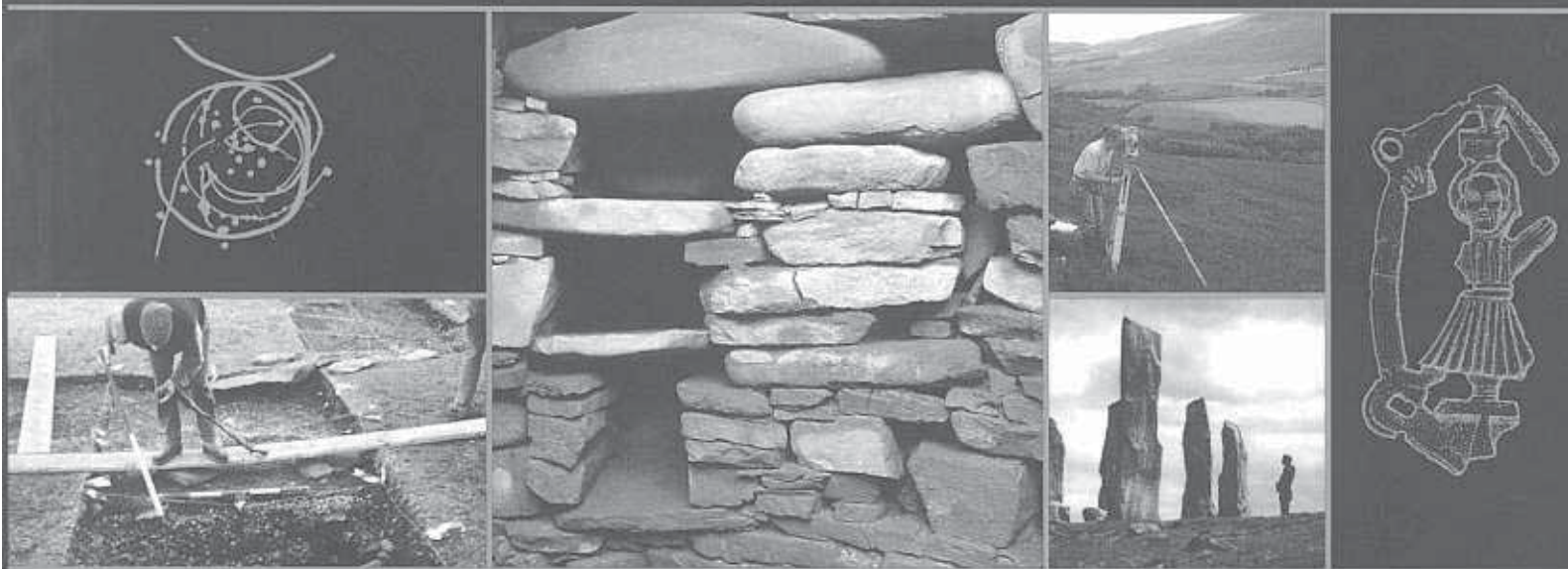


# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 1, 2000

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

NEW SERIES, VOLUME 1  
2000

Edited by  
Robin Turner

The Council for Scottish Archaeology

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The Council for Scottish Archaeology is an independent membership organisation which works to improve public awareness of Scotland's rich archaeological heritage and to promote the study, care and appreciation of the historic environment. Our key objectives are to:

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Cover: Far left, top: Plan of remains at Woodend Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, excavated by GUARD (*DES 1995*, 18).  
Far left, bottom: Excavation of the shell midden at Sand, Highland (*DES 2000*, 44–5).  
Middle, left: Old Scatness, Shetland, the almost intact corbelled cell (*DES 2000*, 79–81).  
Middle, right, top: Surveying in Glen Rinnes, Moray.  
Middle, right, bottom: Calanais Standing Stones (photo: David Mitchell).  
Far right: St Andrews pilgrim badge (drawing by Marion O'Neil).

Back cover: Rock carvings at Ormaig, Argyll and Bute. © Crown copyright RCAHMS.

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## 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 of Scotland (NMRS). 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. 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 Jane Angus for producing the Index to the Archaeological Contributions. Thanks are due to The Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map, and to the National Trust for Scotland for their considerable support in kind. The essential work of Karen Clarke and Simon Gilmour in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

CSA is in receipt of an award from the Historic Scotland Heritage Grants Programme.

CSA wishes to acknowledge the following bodies for generous financial assistance in respect of the reports relating to their particular contributions to this volume:

Historic Scotland 

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.

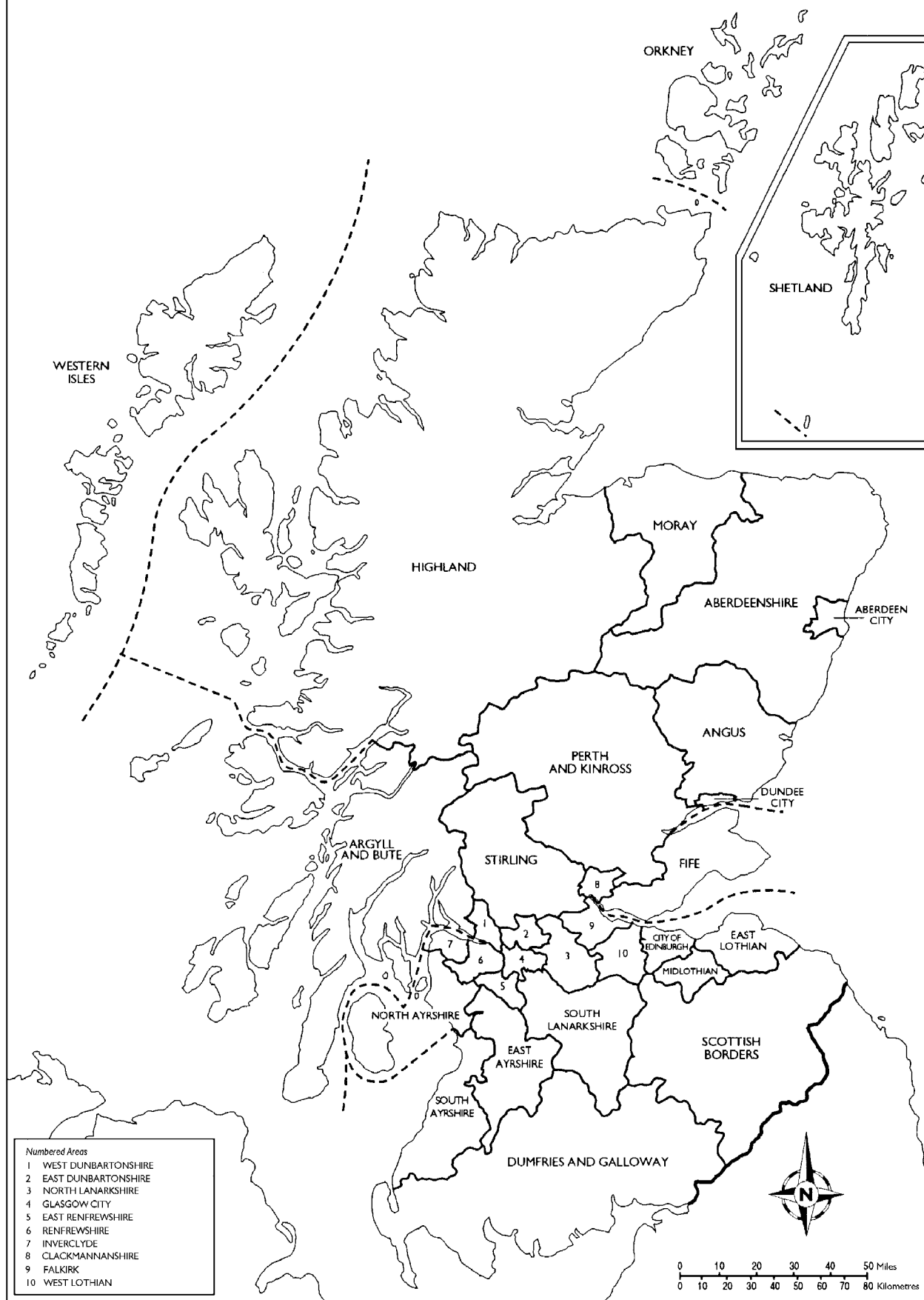
*Robin Turner*  
*The National Trust for Scotland*

## Notes for Contributors

1. The Editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries undertaken in the year concerned, or of unreported work from previous years. This includes excavation, field survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds, but does not normally include the results of post-excavation work. Whilst it is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, contributions may also be submitted 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. Current rather than historic Local Authority divisions should be used (see map on p. 6). Copy on PC-compatible disc or via e-mail (in addition to 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. The submission of illustrations and photographs is encouraged; they 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 if specifically requested.
12. Copyright for each entry as published in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* will rest with the Council for Scottish Archaeology. Entries will normally be added to the National Monuments Record of Scotland database.
13. 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.
14. Contributions should be sent direct to the CSA Office, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF. E-mail: [csa@nms.ac.uk](mailto:csa@nms.ac.uk).

# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

## ABERDEEN CITY

**Adelphi** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
Assessment

NJ 943 062 The Adelphi lies on the central point of St Katherine's Hill, one of the knolls and ridges on which the settlement of Aberdeen developed from the 12th century. A small assessment uncovered 19th-century garden soils, and confirmed the locally held view that St Katherine's Hill was scarped during the construction of Union Street in the early 19th century.  
Sponsor: Robertson Residential.

**Justice Mill Brae/Union Glen** A Cameron  
(Aberdeen parish)  
Assessment

NJ 933 056 An archaeological assessment adjacent to the probable site of the Justice Mills, first mentioned in a charter of 1398, revealed the original bank of a water course which was, in the medieval period, culverted for use by the mill. The area appeared never to have supported buildings, and 19th-century garden soils confirmed cartographic evidence that it had been within the gardens of a house during this period.  
Sponsor: Grampian Developments Ltd.

**Nigg Bay** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
Watching brief

NJ 964 046 A watching brief took place during the extension of the waste water treatment plant, which lies to the S side of Nigg Bay. A Mesolithic shell midden, Bronze Age burial cairns, and St Fittick's Church, which has its origins in the 12th century, lie near the site. No archaeological deposits were found during this watching brief as there had been large amounts of previous ground disturbance.  
Sponsor: Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd.

**Robert Gordon's College** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
'Cumberland Fort' ditch

NJ 938 064 During an archaeological assessment part of an 18th-century ditch was excavated. It is thought to have been part of the 'Cumberland Fort', built by William Augustus Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, in 1746. A plan and profile of the ditch, which was constructed around the building that became Robert Gordon's Hospital, survive. The finds include a small assemblage of clay pipes, ceramics and glass of the period.  
Sponsor: Robert Gordon's College.

**Shiprow** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
Iron Age feature; 12th-century industrial area

NJ 943 062 Excavation of a small undisturbed area in Shiprow revealed a 12th-century oven or kiln and rubbish pits. The oven was set in a large pit and was clay-lined. Many repairs had taken place and the complete structure replaced at least four times. Charcoal samples from a shallow cut feature have been dated to the 1st century AD.  
Sponsor: Craiglaire Properties (Aberdeen) Ltd.

**Crombie Mills, Grandholm, Bridge of Don** L Baker  
(Old Machar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Survey

NJ 926 095 (centre) A survey was carried out prior to housing development on the site of the former textile mills. The work focused on the area of the earliest development of the mills from 1792. Many of the original structures had been demolished in

the past although some features which relate to this time were identified and recorded during the survey.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cala Homes.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

The following sites were photographed while under excavation during aerial reconnaissance: Bishop's Palace, Fetternear (Chapel of Garioch parish); Deer's Den Roman camp (Kintore parish); and Berry Hill (Oyne parish).

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Full details are held in the Aberdeenshire SMR.

**Resthivet, Pitcaple** (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 743 255 Cropmark of ring-ditch with probable internal features. Also pits and other indeterminate cropmarks. NJ 72 NW 102.

**Whiteford** (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 717 261 Cropmark of small circular enclosure. NJ 72 NW 101.

**Middle Toucks** (Dunnottar parish)

NO 846 841 Faint cropmark of ?ring-ditch. NO 88 SW 51.

**Fetteresso** (Fetteresso parish)

NO 846 857 Cropmarks of ?ring-ditch which appears to lie between two parallel lines. NO 88 NW 40.

**Mill of Towie** (Fordyce parish)

NJ 525 649 Cropmark of ring-ditch. NJ 56 SW 40.

**Muiryheadless** (Insch parish)

NJ 630 288 Cropmarks of two ring-ditches and solid circular feature which may represent a hut stance. NJ 62 NW 130.

**Uryside** (Inverurie parish)

NJ 774 223 Cropmarks of pits and ?ring-ditches. NJ 72 SE 207.

**Souterford** (Keithhall & Kinkell parish)

NJ 782 219 Cropmarks of ring-ditches and pits. To E in same field are two parallel lines which appear to terminate abruptly at either end; ?cursus. NJ 72 SE 199.

**Mid Mill** (Kintore parish)

NJ 792 149 Soil marks of two square adjoining enclosures in area of topsoil stripping. Number of indeterminate features also showing. NJ 71 SE 91.

**Strathorn** (Rayne parish)

NJ 689 275 Very faint trace of ?ring-ditch and pits. NJ 62 NE 116.

**Smithston** (Rhynie parish)

NJ 513 292 Cropmarks of ?ring-ditch and solid dark circular feature which may represent a hut stance. NJ 52 NW 202.

**Netherton of Garlogie** (Skene parish)

NJ 788 058 Cropmark of circular enclosure. NJ 70 NE 122.

**Bridgend** (Tyrie parish)

NJ 931 631 Pits and ?oval enclosure; part of rectangular enclosure; and two dark, roughly circular blobs, which might indicate hut stances. NJ 96 SW 46.

The following features were recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance:

**Breda Hill** (Alford parish)

NJ 525 158 Wide straight bank on SW shoulder of Breda Hill. Runs in roughly NW-SE line and continues into

## ABERDEENSHIRE

wood on E side. At W end it makes an almost right-angle then runs to NE. NJ 51 NW 74.

### **Milton Wood** (Ellon parish)

NJ 911 304 Area of rig and furrow visible after felling of wood. NJ 93 SW 45.

### **Ram's Well, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 828 621 Remains of small rectangular structure, probably a house, with very reduced enclosure attached to it. NJ 86 SW 45.

### **Snub Point, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 826 611 Remains of hut circle survive as low grass-covered circular feature on promontory above the Tore. NJ 86 SW 40.

### **Sunnybrae, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 834 632 Area of rig and furrow near bottom of steep slope on W side of the Tore. NJ 86 SW 44.

### **Wanford Burn, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 822 626 Large area of rig and furrow with a few enclosures showing faintly. NJ 86 SW 42.

### **Well Den, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 829 623 Grass-covered foundations of ?building lie on promontory above the Tore. Also what look like small quarry pits, but these may be other structures. NJ 86 SW 41.

### **White Hill, Tore of Troup** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 824 633 Footings of building and very reduced enclosure. NJ 86 SW 43.

### **Auchnerran** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NJ 417 031 Remains of two buildings and enclosure. NJ 40 SW 36.

### **Balnacraig Hill** (Lumphanan parish)

NJ 607 043 Oval embanked enclosure with secondary internal bank: ?plantation enclosure.

NJ 606 044 Large rectangular enclosure with ?grass-covered footings of rectangular structures. NJ 60 SW 43.

### **Windyleys** (Meldrum parish)

NJ 825 286 Large area of rig and furrow with traces of contemporary enclosures. Four linear stony banks overlie rigs. NJ 82 NW 120.

### **Fielding** (Oyne parish)

NJ 663 271 Remains of small farmstead and enclosure. NJ 62 NE 101.

### **Knowehead** (Oyne parish)

NJ 665 275 Area of rigs shows faintly under new plantation. Remains of two buildings and part of enclosure lie immediately to NE within attached enclosure. NJ 62 NE 113.

### **Raitshill** (Tarves parish)

NJ 865 286 Area of subdued rig and furrow partially covered with gorse. NJ 82 NE 52.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS.

### **Crathes Castle, Rose Garden**

R Jones

(Banchory-Ternan parish)

Formal garden

NO 735 968 The development of the layout of the Rose Garden, partially known from documentary evidence, was explored by geophysical survey carried out by post-graduate students at Glasgow University in April and May 2000. The results of resistivity survey confirmed the photographic evidence published in 1913: the former central garden feature of four arcs of bed around a central trellis and, beyond, four small circular beds. Other features were detected, but they seemed unlikely to relate to (earlier) layouts of the garden.

Sponsors: NTS, Glasgow University – Dept of Archaeology.

### **Crathes Castle, Warren Field**

R Jones

(Banchory-Ternan parish)

?Timber hall

NO 739 967 A programme of geophysical survey was carried out by post-graduate students at Glasgow University in April and May 2000 to investigate the rectangular structure (NMRS NO 79 NW 17) observed in aerial photographs in Warren Field within the estate of Crathes Castle. The resistivity survey reassuringly confirmed the presence of this structure (c 23 x 11m) with some associated post-holes. However, as a result of its very poor state of preservation, no progress was made in resolving its Dark Age or Neolithic attribution.

Sponsor: NTS, Glasgow University – Dept of Archaeology.

### **Laird's Cast, Inchmarlo** (Banchory-Ternan parish) M Dalland Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 6774 9632 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in an area known as the Laird's Cast, on the bank of the River Dee, near Banchory, in advance of the construction of a new pumping station and associated pipework. No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the fieldwork and no further work was recommended.

The investigation had been prompted by the discovery of Mesolithic flint scatters in the vicinity by Mr Paul Gibson, who pointed out the areas where most of the flints had been found over the recent past. Their location was recorded.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

### **Wester Hatton Quarry, Potterton**

S Halliday

(Belhelvie parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NJ 956 154 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed land fill. Twenty-eight trenches, each 50 x 2m, were excavated. Four cut features of unknown date were recorded. The remains of cultivation furrows provided evidence of agricultural activity prior to the 19th century, while a number of field drains gave evidence of continued agricultural use into the 19th and 20th centuries. One piece of worked flint was retrieved from the topsoil.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shanks Waste Services.

### **Barra Hill** (Bourtie parish)

W J Howard

Prehistoric pottery; flint scraper

NJ 802 257 Significant numbers of pottery sherds continue to appear as a result of mole and rabbit activity on the site of Barra hillfort. Whilst the majority of this pottery is probably of Iron Age date, two rims of Neolithic date have been identified as well as

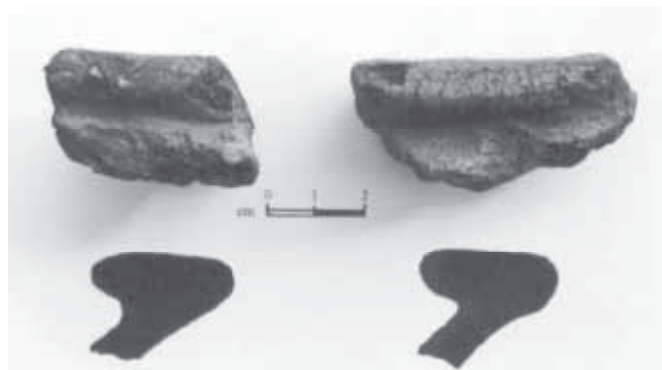


Fig 1. Barra Hill: two Late Neolithic sherds; surface finds. Photo: W J Howard.

another fragment tentatively identified as Bronze Age. These finds, together with previously reported finds (*DES* 1995, 31; *DES* 1999, 7) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material, suggest that this hilltop had been an occupation site long before the construction of its Iron Age fortifications. Pottery donated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

NJ 8031 2573 A flint end-scraper was also exposed by rabbit burrowing in the rampart of Barra hillfort.

**Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish)  
Flint scatter

W J Howard

NJ 800 245 Isolated, localised scatter of flint debitage plus one calcined D-scraper found during fieldwalking.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish)  
Medieval bishop's palace

P Z Dransart,

N Q Bogdan

NJ 723 170 This was the sixth season of excavation (NMRS NJ 71 NW 7.01). A medieval residential range running N–S, of which the most southerly undercroft was tentatively identified as the bishop's pit or prison (*DES* 1998, 6–7), was investigated further by excavating a second undercroft. It contained deposits rich in glazed medieval roof tiles, and a remnant of a wood pad instead of the cobbled floor still *in situ* in the first undercroft (the 'pit'). A 1.8m wide wall consisting of at least two phases runs N–S below the second undercroft; up to four courses have survived and it latterly served to divide the space within the undercroft.

In a new trench (H) opened immediately to the W of the main excavation area, the continuation of a ghost wall (*DES* 1997, 8) was excavated. It was found to have been reused for the installation of a ceramic drain pipe. S of the ghost wall a section of wall and an internal medieval cobbled floor was uncovered. Deposits rich in medieval finds were also encountered N of the ghost wall, below the level of the 1690s cobbling in front of the ruined mansion.

The remains of extensive modern drainage systems were also explored. The line of one of the trenches cut through the main excavation area. Fragments of Venetian glass (*vetro a retorti*) were found in this trench. A dump of building material was also removed from an area disturbed during the 19th-century excavation of the medieval remains (*DES* 1995, 31). It contained bricks, lead and plaster.

Documentary evidence in the form of a 19th-century plan of the mansion indicated that a 'ditch or moat' had been uncovered when the Regency and Victorian extensions to the mansion were constructed. In Trench J, immediately behind the 16th-century tower house, the uppermost part of a ditch was encountered cut into the natural, running at an angle that would take it underneath the medieval range of buildings. We intend to explore this ditch in future seasons as it appears to pre-date the 13th to 14th-century phases of the bishop's palace and may belong to an earlier ringwork.

An extensive resistivity survey was also undertaken in an attempt to define the outermost limits of the site. A series of anomalies were detected in the field immediately N of the mansion. During this year's season two trenches (L and M) were opened up in this field. The rounded gable end of a house 4m wide was uncovered in Trench L. To judge from the size of the stones, the walls were of a turf construction. The long S wall of the house has the character of a field boundary. This structure is comparable with Pitcarmick-type houses in Perthshire, but to date it has not been excavated and there is no evidence for dating. It might date from medieval or post-medieval times. A series of pits cut into natural rock were encountered in Trench M. At present they are best interpreted as the result of quarrying.

The project directors wish to thank Mrs C Whittall, Mr J Whittall, Mrs C Fyffe, Mr R Fyffe and Mr D Fyffe for their support and for allowing access to the site.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, British Academy, BP Amoco Exploration, Cannich Archaeological Services, Deeside Field Club, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Miller Plant Hire, Royal Archaeological Institute, Russell Trust, Werkgroep Archeologie 'Philips van Horne', Scottish Castle Survey.

**The Maiden Stone** (Chapel of Garioch parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 7037 2471 Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Maiden Stone (NMRS NJ 72 SW 1) in July, while a minor excavation was undertaken in advance of the positioning of a new fence strainer post. The layers uncovered represented a normal field soil sequence, and no cuts or subsoil disturbances were present.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Tomnaverie Stone Circle** (Coull parish) R Bradley  
Recumbent stone circle

NJ 486 034 This was the second and final season of excavation of the Guardianship monument (*DES* 1999, 7–8). The work had three main aims: to establish the condition of this badly damaged stone circle; to work out the sequence of construction on the site; and to obtain dating evidence. Following the excavation the fallen or displaced stones were re-erected in their original sockets.

The earliest feature on the site was a cremation pyre on the summit of a low hill. This was identified by a spread of small fragments of cremated bone from an area of enhanced magnetic susceptibility. This was encapsulated within a polygonal cairn, open at the centre and defined by a massive kerb of slabs and glacial boulders. That kerb had been revetted on the outside by a bank of rubble which sealed a few sherds of Beaker pottery. At a number of points the interior of the cairn was linked to the outer kerb by radial divisions which seem to be a primary feature of the monument.

In a subsequent phase the existing cairn was enclosed by a recumbent stone circle. The monoliths were set in sockets cutting through elements of the earlier monument, and the recumbent stone had originally rested on top of the bank of rubble supporting the exterior of the cairn. When this happened, one section of kerbstones was demolished and the cairn was extended to join the flankers on either side of the recumbent stone.

In a later period, probably during the first millennium BC, a pit was dug in the exact centre of the monument to receive a cremation burial.

Survey of the uncleared areas of the hill identified the positions of 29 cup-marked stones. Fieldwalking on the ploughed land in the Howe of Cromar (a total of 86 fields) located the positions of six concentrations of lithic artefacts of approximately the same date as the stone circle. It seems as if the monument had been located on the outer edge of the settled landscape.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Lawsie** (Crathie & Braemar parish) M Greig  
?Graveyard enclosure

NO 263 963 The remains of a D-shaped enclosure (NMRS NO 29 NE 46), c 20 x 28m, lie on a moderate slope above Lawsie Farm. This enclosure is known locally as the remains of a small cemetery. Although there are no longer any gravestones visible, within living memory a number of stones could still be seen lying in the grass. In the NE corner there would appear to be

## ABERDEENSHIRE

the low foundations of a small structure. Outside the enclosure, on the W side, are what appear to be possible foundations of a few buildings – but so reduced it is impossible to distinguish size or shape.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

### **Lawsie Farm** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

M Greig

House remains

NO 261 962 The low grass-covered footings of at least five houses (NMRS NO 29 NE 45) lie on a slight shelf of a S-facing slope of the Knock of Lawsie. One house is cut by a stone dyke, and another two structures lie on the W side of the dyke. The largest on the E side of the dyke is c 10 x 5m, with a second immediately to the N, 5 x 4m. The walls are spread to c 1m wide.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

### **Mar Lodge Estate** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS), Post-medieval township E Martin

NO 124 914 (centre) Fieldwalking and geophysical survey located a further 10 possible buildings around the present cottage of Cairn na Drochaide (NMRS NO 19 SW 22). These appear to correspond with the location of the 18th-century township of Kandakyle.

NO 121 915 A walkover survey of the lower slopes of Carn Dearg located three probable post-medieval longhouses, a possible kiln and drying platform.

NO 058 918 The partially truncated remains of a post-medieval longhouse were located in Glen Lui within the township of Cnoc na Teididh (NMRS NO 09 SE 8).

NO 097 898 The faced rubble foundations of a rectangular structure were located on a natural terrace on the N bank of the River Dee. Desk-based research suggests that this building was constructed some time after 1901 and was used as a hay shed.

NO 075 895 The remains of a small single-celled building were discovered in the Muir Woods. Its isolated location, close to a burn, has led to its tentative interpretation as a still.

NO 086 901 A walkover survey located a single-celled rubble-built hut on the lower slopes of Creag Bhalg. The hut appears to be built on top of earlier foundations, both of which are probably post-medieval.

NO 123 899 A small rectangular rubble-built structure was located within the An Car plantation.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Drum Castle Estate** (Drumochter parish)

D Rankin

Survey; desk-based assessment (AOC Archaeology Group)

NJ 7962 0050 An archaeological survey was undertaken as part of a programme of survey works that will comprise the archaeological element of a Historic Landscape Survey. During the course of the walkover survey 43 new sites were discovered, part of a total of 126 archaeological and historic sites and monuments identified in the course of this study from both OS mapping and NMRS archives. The sites include: 20 field boundaries; at least four livestock watering structures/agricultural structures; three areas of rig and furrow; eight extraction/quarry sites; at least four sites relating to other industrial activity; 10 areas of clearance related to agricultural and other estate activities; five cropmarks; the old wood of Drum itself; and two sites known from local folklore.

The remaining sites relate to activities and features that make up the elements of designed landscape: buildings; design features such as ornamental enclosures; ornamental ponds; wells/water features; old trackways; horticultural activities; and other features.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Peter McGowan Associates for NTS.

### **Craigmoston** (Fordoun parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Medieval bronze vessel

NO 654 754 A small globular lugged bronze vessel was found in the garden of Craigmoston Cottage. Irish parallels suggest it is an 11th-century chrismatory, a container for holy oil. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 56/99) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 2. Craigmoston: medieval bronze vessel. © Crown copyright.

### **Cambus o' May**

O Cooper

(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

Mesolithic flint scatter

NO 417 981 (centre) A scatter of flints of Late Mesolithic date was recovered during fieldwalking from molehills on pasture land. The site comprises two fields straddling the A93 NW of Cambus o' May Hotel, 6km E of Ballater. Forming a crescent shape, the site is located on a raised terrace above the River Dee, with hills to the NE. Between the hills and the site is an area of waterlogged ground, which may once have been a pond, providing an attraction to waterfowl which would be seen as a useful resource.

The scatter comprises 110 pieces of flint in total: a possible core; a small scraper; 11 blade flakes/microliths; 8 snapped blade ends; and a number of waste flakes of various sizes. Judging by the large quantity of cortical material, the flints came from an assortment of small beach pebbles, e.g. of Cruden Bay type.

### **Deer's Den, Kintore** (Kintore parish)

Murray Cook

Evaluation

(AOC Archaeology Group)

NJ 787 158 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. Prior to the evaluation the known archaeology comprised: Deer's Den (NMRS NJ 71 NE 28), a Roman marching camp; a semi-circular cropmark (NMRS NJ 71 NE 93); and the Lands of the Holy Cross (NMRS NJ 71 NE 83), the possible remains of an ecclesiastical site. In addition to this, an archaeological evaluation immediately to the W of the site indicated a dense scatter of prehistoric settlement (NMRS NJ 71 NE 127).

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of c 16,200m<sup>2</sup>, representing approximately 4.6% of the total development area (35ha). In addition to this, 50 0.5m<sup>2</sup> hand-dug test pits were excavated across the development area in order to establish the presence/absence of lithics.

The evaluation identified a variety of features ranging in date from early prehistoric to medieval/post-medieval and included: a lithic scatter; a series of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits; remains of later prehistoric settlement (including roundhouses and souterrains); the Roman marching camp ditch (up to 1.65m deep);



a series of presumed Roman bread ovens and latrine pits; and a small group of medieval/post-medieval pits.

A programme of excavation and post-excavation is currently planned and the site archive will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk** (Laurencekirk parish) R Cachart (SUAT)

Medieval rig and furrow cultivation

NO 714 720 In May 2000 an area of rig and furrow was excavated and recorded in advance of a proposed housing development. Excavation of trenches revealed the remains of medieval rig and furrow cultivation initially identified from aerial photographs. Furrows that had been cut into the natural till were recorded and sampled. No further investigation of the area of rig and furrow on the development site will be required.

Sponsor: Medlock and Medlock.

**Migvie Castle** (Logie-Coldstone parish) K C Cooper, Castle D Anderson, D Irving

NJ 436 065 The castle (NMRS NJ 40 NW 11) was the capital messuage of the Lordship of Cromar and was first mentioned in a charter of 1268. It has been ruinous since at least 1843.

During November 1999 and January and February 2000, a detailed survey was carried out. The whole site had been disturbed by modern tracks, walls and fences, and at one time the village hall was located on part of the site. The castle walls were found to be vestigial and it was difficult to define a precise layout, although the view that it was of an irregular angled shape is probably correct.

A limited resistivity survey suggested the presence of internal features below present ground surface.

Copies of the plan and report have been lodged with the NMRS and Aberdeenshire SMR.

**Berryhill, Oyne, Inch** (Oyne parish) H Murray

Late prehistoric settlement

NJ 6680 2525 (centre) Excavation of resistivity anomalies (*DES* 1999, 10) within the hilltop enclosure (NMRS NJ 62 NE 39) revealed a further scatter of flints but no evidence of prehistoric house structures. Suggested interpretation is that this hilltop had been cleared and enclosed for arable cultivation.

The enclosure wall was sectioned in two places and can be interpreted as a stock wall, possibly to exclude stock from the hilltop. An entrance to the enclosure appeared to belong to the post-medieval/Early Modern use of the hilltop, giving access to grazing areas on the slopes.

Further excavation at the hut circle (NMRS NJ 62 NE 66) revealed more detail of the construction. The wall was sectioned to show a very strong structure with clay packing. This would have been capable of carrying the roof weight.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

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**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

The site at Hawkhill, Lunan, was photographed while under excavation during aerial reconnaissance (NMRS NO 65 SE 25).

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Full details are held in Aberdeenshire and Angus SMR.

**Tayock** (Dun parish)

NO 693 592 Cropmark of square enclosure. To E, ?souterrain or part of ring-ditch. NO 65 NE 84.

**Pitmuies** (Kirkden parish)

NO 572 498 Cropmarks of at least one souterrain, a ring-ditch and several dark circular features which probably represent hut stances. NO 54 NE 68.

**Bonnyton Farm** (Maryton parish)

NO 664 562 In area where fieldwalking has previously produced a number of flints, cropmarks of ?unenclosed settlement with ring-ditches, souterrains, pits and four ?round barrows.

**Smiddyhill** (Stracathro parish)

NO 614 658 Cropmark of circular enclosure lying on E side of Roman camp. NO 66 NW 89.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, RCAHMS.

The following sites were recorded while checking the refurbishment of an electric line. Full details are held in Aberdeenshire and Angus SMR.

**Glascorrie** (Lethnot & Navar parish)

NO 480 730 Remains of small depopulated settlement with at least seven irregular-shaped enclosures.

**Aucheen** (Lochlee parish)

NO 529 799 Remains of buildings and enclosures.

**Auchronie** (Lochlee parish)

NO 446 808 Remains of buildings and two enclosures on slope above Lochlee Church.

**Cove** (Lochlee parish)

NO 501 824 Group of shielings on lower slopes of Cairny Hill.

**House of Mark** (Lochlee parish)

NO 445 809 Remains of two L-shaped enclosures and associated buildings on slopes above House of Mark. Small D-shaped enclosure lies 60m to SW.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council.

**A92 road improvement: Dundee to Arbroath** A R Rees, (Arbirlot; Panbride; Barry parishes) K Cameron (CFA) Excavations

Further to a field evaluation in 1998 (*DES* 1998, 12), excavations were conducted between October 1999 and March 2000 at four sites identified by that study along the proposed road line. A further proposed alignment of the Barry bypass was also subject to field evaluation.

(Arbirlot parish)

NO 617 393 **Elliot** (NMRS NO 63 NW 7). A trench measuring 50 x 20m was excavated along the road corridor. This revealed that the feature interpreted previously as a souterrain was in fact a curvilinear length of ditch which appeared to cross the neck of a promontory, and thus defined a promontory enclosure with maximum internal dimensions of c 80 x 70m. The ditch was of unusual construction, comprising a series of adjoining straight segments of varying length and depth. Within the top fills was evidence of an internal stone wall or rampart which had been demolished into the ditch. Features identified within the enclosed area included a small cluster of graves, including long cist type, an area of paving, several isolated pits, and a natural palaeochannel infilled with organic soils containing artefacts. The degree of plough-truncation to surviving features suggests that other remains had been entirely removed prior to excavation. The closest parallels for this site perhaps lie with the series of coastal promontory sites recorded between Arbroath and Lunan Bay, and inland promontory sites such as Hurly Hawkin.

(Panbride parish)

NO 5583 3691 **Auchrennie** (NMRS NO 53 NE 75). A trench measuring 17 x 15m revealed the plough-truncated remains of a



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timber roundhouse of ring-ditch type, with a diameter of c 8.5m. Traces of a second structure, or an annexe to the ring-ditch, were identified beside the ring-ditch structure. A large rectilinear pit was positioned centrally within the main structure, and may have been a grave, although no human remains were preserved within it. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fills of the ring-ditch and central pit.

NO 5630 3572 **Carlogie** (NMRS NO 53 NE 76). A trench measuring 100 x 10m was excavated. A range of plough-truncated pits, post-holes, slots and ditches were present. Although these features formed no coherent pattern, they are likely to relate to prehistoric occupation, given the recovery of prehistoric coarse pottery including Grooved Ware from several of them.

(Barry parish)

NO 5292 3403 **Cotside West**. A trench measuring 25 x 15m exposed more of a putative medieval rectangular ditched enclosure. Only the SW part of the enclosure was exposed, and neither its width nor length was determined (although its exposed dimensions were 6m N-S by 15m E-W). The enclosure was defined principally by two heavily plough-truncated parallel ditches, and a break for an entrance was present on the W side. No internal features were identified. Medieval pottery was recovered from the inner ditch fill, as well as a shard of glass.

NO 5292 3403 – NO 5428 3442 **Barry Bypass**. Twenty-five trial trenches excavated along the road corridor produced no evidence of archaeological remains.

Reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Arbroath Abbey** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish) R Cachart  
Medieval monastic (SUAT)

NO 642 413 Excavations in advance of the new Arbroath Abbey Visitor Centre uncovered part of the original wall around the medieval abbey, together with a fragment of a previously unknown gateway and traces of a metalled roadway or track into the abbey precinct itself. The wall is some 3–4m out from the present wall around the abbey, and lying between the two walls were four human burials indicating that the monastic burial ground may have been in the excavated area, so the remains found may be those of medieval monks.

The excavations also unearthed a large number of carved stones, some with mason's marks, dumps of stone chippings and metalworking debris which suggest that this same area was also used by craftsmen working on the abbey. Other finds include coins, window glass, buckles, pottery and animal bone.

A watching brief is due to take place on the new construction.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Tay waste water project: Arbroath to Panbride** J Millar  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans; Arbirlot; (Headland Archaeology)  
Panbride parishes)

Watching brief

NO 644 405 – NO 585 357 A watching brief was undertaken of topsoil stripping prior to the laying of a sewage pipe. Work involved the stripping of a 10–20m wayleave for 4.5km. No features of archaeological interest were noted.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bechtel Morrison EPC JV.

**Carmyllie** (Carmyllie parish) R Benvie  
Flint arrowhead

c NO 564 469 A flint arrowhead was found while digging a garden at Carmyllie. It was retained by the finder. Museum Daybook No: DBM 2941.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**The Drums** (Cortachy & Clova parish)

A M Dick

Prehistoric pottery

NO 359 693 Prehistoric pottery was discovered in animal disturbance adjacent to a roundhouse. The pottery includes two rim sherds, one with a broad flat rim (?Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age), the other an upright, slightly pointed rim with internal bevel.

**Black Jack's Castle, Boddin** (Craig parish)

R Benvie

Midden

NO 710 535 A collection of animal bones, pottery and shells was found early in 2000 at the foundations of Black Jack's Castle (NMRS NO 75 SW 1). Museum Daybook No: DBM 2986.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Letham** (Dunnichen parish)

R Benvie

Medieval weaving artefact

c NO 533 490 A 55mm diameter round flat stone with two central holes and markings was found in the garden of Duncan House, Duncan Road, Letham. Museum Daybook No: DBF 764. Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Greenlaw** (Farnell parish)

R Benvie

Saddle quern

NO 616 560 A saddle quern (64 x 38 x 17cm) was found at Greenlaw and brought in to Montrose Museum. Museum Daybook No: DBM 2991.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Lunan Bay** (Inverkeilor parish)

R Benvie

Flint flake

NO 690 495 A flint flake was found at the S end of Lunan Bay in the mouth of a rabbit burrow. Size 15 x 15mm (at largest points). Montrose Museum Acc. No. M2000.85.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Auchlishie** (Kirkriemuir parish)

A M Dick

Neolithic activity; Iron Age settlement; souterrains

NO 387 578 The eighth season (*DES* 1999, 13) of excavation revealed, as elsewhere on this site, numerous post-holes and some pits and located a further length of the ditch believed possibly to be a robbed-out stone souterrain. One of the pits contained many sherds of a Neolithic Grooved Ware pot. Other features were probably contemporary, though lacking this diagnostic pottery. Unexpectedly, a thin soil horizon cut by the prehistoric features had survived. This was associated with

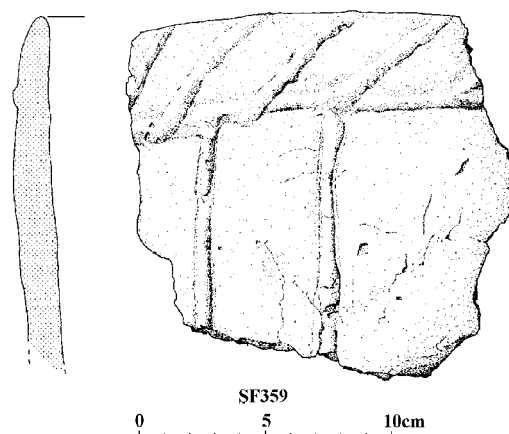


Fig 3. Auchlishie: Neolithic Grooved Ware from pit F378.

frequent very worn fragments of pottery, some with impressed fingernail decoration, and flint. The soil horizon may date to the Neolithic and the worn and fragmented state of the pottery may suggest cultivation.

**Kirriemuir Old Parish Kirk** (Kirriemuir parish) F Hunter  
Pictish cross fragment (NMS)

NO 386 539 A Pictish cross fragment was found during digging a service trench in or near Kirriemuir Old Parish Kirk. The rectangular slab bears a ringed cross on the front, and key pattern and interlace on the rear; the edges are also decorated. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 58/99) and allocated to Angus Museums.

**The Town House, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish) M Roy  
17th to 19th-century town house (SUAT)

NO 385 539 In March 2000 an analytical survey of the Town House (NMRS NO 35 SE 14) was undertaken in advance of its refitting and conversion into a heritage centre.

A desk-based review uncovered evidence of at least three phases of major structural change to the original 17th-century building during the 19th century, with more minor changes in the 20th century. The Town House, which functioned as the centre of local government as well as a jail, stands in the historic core of Kirriemuir. It was built in 1604 and is a two-storey sandstone building. It was repaired and altered in the 1830s, 1862–3 (when it was refaced in ashlar), and 1896. The latter alterations related to its being taken over by the Post Office. Recently it has functioned as a shop.

A limited excavation was undertaken on the ground floor as a gap (c 2.5 x 1m) was encountered in a paved floor surface. This uncovered evidence of a demolition phase and a sequence of probable floor deposits dating to the first years of the 19th century or earlier. During the survey, foundation remains probably pertaining to the original 17th-century structure were encountered. (SUAT KM05).

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Chapel Works, Montrose** (Montrose parish) M Roy (SUAT)  
19th to 20th-century factory

NO 7190 5770 (centre) An archaeological evaluation of the Chapel Works site (NMRS NO 75 NW 84) was carried out in advance of the development of the site for housing. This former mill site lay to the E of the historic core of the burgh, in an area affected by wind-blown sands. Following a desk-based review, seven trial trenches were opened by machine and hand-excavation, each between 6.5m and 8m in length.

Clean, wind-blown sand deposits with a depth of over 0.5m were shown to exist over most of the site, with the exception of an area to the NW, where a natural beach sand deposit was encountered. Over the various sand deposits was a layer of garden soil, which contained 19th or 20th-century ceramic material. In several trenches this was cut by pits or service trenches. In trench 2, to the W, a thin clay surface covered by midden material lay over the garden soil. The clay may have represented an early 19th-century occupation surface. Into the midden material, or an overlying sand dump, had been cut the foundation trench for an E–W rubble-built wall, possibly a remnant of a now-demolished 19th-century building.

In the other trenches demolition deposits often overlay the garden soil. Along with these were encountered deposits containing slag and burnt material that may have been debris from industrial processes on the site. In trench 6, to the SE, a demolition deposit was covered by a thin mortar surface, the first in a succession of possible occupation surfaces in that trench.

These included a thin coarse concrete spread, which lay under the make-up for a cobbled surface. The latter was a regular trackway, possibly running N–S between two former ponds that lay to the E of the mill site. It was similar in form to a cobbled surface seen at the top of trench 2, which acted as the road surface through the W entrance to the site.

Several rubble-built and brick walls were encountered in trench 1, to the NW. These were almost certainly associated with a recently demolished building to the N of the site.

Sponsors: Hillcrest Housing Association, Servite Housing Association.

**Dungman's Tack, Montrose** C Moloney, J Millar  
(Montrose parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 716 590 A watching brief was undertaken in November 1999 prior to development. The site is near the presumed location of the medieval hospital of St Mary the Virgin. Five percent of the site was excavated by machine, locating only Victorian domestic waste pits and a 17th-century boundary ditch, below an existing 19th-century earth bank.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**The Town House, High Street, Montrose** C Moloney  
(Montrose parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 7144 5778 A watching brief was undertaken on a service trench excavated in connection with the renovation of the Town House (NMRS NO 75 NW 85). No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Aikenhatt and Nine Wells, Finavon** S Halliday  
(Oathlaw parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NO 502 566 A desk-based assessment and evaluation was undertaken at Nine Wells and Aikenhatt. Aikenhatt is the site of a medieval church (NMRS NO 55 NW 7) that was possibly an earlier foundation. The evaluation yielded solely medieval artefacts including glazed floor tiles. Articulated and disarticulated bone was also found but was not excavated. No substantial traces of the medieval building were identified, but this conforms with the results of the desk-based assessment which found that the church had been destroyed in the 19th century and the stones used to build an embankment on the River South Esk. There was no evidence of a pre-medieval structure.

No evidence was found at Nine Wells to suggest that it was an early votive offering site.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Circinn Trust.

**Dalhousie Bridge, Dunlappie, Edzell** J Millar  
(Stracathro parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Graveyard

NO 5915 6795 An excavation was undertaken in the S end of the graveyard of old Dunlappie Parish Church (NMRS NO 56 NE 15), prior to renovations on Dalhousie Bridge (NMRS NO 56 NE 45). The site was excavated to the subsoil, providing sections through the boundary bank and ditch. Three burials in poor condition were identified to the N of the site and represent the most southerly burials in the graveyard.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Council Roads Department.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

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#### Balure of Shian, Benderloch

D Alexander (CFA)

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Watching brief

NM 8968 4191 A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of three new houses, and associated access and service connections. The only features located were two parallel lines of stone-filled field drains which are likely to belong to 19th-century agricultural improvements. No features of archaeological significance or any artefacts were recovered.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crerar & Partners for Eriska Enterprises.

#### Barcaldine (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

(for SUAT)

NM 9620 4205 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a trench for a water pipe, the area of excavation lying close to the Barcaldine standing stones (NMRS NM 94 SE 3). A number of field drains and service trenches were revealed but no features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted.

A report has been lodged with WoSAS and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Marine Resource Centre Ltd.

#### Auchenhoan (Campbeltown parish)

F Hood

Stone axe

NR 760 172 Stone axe, 6 x 11cm, found when fieldwalking in ploughed field 200m SE of site of flint hoard (*DES 1990*, 33). Now in National Museums of Scotland.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

#### Campbeltown (Campbeltown parish)

D Murray

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NR 743 208 (centre) Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during topsoil stripping for the construction of a new waste water treatment works, and an associated access road, on the N side of Campbeltown Loch. A previous assessment (*DES 1997*, 18) identified the sites to be affected by the development, which range in date from possible prehistoric features to WW2 structures.

Excavation in the upper field revealed a system of modern field drains. The homogenous nature of the topsoil, along with its slope-related variable depth, and scatter of 19th/20th-century artefacts (presumably derived from manuring), show this to be a relatively recent ploughsoil.

The excavations across a fossil cliff line showed this area to have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the WW2 huts. The existing trackway sat in a cut (as the buildings themselves appear to), and a series of concrete steps shows that provision was made for rapid foot access to the shore. The insubstantial nature of the track surface suggests that there was little vehicular traffic. Middens at the base of the slope demonstrate a somewhat expedient attitude to waste disposal. The make-up of one of the huts (demolished during the works) – poorly fired bricks and concrete with rounded pebbles – implies rapid construction, using at least partly local materials.

Discoveries in Slaty Farlan field were mostly geomorphological in nature. Two worked wooden objects recovered from a peat deposit are of unknown date, although they probably derive from fence posts.

Sponsor: Biwater Treatment Ltd.

#### Glenlussa (Campbeltown parish)

F Hood

Flint blade

NR 727 262 Small flint blade, 2 x 1cm, found while walking near River Lussa.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

#### High Smerby (Campbeltown parish)

F Hood

Coin

NR 753 231 A heavy copper coin with faint silver markings was found while walking a newly ploughed field.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

#### Low Peninver Farm (Campbeltown parish)

F Hood

Fieldwalking

NR 757 253 Six fragments of flint were found while walking in a newly ploughed field. A lump of slag was also found.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

#### Colgrain Farm Steading (Cardross parish)

F Baker

Improvement farm steading; mill pond

(FIRAT)

NS 324 801 A desk-based study, standing building recording and trial excavations were undertaken in July 2000. The site was investigated to determine if a medieval manor house might have been present at the site. The study determined that the farm steading dates to c 1800, with two main phases of building and numerous modifications over the last 200 years. The farm had a threshing mill fed by a lade from a mill pond located to the NE of the farm buildings, and the foundations of the mill wheel were investigated during the field evaluation.

Sponsor: Sills Associates.

#### Glen Lean (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

N Henry

Recessed platform group

NS 126 814 (vicinity) On the steep wooded N bank of the Little Eachaig River between the Balagowan Bridge and the ruins of the Clachaig Powder Mills are at least four recessed platforms. They are near-circular and earth-banked at the front, except for the first, which is partly stone-revetted. The front scarps are about 0.5m high.

NS 1290 8142 7m diameter stone and turf front. A lump of iron slag was found on this platform.

NS 1282 8145 5m diameter.

NS 1257 8142 5m diameter.

NS 1256 8152 Less well-defined, c 8m in diameter, scarp less pronounced.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### Ardanaisieig House, Loch Awe

T Addyman

(Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

(Addyman & Kay)

19th-century mansion

NN 088 248 Assessment of the standing fabric of the mansion (NMRS NN 02 SE 49) was undertaken in advance of proposed extensions. The surviving extent of the 1835 William Burn mansion, for James Archibald Campbell, was defined, as were a number of subsequent interventions, most notably for John Ainsworth after 1880.

#### Strae Bridge, Dalmally

D Bowler (SUAT)

(Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

Military road; lime kiln

NN 145 294; NN 146 293; NN 145 293 Two water pipe trenches (NN 145 294 and NN 146 293) across the B8077 near Strae Bridge (NMRS NN 12 NW 34.01), revealed the surface and bedding of the old military road (NMRS NN 12 NW 34.00), and the approach ramp to the bridge. A possible lime kiln (NN 145



Fig 4. Strae Bridge, Dalmally: looking W to Stob Diamh.

293) was found in woods just S of the bridge, and an iron horseshoe in the river bank just NE of the bridge. (SUAT DA01). Sponsor: Lilley Construction.

**Balliemore Farm** (Inverchaolain parish)  
Enclosure; earthworks

N Henry

NS 0556 8530 At the head of Loch Striven, 750m N of Balliemore Farm, is a natural promontory which rises steeply to a height of about 20m to the E of the Balliemore burn. The summit is level, and is approximately 120m N-S by 75m E-W. The promontory is cut off from the hillside to the E by a ditch and a large stone-revetted turf bank that runs for 250m from the flood plain in the S to a point above the river bank at the N. The dyke is 1-1.5m wide and 1.5-2.5m high. Large upright stones are set into and against the bank at several points on the E side. On the summit is an enclosure approximately 70m N-S by 75m E-W. A turf dyke, 1-1.5m high and 1-1.5m wide, runs along the S and W sides of the promontory. The core appears to be of gravel and earth; no large stones were noted. The N side of the enclosure is bounded by two considerably eroded E-W dykes, running parallel across the level area about 50m S of the N edge of the promontory to join the large N-S dyke to the E. The inner dyke appears to continue parallel to this latter large dyke. There is a gap in the dyke in the NW corner, and two gaps in the SW corner. At those points the dyke ends are turned out down the slope away from the enclosure to form entrance gateways. The largest entrance, c 3m wide, is the furthest E of the three and is used as a modern field gateway. The land within the enclosure has been

disturbed by ploughing and is now used for breeding pheasants; no internal features can be distinguished. Along the W side of the promontory the ground rises 3-4m near-vertically from the plain to a level terrace. This appears to be a massive outer rampart: where it is eroded there is evidence that it is constructed with smaller stones on a base of large boulders.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Craighouse, Jura** (Jura parish)  
Watching brief

I Suddaby (CFA)

NR 524 687 (centre) Groundworks in advance of a new water treatment system around Keils village and graveyard (NMRS NR 56 NW 1) were monitored and archaeological sites in the vicinity recorded. The principal features discovered were agricultural, including cultivation strips and associated rows of cleared stone, and drystone dykes. Half of a broken mortar or tub for mashing barley was recovered from a field wall during separate operations near the graveyard.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Torran Beag, Jura** (Jura parish)  
Cairns

J S Wood

NR 528 664 On a hilltop to the S of Craighouse is a group of small cairns, which were noted and planned. The group comprises two small oval cairns, 4m and 10m respectively on their longer axis. Both have had small cists inserted into them and both have

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been disturbed. A third cairn is 18m in diameter, quite ephemeral, but appears as a ring cairn. This also has had small cists inserted.  
Sponsor: ACFA.

**Cnoc an Tighe Mhoir, Seil** S Gilmour, J Henderson  
(Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish)  
Vitrified fort

NM 7569 1634 Examination of this site revealed several locations where rabbit activity and sheep scrapes have damaged the ramparts and revealed previously unrecorded vitrified material. On the basis of this evidence, this site (NMRS NM 71 NE 9) should now be considered a vitrified fort.

**Kilfinan Parish Church** (Kilfinan parish) G MacGregor  
Church (GUARD)

NR 934 788 A programme of archaeological work at Kilfinan Parish Church (NMRS NR 97 NW 15) was undertaken as part of a restoration scheme. A record of the exterior of the church was made after the removal of harling and the dismantling of the Lamont stair. This revealed a number of previously unknown architectural features within the fabric of the walls, including two blocked doorways.

Hand-excavation of two pipe trenches through the graveyard produced quantities of disarticulated broken human bone. It is considered that bone was probably dumped in the graveyard when burials were disturbed during road construction in the early 19th century. (GUARD 53.3).

Sponsor: Stewart Todd and Partners.

**Port Ellen and Bowmore, Islay** H Moore, G Wilson (EASE  
(Killarow & Kilmeny; Kildalton & Oa parishes) Archaeology)  
Survey

An archaeological survey was carried out in advance of power line refurbishment works. Following a walkover survey of the entire area, it was concluded that the proposed development is unlikely to impact on any archaeological remains.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy plc.

**Tayinloan and Muasdale water supply** L H Johnstone  
(Killean & Kilchenzie; Campbeltown parishes) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

This pipeline ran for some distance and several areas were potentially archaeologically sensitive.

NR 6951 4456 **Killean Church (ruinous) and burial ground.** The pipeline crossed directly E of the entrance to the churchyard (NMRS NR 64 SE 1) but no archaeological features were noted. Several modern artefacts were recovered along the length of the trench and it is thought that the mixed nature of much of the trench is related to its close proximity with the modern road.

NR 6851 2396 **Craig's Farm.** A Bronze Age sword had been uncovered in the vicinity in 1824 (NMRS NR 62 SE 17). No archaeological features or finds were noted during the trench excavations, E of the A83. The section showed no evidence of stratigraphy, possibly due to hillwashed deposits building up against the boundary wall at the base of the field.

NR 6986 2277 **Kilmichael Farm.** The pipeline trench ran on the E side of the main road (A83) in close proximity to a known chapel site (NMRS NR 62 SE 8). Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the excavation of the trench but it was noted that the field boundary wall extended 0.7–0.9m below the level of the current road surface. (GUARD 814).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Glennan, Ford** (Kilmartin parish) G MacGregor  
Cinerary urn (GUARD)

NM 8622 0097 An evaluation was undertaken of the findspot of a cremation deposit in an urn within a boulder shelter near to Kilmartin Glen.

Excavation established that the urn was cordoned and had been inverted in an irregular cut into the scree slope below the boulder shelter. The urn is decorated with horizontal lines of impressed decoration comprising twisted cord and bone. Only the upper 0.15m of the vessel survives; its poor condition necessitated the contents being excavated *in situ* and the vessel was lifted in pieces. All spoil was sieved, resulting in the recovery of further burnt bone, fragments of pot and a single retouched flint flake.

It was impossible to establish the nature of potential further archaeological deposits under the area of the boulder shelter because of constraints of space and issues of safety. (GUARD 920).

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NR 836 989 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. Six trenches were machine-excavated and a number of tile drains and water pipes were identified. Five stake-holes were found to be modern. One cut feature could not be dated but was not thought to be of any great antiquity.

A watching brief was carried out on the foundations of six house plots at a later date, but no features of archaeological interest were noted.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Upper Largie** (Kilmartin parish) C Ellis (AOC Archaeology  
Timber circle; sub-rectangular enclosure; cist Group)

NR 8320 9935 The excavation of a timber circle (*DES 1997*, 19–21) and a sub-rectangular enclosure first discovered in 1993 (*DES 1993*, 75) was completed. The Upper Largie Quarry contained a large circle, 47m in diameter, defined by large post-holes, set upon the central ridge of an outwash gravel terrace overlooking the Kilmartin Valley. No dates are yet available, although an early prehistoric date is postulated. The sub-rectangular enclosure was also defined by a series of large pits and measured some 45m wide at its N end. The lateral extent of the enclosure has not been fully revealed and it is probable that the enclosure continues into the field to the N of the quarry. A cist containing an inhumation, fragments of pottery and possible flakes was located on the W edge of the central ridge outside the enclosure.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Lingerton landfill site** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) F Baker  
Clearance cairn (FIRAT)

NR 8736 8506 A desk-based study and field survey was undertaken of a proposed landfill site to the E of the existing Lingerton landfill site. One cairn, considered to be a clearance cairn, was located in the field. No signs of the Lingerton copper mines were located within the survey area.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Dunstaffnage Castle** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) A Radley  
Excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NM 882 344 An excavation was carried out in the basement of Dunstaffnage Castle (NMRS NM 83 SE 2) in December 1999, to




assess the deposits in this area prior to lowering the ground surface for visitor management purposes.

Two trenches were excavated: Trench 1 at the W end of the S wall and Trench 2 at the E end. The trenches were 0.8m and 1.1m deep respectively.

The deposit filling Trench 1 contained mortar chunks, slate fragments and stones. Sherds of transfer-printed white earthenware and stoneware jars, as well as bottle glass and some animal bones, were found within this deposit. The dateable material includes late 19th/early 20th-century material and possibly a few pieces dating to the 18th century. The W wall was not recorded in detail, but it was noted that it featured a blocked arch with a window being provided within this blocking.

The infill deposit seen in Trench 2 was basically the same as in Trench 1, and the finds were also similar in composition and date. There was a gun-loop or firing slot in the area above the W side of Trench 2.

Sponsor: HS .

## Beinn Damhain

D Dorren, N Henry

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich; Arrochar parishes)

Pointer stones

NN 2795 1733; NN 2802 1705 Following our recent identification of pointer stones in the Glen Tarsan area (*DES* 1999, 16), we have discovered two similar stones on Beinn Damhain, on the S side of the Lairig Arnan. On the N edge of the broad summit of Beinn Damhain is a stone 90cm long by about 25cm broad, set at an angle and supported by a group of stones at its base in such a way that it points due N across the Lairig Arnan towards the E shoulder of Meall an Fhudair. About 300m S of it, near the S edge of the summit, is a narrow vertical flat-sided stone about 50cm long, wedged upright in a small cairn. Its southern flat side faces SSW towards Beinn Dubh. The stones are certainly boundary-related, being precisely on the Argyll–Stirling boundary, which is offset by about 250m from the summit of Beinn Damhain (where there is a small cairn). This modern boundary crosses the Lairig Arnan in a direction 15° W of N.

Further S, the boundary follows the N slope of Beinn Dubh. The stones were found during an exploration of an area that may have been the boundary region between ancient Dalriada and Strathclyde.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

## Meall an Fhudair

D Dorren, N Henry

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

Summit enclosure

NN 2703 1920 On the summit of Meall an Fhudair at 764m is a circular drystone enclosure 3m in diameter. The best surviving walling is on the W side, on the edge of a precipice, where it stands to a height of about 0.6m; it is most broken down on the E approach side. There is also tumble in the centre, but it is certainly not a cairn. It is at the Argyll–Stirling boundary and commands an unobstructed 360° view. In particular, its location is such that there is a direct view from the enclosure down Glen Fyne to Loch Fyne. Given that there is a similar well-positioned enclosure on the summit of Ben Ime (*DES* 1998, 23) with a direct view down Glen Kinglas to Loch Fyne, we now believe that both structures were probably watchtowers. This enclosure was found during the exploration of an area that may have been the boundary region between ancient Dalriada and Strathclyde.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

## Inchmarnock (North Bute parish)

S Halliday

Evaluation; survey; building survey (Headland Archaeology)

NS 020 600 (island centre) An archaeological survey and evaluation was carried out on the island of Inchmarnock. Both prehistoric and medieval aspects of the island's past were explored. Building surveys were completed for the three farm steadings of Northpark, Midpark and Southpark.

Evaluation of the large cairn (NMRS NS 06 SW 6) at the N end of the island revealed a stone kerb, reinforcing its interpretation as a funerary monument.

A detailed survey of St Marnock's Chapel (NMRS NS 05 NW 2) and its immediate environs was undertaken. Excavations in the



Fig 5. Beinn Damhain: pointer stone.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

field to the W of the chapel failed to find any evidence of the cemetery mentioned in the documentary records. A ditch was, however, located, and may represent the line of an old enclosure around the site.

Full reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith.

### Gartnagreanach, Achnamara

(North Knapdale parish)

Watching brief

R Conolly

(Headland Archaeology)

NR 789 903 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new house adjacent to a Clyde Cairn (NMRS NR 79 SE 8). No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

Sponsor: MacVicar & MacInnes (Argyll) Ltd.

### Rothsay Castle (Rothsay parish)

Medieval castle

A Dunn

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 087 645 Archaeological recording of the NW tower of Rothsay Castle (NMRS NS 06 NE 3) was undertaken in advance of the repair required after the collapse of its stone facing in June 1999. At this time, the structure was encased in load-bearing scaffolding.

The circular curtain wall was built in the 13th century and retains the original crenellations beneath the 16th-century wall heightening, clearly seen between the NW tower (Pigeon Tower) and the gatehouse. Four towers were constructed against the curtain wall later in the 13th century, of which the NW tower is one. It originally had three floors, evidenced by the arrow slit windows, and housed the lord's chambers. In the 16th century another storey was added which can be seen in the two windows at that level.

The tower was made into a doocot in the 17th century and the windows were blocked, the upper windows were furnished with pigeon holes and landing platforms. After abandonment, the tower fell into disrepair until the 19th century when the Marquis of Bute began the renovation (part of the NE tower collapsed in 1937 and was partially rebuilt), which continued until the castle was handed over to State care in 1961. Since that time the tower has been under constant threat of collapse with regular minor repair work carried out since the 1960s.

Sponsor: HS.

### Saddell Abbey: Saddell water supply pipeline

(Saddell & Skipness parish)

Watching brief

L H Johnstone

(GUARD)

NR 7846 3207 Two parallel trenches were excavated in November 1999. Several deposits and features of interest were identified, including some evidence of burning, but as the trenches were very narrow it was impossible to gain a clear understanding of their significance. It is possible that these remains are associated with Saddell Abbey. No artefacts were recovered. (GUARD 723).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

### Beinn Lagan (Strachur parish)

?Dun

D Dorren, N Henry

NS 1144 9856 On the lower slopes of Beinn Lagan, 200m E of the A815 road, is a probable dun. It is oval, about 15 x 25m, and is heavily covered with vegetation, which is being cleared. The best-preserved walling is in the NE quadrant, where there is a broad edge of stones. There is an entrance on the E side, and an annexe to the E and SE. It is located on a low mound on a flat shoulder on the hillside, and has no natural defences on the uphill (NE) side; the ground falls away more steeply to the SW.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

### Portindrain (Strathlachlan parish)

Settlement within enclosure wall

D Dorren

NS 0168 9770 On the E shore of Loch Fyne, half-way between Castle Lachlan and the village of Newton, is a large well-built drystone wall (NMRS NS 09 NW 24) enclosing a roughly oval area of about two acres (0.8ha). The total length of the wall is about 350m. The wall is continuous: there is no entrance, but it is broken down at two points, on the NE and S sides. Within the wall at the S gap is a sheep pen of recent construction. The wall and the pen are marked on the OS map but the enclosed area contains structures that have hitherto passed unrecorded.

At the N end are the remains of a settlement. About 7m from the NE section of the enclosure wall is the first of three low rectangular stone house footings (a-c) under turf, set in a row with their shorter sides facing NW to the shore. Each is about 9m long and 4-6m wide. Along the end wall of the first structure is a broad flat standing stone supported by a large embedded straight stone that may have been part of the house wall. A knocking stone lies next to it. A faint track runs in front of the three structures, and downhill to the NW across the track are a further two low rectangular, 4.5 x 3m, foundations (d, e) above and adjacent to two large flat rectangular terraces (f, g), 20 x 11m and 13 x 11m. The NW front of the terraces is 2-3m high. In line with these, and attached to the smaller one, is a banked rectangular hollow (h), 8 x 9m, at a lower level. Uphill, to the centre and S of the enclosure, is a large mound (j) with an oval bank, 19 x 9m, on the flat summit. Along the S side is a lower bank; below that, a track round the base of the mound which meets the track between the three houses and the terraces, and beyond the track a narrow burn running NE, with a broad, well-made bridge of flat stone slabs measuring 2.7m along the burn and 1.8m across. Near the bridge a field dyke runs under the enclosure wall, indicating that the wall is a later construction. Outside the enclosure, to the NE, is an oval turf enclosure (k), 7 x 10m. Between the NW enclosure wall and the shore there are at least three broad flat standing stones about 1m high in a line facing the sea. On the shore to the NW is a small rocky inlet that has been used as a harbour, with the remains of three groynes. The absence of an entrance to the enclosure is interesting, since there is a local recorded tradition that a village in the area was struck by an unspecified plague. It is possible that this was the settlement, and it was later sealed off by

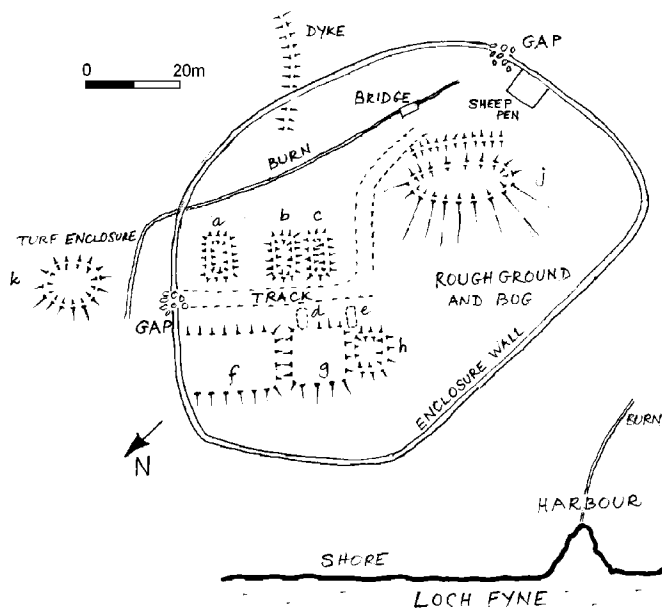


Fig 6. Portindrain settlement (sketch).

building a continuous wall around it. The wall is of drystone construction, beautifully made, with an inward batter, the outer face smooth and decorated near the top with horizontal projecting stones.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

**Auchinbaird Crossing, New Sauchie** (Alloa parish) A Saville (NMS)  
Neolithic stone axehead

NS 895 948 A small polished greenstone axehead was found on the field surface in 1999. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 126/99) and allocated to Clackmannanshire Council Museum and Heritage Service.

**Sauchie Tower, Sauchie** (Alloa parish) T Addyman  
15th-century tower house (Addyman & Kay)

NS 896 957 Two exploratory trenches were dug to allow structural inspection of the tower founds (NMRS NS 89 NE 1) in September 1999.

Trench 1 (3 x 1m) against the E wall revealed the tower foundation structure against which was constructed a stone-lined drain. Finds from deposits overlying the drain suggested that, if original, it had been reconditioned in the 18th century. The drain apparently connected to a system revealed on the N side of the tower in excavations in 1985.

Trench 2 (1 x 3m) against the N wall foot of the tower revealed a succession of surfaces and structural remains associated with 18th and 19th-century lean-to structures built against the tower wall. These overlay a well-preserved cobbled surface, also identified further E in 1985, that can perhaps be ascribed to the 16th or 17th century.

An assessment of the evidence of the original roof form of the tower was made during conservation work in July 2000.

Sponsor: Clackmannanshire Heritage Trust.

**Clackmannan Tower** (Clackmannan parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 9065 9195 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of an electricity cable trench at Clackmannan Tower (NMRS NS 99 SW 1) in December 1999. The trench, excavated by a small mechanical excavator, ran between an existing manhole immediately within the remains of a barmkin enclosure on the E side of the tower house. The trench was dug towards the E doorway and measured c 16m E-W, being up to 600mm deep.

Two sherds of reduced post-medieval pottery (jug and handle sherds) were found along with the base of a glass bottle. Initial assessment suggests that these finds date to the 17th century. The present ground level within the E barmkin enclosure is at the same level as the threshold in the E door, while to the S a long range of buildings both defines the S limits of the barmkin, and revets the barmkin terrace. The ground level to the S of this S range is significantly lower than that within the present barmkin.

The findings from the excavation suggest that the present barmkin is the result of landscaping of the natural hill summit, with dumping of material directly over the clean clay horizon. There was no sign of a cobbled surface extant within the barmkin, although a shallow spread of loose stones and small rubble fragments may represent a damaged surface.

Sponsor: HS.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Craig Farm, Balmaclellan** (Balmaclellan parish) R Toolis  
Survey

NX 66 74 A survey was undertaken of Craig Farm at the request of the landowners, who wished to learn more about the archaeological remains within their property than had previously been presented in the survey of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Environmentally Sensitive Area, into which Craig Farm falls. An EDM survey of a post-medieval farmstead and associated field system was carried out and mapped onto a plan of the farm. The site of a mill, a possible sheep bucht and a previously unrecorded burnt mound were also recorded in this survey.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mary-Ann Smyth, Richard Cunningham.

**Botel Bailey** (Buittle parish) A Penman, E Cochrane  
Multi-period settlement within castle bailey

NX 819 616 At the completion of the ninth season of excavations on this site (NMRS NX 86 SW 6; *DES* 1999, 21-3), a plethora of walls of several high-status medieval buildings, industrial features of the 14th to 15th centuries, a Romano-Celtic pasture level and a backfilled proposed pre-medieval fish pond have been revealed.

The stone foundation walls of several medieval buildings, some of them comprising huge greywacke and granite boulders, some set onto clay and cobble platforms, and all dating from c AD 1150 to c AD 1400, have been excavated in a series of five trenches. The earliest feature appears to be a building of the late 1100s which had timber foundations set into a clay-lined construction trench, timber walls and a turf or heather roof. This construction trench was later backfilled with clay and rubble, and a quantity of bronze slag and broken bronze artefacts along with fragments of furnaces have been found here. The trenches of this building were reused to support a later stone and timber construction which can be dated from the artefactual evidence to c AD 1250-70 – the heyday of the reign at Buittle Castle of Devorgilla de Galloway, Lady of Balliol. Artefacts from this level have included a mint coin of King Henry III, Venetian glass and pottery from Gaul, as well as a Papal Bulla of Pope Honourius IV (1285-87). Large amounts of native galena-glazed pottery have also been excavated here.

The construction trenches and the bases of these early walls have yielded numerous prehistoric lithics and a small quantity of Roman and Romano-British pottery including sherds of amphora. A trench to the N of these buildings, 2m to the W of an excavated Romano-Celtic shrine, has produced more Romano-British pottery and a Roman bronze cavalry stud. Post-holes of later medieval buildings are also apparent in this trench.

The foundation walls of a two-storey half-timbered building with clay-covered walls and small glazed windows, c AD 1350, have been uncovered and to the N overlie an oval feature which had been backfilled with medieval rubble and river clay. This may have been a pond for holding fish, probably salmon, caught in the adjacent River Urr. The presence of this once water-filled feature has caused a major collapse of the overlying wall.

The remains of a rectangular clay floor into which was set a timber vat, presumably to hold fresh water, is becoming apparent just inside the front door area of this later building.

Two of the trenches have yielded extensive evidence of furnace working and crucible making, and an oven built into the lee of the N wall of the c 1350 building has produced 498 sherds of medieval pottery, many of which are conjoining. Another oven was discovered 2m to the W.



## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

A number of coins, including one of King Alexander III, have been recovered from the ruins of these buildings, as well as a bronze and gold brooch. Some Iron Age, Romano-British and a large quantity of medieval pottery has been recovered from the trenches this season.

This ongoing excavation will continue next season when the trenches containing the stone foundations of the various buildings will be further extended.

Sponsors: Stewartry Area Committee, Galloway Groundbase, Balliol College Oxford.

### Caerlaverock Castle

(Caerlaverock parish)

Watching briefs

D Stewart, P Sharman  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 0255 6560 Excavation of a trial pit prior to the creation of a soakaway was monitored in October 1999. The trial pit was located in the W corner of the field to the E of the Guardianship area (NMRS NY 06 NW 6), and was up to 2.5m in depth.

The excavations indicated that the surface scarp noted in the field is the line of a raised beach. No deposits of archaeological significance were disturbed.

The subsequent programme of drainage improvements was carried out in late February 2000, again with archaeological monitoring. These works involved the machine-excavation of a trench 58m long with a depth ranging from 300–950mm.

In the area to the N of the car park excavations revealed a complex area of cobbling, demolished walls and late cuts. Examination of this group of features suggested the existence of a cobbled surface, complete with central surface drain, with a width E–W of almost 10m. The surface appeared to be bounded to the E and W by roughly built red sandstone walls, with the possible existence of a central wall just W of the surface drain. The cobbles were sealed by up to 500mm of demolition debris, mounded up in the E and centre of the structure, and lensing out to the E and W. A late drain appeared to be cut into the position of the E wall, while a wide depression-like cut filled with debris and redeposited natural lay over the W wall. The whole was sealed with between 100–250mm of topsoil.

There is clearly a substantial structure existing to the S of the cottages adjacent to the entrance archway which may have been partly removed by the new car park. The structure appears to be a large cobbled compound of some sort, aligned N–S, which may have had a perimeter wall and been unroofed. No slates or tiles were found in the demolition debris covering the floor levels. The surface drain seems to indicate that livestock may have been housed within the structure.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

### Canonbie (Canonbie parish)

Iron Age terret

F Hunter (NMS)

NY 380 760 An Iron Age copper-alloy terret was found by a metal-detectorist near Canonbie. It comprises a ring with shallow cable decoration around the edge and an attachment tang, and does not fit conventional typologies. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 61/99) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

### 38–42 Friars Vennel, Dumfries (Dumfries parish)

J Brann  
Watching brief

NX 970 761 Demolition of existing 19th and 20th-century structures to create a car park showed that previous levelling of the site had removed most of the archaeological deposits, but indicated the probable survival of such deposits on the upslope ground in the backlands of the properties to the N.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.



Fig 7. Canonbie: Iron Age terret. © Crown copyright.

### Ingleston Motte (Kelton parish)

12th/13th-century motte

A Penman, L Averill

NX 774 579 A fourth season of excavation by volunteers opened with a survey of the site (NMRS NX 75 NE 4; *DES* 1999, 23–4), and continuing evidence was found for the destruction of a timber building on the summit of the motte. To date there is only evidence for one construction. A 6 x 2m sondage was opened to E of centre in the NE quadrant of the motte summit to determine the amount of damage done at this point, and 0.3m below the surface of the summit evidence of a number of post-holes was discovered.

Local galena-glazed pottery of 12th/13th-century date and iron nails were in evidence near the surface. A silver short-cross penny of the young King Henry III, minted by Ioan of Canterbury between 1217 and 1222, was found at the bottom of a large diameter post-hole in the SE corner of the sondage.

This coin was taken out of circulation in 1240 as it was no longer legal tender. This suggests that it was either dropped or deposited prior to that date, which points to occupancy of the site and the erection of a timber construction on the summit of the motte by one Sir William de Gevelstone, a Dreng from Cumbria who was invited into Galloway c 1217 by Alan, the last of the native Lords of Galloway, who reigned from 1200–34.

The sondage is being extended N and E and volunteers will continue to excavate this site.

### Tarf Mills (Kirkcowan parish)

Copper mine

J Pickin

NX 332 602 On the S bank of the Tarf Water opposite Tarf Mills is a shaft mound, 3m in diameter, comprising a ring of spoil

around a conical hollow. The spoil contains copper ore. Some 20m E, but much hidden by undergrowth, is an area of mineral spoil, some drystone retaining walls built against the river bank and a second possible shaft.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Castle Street, Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright parish)

A Nicholson

Watching brief

NX 682 509 A preliminary watching brief was undertaken during the replacement of a water pipe in a trench which ran centrally down the longitudinal axis of this gap site. At the E end, by the street frontage, the sections showed a steep-sided, flat-bottomed trench, 0.6m deep and 1.3m wide, cutting down to the pale grey-brown clay. A layer of flat, medium-sized stones was pressed into the underlying clay at the base of the cut. The feature was filled with tipping layers of grey-brown stony soil and yellowish mortary bands, and probably represents a robbed wall line. It was sealed by deposits containing late 18th-century material.

Further work during soil stripping in the SW half of the plot located a number of sherds of medieval pottery from the pale grey-brown clay cut by the wall trench, and reduced fabric green-glazed ware from the upper fill of the feature.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Barholm Castle (Kirkmabreck parish) Tower house

A Dunn

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 5207 5296 Archaeological survey and analysis was completed at Barholm Castle in July 2000. The L-plan tower house is thought to date from the early 16th century, although the tower component may be earlier. Exterior elevations were made of the tower, alongside the compilation of a catalogue of archaeological features. The elevations were prepared by a combination of rectified photography and total station

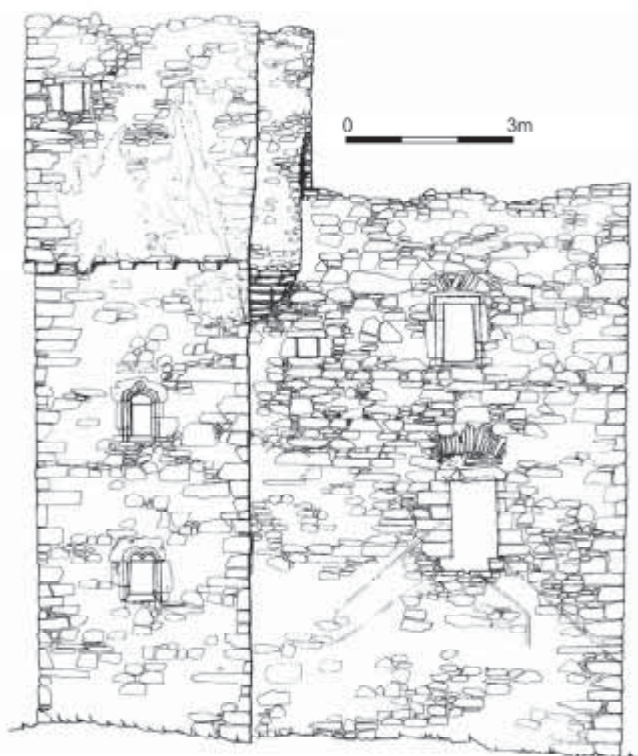


Fig 8. Barholm Castle.

measurement. Additional excavation and research over the coming year will shed further light on the history and development of the monument, which is privately owned.

### Mull of Galloway (Kirkmaiden parish) Cairn

R Toolis

NX 156 304 A watching brief was carried out during the hand excavation of a water pipe track close to the Mull of Galloway cairn. The 30cm wide track revealed sections of two shallow grooves in the underlying natural boulder clay outcrop on which the cairn lies. The grooves appeared to be roughly parallel and aligned in a direction from the centre of the cairn. A broken flint flake was recovered from one of the grooves but it could not be securely identified as a product of deliberate human action.

Although only a limited section of the grooves was excavated, making identification difficult, it is possible that the grooves may be ard marks. The presence of features E of the cairn should be considered in the assessment for any future work at this site.

Sponsor: Solway Heritage.

### Mull of Galloway linear earthworks (Kirkmaiden parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Survey; evaluative excavation

NX 1425 3075 (centre) An archaeological survey, geophysical survey and evaluative excavations were undertaken on two linear earthworks at the Mull of Galloway (NMRS NX 13 SW 16 and 17) to assess the extent of erosion to the site (largely by cattle).

A detailed measured survey of the earthworks was undertaken, and a vegetation survey was also carried out by the Natural Resource Consultancy. Sample geophysical survey was undertaken across the earthworks in an attempt to identify internal structural components.

Excavation was undertaken on eroded areas of both monuments and immediately adjacent areas for purposes of comparison. Four trenches were excavated: two across the inner earthwork (Trenches 1 and 2) and two across the outer (Trenches 3 and 4). The evidence of Trenches 1 and 2 demonstrated the presence of a complex monument, with the following components running from inside to out: a cobble spread; a large inner ditch; an inner rampart; a medial bank and ditch; and an outer bank and ditch. The rampart and inner ditch demonstrated at least two phases to their construction. Palisade trenches were associated with the primary phase, and both secondary castings comprised turf and earth deposits. Relative phasing between the constructions of the multiple components of the inner rampart, medial bank and ditch and outer bank and ditch could not be detected other than that the secondary recasting of the inner rampart took place after the medial ditch had been infilled.

The outer earthwork comprised a simple dump rampart along its inner length, and a stone core and dump rampart along its outer face. The excavations demonstrated that the outer rampart is considerably larger than previously thought, surviving generally c 2m high (and up to 4m where best preserved). This evidence shows that the rampart does not capitalise on a natural ridge but that the whole of this feature is artificial. How far this rampart continues to the S remains to be determined.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

### Kirkpatrick Fleming (Kirkpatrick Fleming parish) Watching brief

NY 279 703 Excavation of foundations for a garage, within the perimeter of the Roman camp (NMRS NY 27 SE 7), revealed a dark, humic soil with 19th-century material.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

### Alton Road, Moffat (Moffat parish)

A Nicholson

Watching brief

NT 093 058 Excavation for a septic tank, 35m W of the bailey boundary of Auldtoun Mote (NMRS NT 00 NE 14), revealed fluvial gravels and silts overlying glacial gravel.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Village Hall, New Abbey (New Abbey parish)

A Nicholson

Watching brief

NX 963 662 An extension to the W of the hall, within the walled precinct of the Cistercian abbey, uncovered 19th-century garden soil over a clay subsoil.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Cairnglen, Dunragit (Old Luce parish)

J Pickin

Watching brief

NX 145 575 A watching brief was undertaken during gravel extraction proceedings, in an area 400m WNW of the major ritual complex at Dunragit (NMRS NX 15 NW 76). A pair of parallel ditches running SW–NE were recorded, the E one was recut and the fill of the last contained post-medieval material. Between the exposed portion of ditches was a round-bottomed pit filled with blue-grey clay. A linear feature was noted at the western extremity of the extraction zone, running WNW–ESE, parallel to the railway line which marked the N boundary of the area.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Knock Fell (Old Luce parish)

J Pickin

Survey

NX 25 55 The following sites were noted during a casual survey:

- NX 2521 5538 Burnt mound.
- NX 2531 5537 Burnt mound.
- NX 2535 5539 Burnt mound.
- NX 2563 5560 Burnt mound.
- NX 2573 5586 Burnt mound.
- NX 256 553 Cairns.
- NX 2515 5525 Stone structure (?kiln).

### Wood of Dervaird, Glenluce

R Strachan (CFA),

(Old Luce parish)

J Murray

Pre-afforestation survey

NX 224 575 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of a small cairnfield, settlement remains and an old road. The site lies along the S side of the ridge to the W of Wood of Dervaird farmhouse, between 85–95m OD. A cairnfield consisting of c 20 small cairns stretches for 200m from NX 2237 5738 to NX 2249 5755 (NMRS NX 25 NW 84). The cairns, mostly 3–6m in diameter by 0.3m high, are turf-covered with a few protruding stones. Some are elongated, and a few are up to 0.6m high. At the SW end of the survey area a stretch of denuded walling runs N–S for 20m between rocky outcrops. Other remains noted include an oval shieling hut, c 8 x 7m (NX 2238 5739; NMRS NX 25 NW 85); and outside the area of planting are hut circles at NX 2273 5758 (NMRS NX 25 NW 45) and NX 2297 5770 (NMRS NX 25 NW 86).

A summary of the survey has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: J Murray.

### Cogarth (Parton parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Iron Age terret

NX 7220 6800 A copper-alloy Iron Age terret was found by a metal-detectorist on Cogarth Farm, in boggy ground near the Cogarth Burn. It is of the massive type, and with the nearby find from Wheatcroft (*DES* 1999, 23) casts further doubt on the



Fig 9. Cogarth: Iron Age terret. © Crown copyright.

attribution of the type to NE Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 123/99) and allocated to the Stewartry Museum.

### Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish)

D Stewart

Monastic drain

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 7492 4750 A watching brief was carried out at Dundrennan Abbey (NMRS NX 74 NW 12) in October 1999 during the excavation of drain trenches. The first trench measured 82m long and was cut through the field separating the abbey burn and the abbey outbuildings at their SE corner. A second phase of pipe trenching was carried out 22m to the S of the earlier works, in order to remedy an incorrect alignment in the initial trench.

The excavations revealed the E extension of the monastic drain. The newly excavated section was 5m from the centre of the last surviving capstone partly uncovered in a previous excavation. The maximum visible width measured 1.6m N–S, and the whole was buried under 1.3m of debris at the W end and 0.25m of field topsoil at the E end.

Sponsor: HSB.

### Green Hill (Sanquhar parish)

J Pickin

Hydraulic mining

NS 864 125 A rectangular dam, internally 3 x 26.5m, with an earth retaining wall, is located on the NE side of Green Hill. A laide enters the dam from the NW. The dam has a single entrance from which a narrow channel runs directly down a steep slope to the Glencrieff Burn. The dam and channel relate to a form of hydraulic mining known as hushing. In 1604 an English miner, George Bowes, was using hushing to search for gold veins in Glencrieff and the earthworks are probably connected with this activity.

### Stake Hill (Sanquhar parish)

J Pickin

Hydraulic mining

NS 882 127 A dam, internally 5.5 x 22m, with a semi-circular earth wall, is located on the NW slope of Stake Hill. It is connected with – and presumably was supplied by – a contour laide which runs S and E to a marshy area at NS 884 122. The dam wall has a single entrance from which two narrow channels run downslope to the NW. The more northerly of the two is associated with linear trench and spoil earthworks. The dam and channels relate to a



form of hydraulic mining known as hushing. In 1604 the English miner George Bowes was using hushing to search for gold veins on Stake Hill and the earthworks are probably connected with this activity.


**Back Rampart, Stranraer** (Stranraer parish) J Pickin  
Watching brief

NX 056 609 Foundation trenches at 'Doongara', Back Rampart, revealed only an accumulation of 19th-century garden soils above a thinning former ground surface, sealing the underlying natural clay.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Lincluden Collegiate Church** (Terregles parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 966 779 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in April 2000 during excavation of the settings for two metal gate posts. The area was shown to have been landscaped at some period, the topsoil lying directly on the natural clay without the presence of an intervening subsoil.

Sponsor: HS .

**Fey Field, Whithorn** (Whithorn parish) C Lowe  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NX 4441 4027 A small-scale evaluation was undertaken in the SE corner of the Fey Field, to the SW of the medieval priory church, within the Scheduled area. The principal aim of the evaluation was to excavate a redundant utility trench and thereby investigate the nature of a large rectilinear resistance anomaly which had been identified during the course of earlier geophysical surveys. The service trench, however, was not present. Topsoil stripping revealed the outline of a robbed building, coincident with the geophysical anomaly, and several cut features, probably graves. Intrusive excavation of these features lay outwith the brief and the trenches were backfilled upon completion.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Whithorn Trust, Friends of Whithorn Trust, Mouswald Trust, Russell Trust.

**Steam Packet Hotel, Isle of Whithorn** A Nicholson  
(Whithorn parish)

Watching brief

NX 478 363 An extension to the rear of the hotel indicated that the early 19th-century buildings of Harbour Row had been cut back into the bedrock, leaving no surviving stratigraphy.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) J Brann  
Watching briefs

NX 43 55 Watching briefs at 4 Lochancroft Lane (NX 4343 5511) and Wigtown Baptist Church (NX 4341 5526) uncovered recent garden soils overlying natural bedrock and clay.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

## EAST AYRSHIRE

**Auchinleck House** (Auchinleck parish) T Addyman  
Mid-18th-century mansion and (Addyman & Kay)  
associated structures

NS 507 230 Work in 1999 included structural assessment of the four flanking pavilions; assessment of over 600 fragments of interior woodwork and reconstruction of the scheme of internal

panelling, etc., including much of Boswell's library; and a programme of investigation of the evidence for the painted interior schemes.

NS 509 232 Assessment of stones and metalwork recovered from below the Dippol Burn Bridge in July 1999 allowed reconstruction of the original form of the balustrades. An evaluation trench across the S approach road revealed a cambered cobbled surface. Further evaluation trenches revealed details of the stone paving and curb adjacent to the bridge structure.

Sponsor: Landmark Trust.

**Gasswater Opencast Coal Scheme, Cronberry** L Baker  
(Auchinleck parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 642 250 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of opencast mining. Three sites were evaluated: a substantial turf and earth bank; a sub-rectangular building; and a complex of livestock enclosures. The turf and earth bank functioned as a boundary marker and the date of its construction remains uncertain. The sub-rectangular building was found to have had walls of turf construction. A hearth and possible paved areas were identified within the structure, and pottery indicating a medieval date was recovered. The artefacts recovered from the complex of livestock enclosures show a date no earlier than the 19th century for this site.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Pennyvenie Mains Farm, Dalmellington** S Halliday  
(Dalmellington parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation


NS 4920 0687 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in and around the 19th-century farmstead of Pennyvenie Mains which has documentary records dating back to the 17th century. Five trenches were excavated around the farmhouse and one across an area of ridged cultivation to the SW. Only one trench revealed significant archaeological features. The slope to the S of the byre was found to have three terraces cut into it. The lower terrace had a cobbled surface while a flagged surface was identified on the middle terrace. A stone platform was noted on the upper terrace. These features have not been mapped but it is thought that they are part of short-lived 19th-century farm activity prior to 1856 when the OS first mapped the farm. No evidence of any earlier structures was identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Hareshawmuir** (Fenwick parish) G MacGregor  
Cist (GUARD)

NS 5077 4366 The evaluation was undertaken of a cist discovered during trenching operations by the landowner, but thought to have been excavated by Ludovic Mann in 1946 (NMRS NS 54 SW 2). The fill of the cist was hand-excavated and comprised backfilled and disturbed deposits. Sieving of the contents of the cist revealed no traces of human remains or artefacts. (GUARD 913).

Sponsor: HS .

**Nelson Street, Kilmarnock** (Kilmarnock parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation; watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 4272 3782 Four engineering test pits were evaluated on the site of a proposed retail development. A watching brief was later carried out during site clearance and the excavation of building foundations. Four fragments of mortar-bonded sandstone walling were identified, but were thought to be of

## EAST LoTHIAN

19th-century date due to their association with material dating to that period and their inclusion on 19th-century OS maps.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Wilson Distributors (Scotland) Ltd.

**Spieslack, Glenbuck** M Dalland (Headland Archaeology)  
(Muirkirk; Lesmahagow (South Lanarkshire) parishes)  
Evaluation

NS 75 30 (centre) Trial excavations were carried out on selected archaeological sites within the Spieslack opencast coal site at Glenbuck. The sites had previously been recorded (*DES 1999*, 26). The evaluation confirmed the presence of structures associated with mines serving the short-lived Glenbuck Ironworks (c 1800). Excavation of the 19th-century farmstead of Stottencleugh failed to confirm the presence of an earlier settlement (suggested by map evidence).

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

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**Peffer, High Street, Aberlady** R Knowles Jackson  
(Aberlady parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Watching brief

NT 4626 7996 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground-breaking works associated with the laying of a field drain. During the course of these works several features of possible archaeological interest were located, excavated and recorded. These included a mortared wall, a cobbled surface, and a collection of disarticulated animal bones.

Sponsor: Campbell and Arnott Ltd.

**Drem Farm** (Athelstaneford parish) Murray Cook  
Chapel and steadings (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 508 795 In advance of a proposed housing development an archaeological evaluation was undertaken. The proposed development area lies immediately adjacent to the 15th-century remains of St John's Chapel, Drem (NMRS NT 57 NW 3), and includes an early 19th-century farm steading. A total of 12 evaluation trenches, covering 269m<sup>2</sup> and representing over 5% of the development area, were excavated by machine. These trenches identified a series of undated negative features, some of which are thought to represent robber trenches, as well as a series of early 19th-century remains sealing a buried ploughsoil under which was preserved an undated pit.

During the course of the evaluation John Renshaw Architects undertook a building assessment, the results of which have been deposited within the site archive.

Sponsor: A B Hamilton Ltd.

**Drem Farm steading** (Athelstaneford parish) J Morrison  
Building recording (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 5078 7950 The farm steading, located at the W end of the village of Drem, was the subject of a programme of historic building recording during February and March 2000.

The steading, which is situated on or near the site of previous 18th-century farmhouses and steadings, is comprised of various 19th-century single and two-storey vernacular buildings arranged around a courtyard. A number of late 20th-century barns have replaced parts of the mid- to late 19th-century steading ranges.

The building recording allowed the establishment of four main phases of development still visible within the buildings of the steading. The earliest of these phases has been tentatively dated

to the early 18th century and is represented by a large two-storey stone-built farmhouse, at the SE corner of the steading. Subsequently, the building was converted into a steam-powered farina mill and later incorporated into the mid- to late 19th-century steading. Alterations carried out in the last century appear to have been more piecemeal, and were undertaken to accommodate the changes that occurred in farming, and the type of machinery these changes required.

Sponsor: A B Hamilton Ltd.

**Ewingston Farm, Humbie** (Bolton parish) T Holden  
Building recording; evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 492 648 A programme of archaeological work was commissioned as part of the renovation and development of this steading. The farmhouse is the oldest feature on the steading, having been constructed in the late 17th or 18th century. The building is a two-and-a-half storey dwelling, originally thatched, but eventually roofed with pantiles. During the development of the steading in the 19th century, the building was modified into a five-bay cart shed and incorporated into an architect-designed steading complex, which included cattle courts, barns, and byres.

The archaeological evaluation comprised a series of trial trenches both inside and outside the farmhouse. The earliest archaeological features encountered within the building were associated with the conversion of the farmhouse into a cart shed.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bankton Building Services.

**Dunbar Golf Course, East Links, Dunbar** L Baker  
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief and excavation

NT 6880 7844 (centre) Archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the construction of a new tractor shed. During the watching brief a fragment of Roman samian ware was recovered, although no features or deposits of archaeological interest were associated with it. A series of curvilinear and linear features and a cist were excavated. The curvilinear and linear features did not form a recognisable structure and yielded only bone. Their relationship to the cist is uncertain. The cist was of drystone construction and contained the skeleton of a child which was in a flexed position and face down. A copper-alloy penannular brooch was located in the area of the ribs.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bain Swan Architects for Dunbar Golf Club.

**Evergreen House, Coast Road, Longniddry** L Baker  
(Gladsmuir parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Excavation

NT 4418 7709 (centre) Human skeletal material was unearthed during landscaping work in the back garden of Evergreen House. A subsequent excavation revealed the remains of at least five adult individuals. Three of these were crouched inhumations while the other two had been disturbed. Two of the crouched inhumations were contained within stone cists which suggest a Bronze Age or Iron Age date. A stone spread associated with the burials may have formed part of a cairn.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Colstoun House** (Haddington parish) D Hall (SUAT)  
Geophysics; trial excavation; fieldwalking

NT 519 710 Two phases of trial excavation were undertaken in an attempt to relocate the pottery kilns excavated by Ben Edwards in 1969 and Dr David Clarke in 1971, with the intention of retrieving samples for archaeomagnetic dating. Ben Edwards'

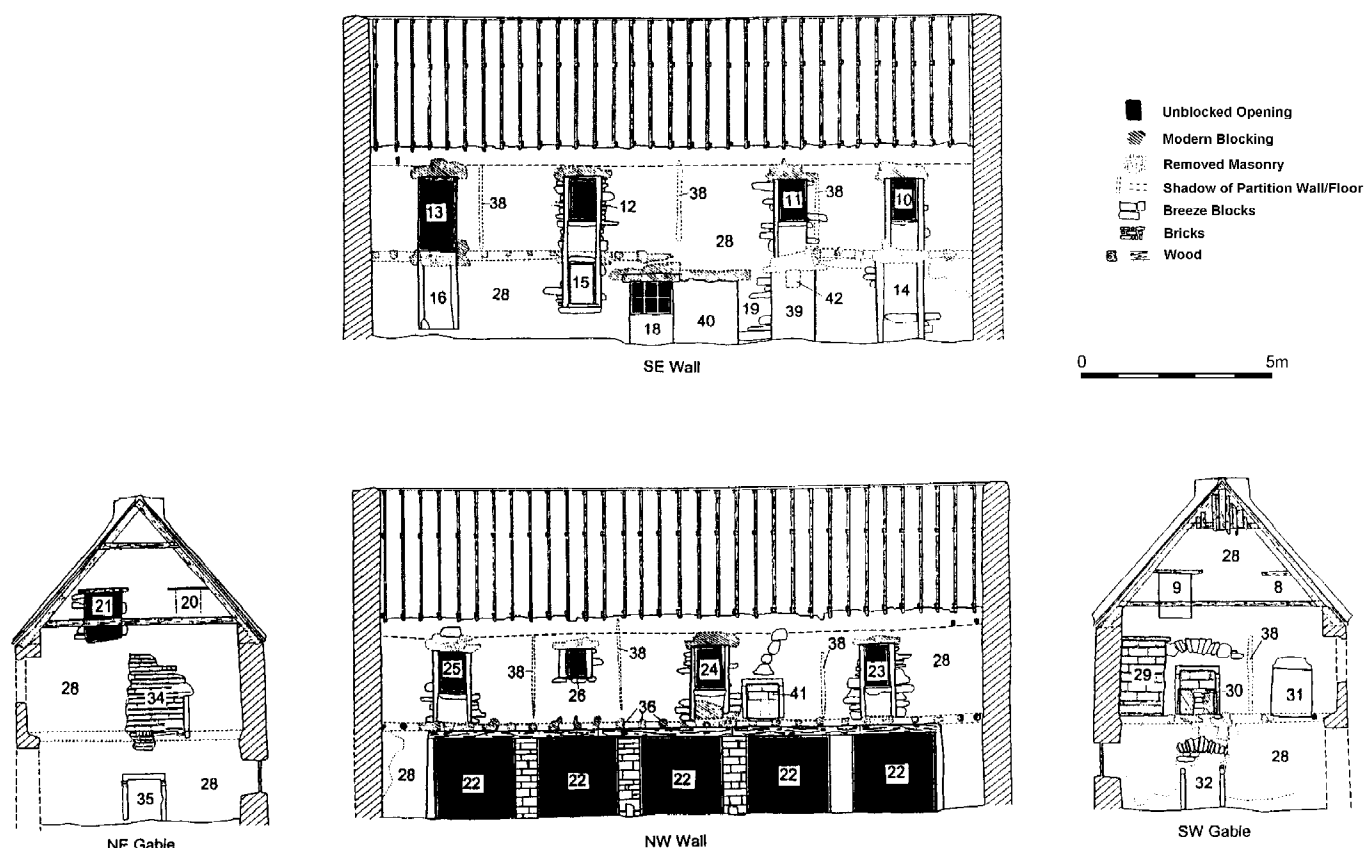


Fig 10. Ewingston Farm, Humble.

kiln was successfully located and the last firing of this structure has been archaeomagnetically dated to between AD 1320–50. A strong anomaly in the geophysical survey proved on excavation to represent a concrete platform possibly dating to WW2 activity on the site, and the 1971 kilns were not relocated. Limited fieldwalking of the area of the geophysical survey retrieved a sizeable assemblage of kiln waste and pottery.

Sponsor: HS.

#### Haddington House Garden (Haddington parish) C A-Kelly Quernstone

NT 5179 7366 Built on to the top of the S end of the W retaining wall of the garden is an upper quernstone of bun-shaped type, probably late prehistoric. The top hollow is hemispherical and there is a rectangular socket for a handle on one side.

#### 56–59 Market Street, Haddington J Morrison (Haddington parish) (AOC Archaeology Group) Watching brief

NT 5154 7389 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development on waste ground, formerly 56–59 Market Street, to monitor the removal of the rubble overburden down to the subsoil.

The removal of the overburden revealed that the W half of the site was occupied by a cellar, which appeared to be contemporary with the tenement that had stood on the site prior to its destruction during WW2. The cellar had been divided into two rooms, with a slab stone floor, which in places had been covered or replaced by concrete. The northernmost room adjacent to Market Street had been used as a coal cellar, with two stone-built coal chutes reached by a covered hatch in Market Street. The cellar was entered via a stone staircase in the S wall.

To the E of the site a substantial stone-built well was uncovered during the machining. The well was circular and constructed from

sandstone blocks, with an internal diameter of approximately 1.5m; water was visible at around 5m below ground level; the well had simply been covered by a single stone slab. A lead pipe was seen to enter the well and may have been attached to a pump. Although difficult to date precisely, the well appears to be of 18th or 19th-century date. A similar structure was discovered across Market Street during a trial excavation by SUAT, prior to the construction of a supermarket.

No earlier archaeological features or artefacts were present. Sponsor: Hartfield Homes.

#### Skedbush Hattonhill (Humble parish) R Toolis Watching brief (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 491 639 A watching brief was undertaken during the removal and replacement of two overhead telegraph poles. These poles were both within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, close to a cropmark enclosure (NMRS NT 46 SE 14). No archaeological sediments or artefacts were observed.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

#### Skateraw Farm, Dunbar (Innerwick parish) S Stronach Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 7350 7550 An archaeological evaluation, comprising a geophysical survey followed by the excavation of 21 trial trenches, was undertaken in advance of proposed development. Two cropmarks interpreted as a settlement (NMRS NT 77 NW 55) and a possible ring-ditch (NMRS NT 77 NW 56) were contained within the evaluation area. The position of the former was confirmed by geophysical survey, but excavation established it as a natural palaeochannel. The subsoil was extremely variable across the site and most of the anomalies established during geophysical survey were confirmed by intrusive trenching as natural features.

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A number of isolated features were identified. Three large cut features were interpreted as sand and gravel extraction pits. Two smaller pit bases and a linear feature had no clear function. A small assemblage of lithic waste was recovered from several of the features. Evidence was present for rig and furrow cultivation, and some late medieval pottery was also recovered from the area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: The Skateraw Partnership.

### **Inveresk** (Inveresk parish)

J Gooder

?Riverside wharf

(AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 3451 7187 A stone wall emerging through the eroding N bank of the River Esk, near the Scheduled Antonine fort at Inveresk, was subject to a limited archaeological investigation in June 2000. This revealed two well-built, clay-bonded stone revetment walls underlying alluvium deposits. The feature had recently been truncated by a modern drain. One wall, aligned approximately E–W, had a curved top of segmented masonry, and was traced for a distance of 9.3m. The second wall, 1.5m long, ran off its western end at a 60° angle to the NW.

It was not possible to obtain secure dating evidence, but 18th-century or later ground disturbance was found immediately to the N. The feature may represent the remains of a riverside wharf or walkway.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

### **Inveresk Churchyard** (Inveresk parish)

C A-Kelly

Post-medieval earthwork remains; worked stone

NT 3438 7208 On the N side of the W extension of the cemetery, c 25m from the W wall of the churchyard, a slight spread mound is visible, c 26m E–W by c 14m N–S, and cut by graves, immediately S of the N path.

Immediately S of the E end of the church, a slight shelving c 18m wide could mark the eastward extension of the line of the aforementioned bank and the so-called ‘Oliver’s Mount’, NW of the church. An Early Modern building at the top of the stairs up the N side of the hill, at the N edge of the graveyard, has up to 2m

of earth against the S wall, obscuring a door and window, indicating landscaping and build-up of land.

A sandstone window or door jamb, with secondary cutting and a roll, is visible built into the W wall, immediately S of the door.

### **Plot 16, Inveresk Gate, Inveresk**

J Gooder

(Inveresk parish)

(AOC Archaeology Group)

Roman fort: military ditch; road; wells and associated features

NT 344 719 An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken on a house plot and its associated driveway which lie within the Scheduled area of the Roman military and civil settlement at Inveresk.

Plot 16 lies along the W boundary of the development. The evaluation was undertaken on the plot while an archaeological watching brief monitored the ground reduction of the driveway and its graded slope. As a consequence of the findings from the evaluation, an excavation of the house ‘footprint’ was undertaken immediately.

The excavation was carried out between October and November 1999 and covered an area of approximately 300m<sup>2</sup>. The terminal of a major Roman military ditch on an approximate E–W alignment was discovered along with the metalled or cobbled surfaces of former tracks or roadways, pit features and a possible sleeper trench. A smaller ditch feature, provisionally interpreted as a drain and orientated SSW–NNE, lay to the N of the military ditch.

The watching brief on the driveway revealed adjacent stone-lined and timber-lined wells of Roman date.

Sponsor: Cala Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

### **208 New Street, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish)

S Stronach

Urban evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 3352 7287 An archaeological evaluation involving the machine-excavation of two trenches was undertaken to the rear of 208 New Street. The earliest deposits, features and artefacts encountered are believed to derive from 18th to 19th-century horticultural activity within a private garden. The site lies within the environs of the medieval settlement and harbour of Fisherrow



Fig 11. Inveresk Gate: well.

but no evidence of early activity was encountered. It is suggested that the site lay undeveloped through the medieval to early post-medieval period.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Timber Bush Associates Ltd for Thomas James Developments Ltd.

## 224 New Street, Musselburgh

(Inveresk parish)

A Hunter Blair  
(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 333 728 A watching brief was undertaken during excavation of foundation trenches to establish the presence of remains associated with the medieval harbour or early chapel known to have existed in this area. No archaeological features were encountered at any point across the site.

An archive report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Clark Bros.

**New Street, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) J Morrison  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 333 730 In advance of a proposed housing development an evaluation was carried out in June and July 2000. Four trenches were excavated across the site, to the depth of the natural subsoil. No features of archaeological significance were present.

Sponsor: Jim Johnston & Co.

**St Michael's House, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) S Carter  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3431 7201 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundations for a new garage in the grounds of St Michael's House. This was carried out as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent granted for the construction work. Previous archaeological investigations by Richmond in 1946/47 and more recently (*DES* 1997, 29; 1998, 33) located the S rampart and ditch of Inveresk Roman fort where they entered the NW corner of the property at the original coachhouse. They extended E for roughly 50m into the grounds before being cut away by the terrace on which St Michael's House was built. The SE corner of the fort is thought to have lain immediately to the SW of the house but it will also have been destroyed during terracing. The E side of the fort has not yet been located precisely but it is plotted by the OS (based on Richmond) entering the grounds of St Michael's immediately to the NW of the house. This was close to the location for the new garage, which was to be set into the steep bank at the back of the terrace for the house. It was therefore possible that excavation would reveal the E defences in section at the point where they were cut away by the terrace.

In the event, no features of archaeological interest were noted. The back section of the excavation, up to 2.8m high, comprised 1.3m of recent garden topsoil over 1.5m of undisturbed laminated fluvial sands. This section demonstrates the degree of ground reduction for St Michael's House and indicates that the E defences of the fort lie either W or E of the new garage.

Sponsor: Mr R Rae.

## 19-21 High Street, North Berwick

(North Berwick parish)

Murray Cook  
(AOC Archaeology Group)

Urban evaluation

NT 5538 8531 As a condition of planning consent an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a gap site at 19-21 High Street. The evaluation involved the machine-excavation of 20m<sup>2</sup> of trial trenching, representing over a 10% sample of the proposed development area. During the course of the evaluation a series of site investigation test pits were also excavated by

machine. These test pits revealed stratified anthropic deposits in excess of 2m depth.

The evaluation identified the remains of a buried garden soil and the remains of the 18th-century building that previously occupied the site, both of which overlay anthropic deposits of unknown function and date. The 18th-century building was associated with a slightly sunken floor, which truncated both the garden soil and the earlier deposits.

Sponsor: Mr Brian Grahame.

## North Berwick Law (North Berwick parish)

J Millar

Watching brief

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 555 839 (centre) A watching brief was carried out during excavation of seven pits for the erection of waymark posts around the Law. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

## St Andrews Blackadder Church,

R Cachart (SUAT)

**North Berwick** (North Berwick parish)

Medieval urban

NT 552 852 A watching brief, site evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken at St Andrews Blackadder Church, High Street/St Andrew Street, before and during construction of a new church hall within the core of the medieval town. The site evaluation revealed medieval garden soil deposits, an area of mortared cobbles and a possible boundary feature. The watching brief revealed midden/garden soil deposits inside the church, and the remains of walls, a well and make-up layers on the High Street frontage. The subsequent excavation revealed medieval garden soil with abundant pottery, and 18th or 19th-century cultivation slots below 19th-century make-up and disturbance.

Sponsor: Parish of St Andrew Blackadder.

## St Andrew's Old Church and kirkyard,

T Addyman

**North Berwick** (North Berwick parish)

(Addyman & Kay)

Medieval church and graveyard

NT 5540 8556 Four phases of work were associated with the construction of the adjacent Scottish Seabird Centre.

1. Four evaluation trenches were excavated in June 1999 along the sea wall bounding the E side of the ruin of St Andrew's Old Church and its former churchyard (NMRS NT 58 NE 3). The E limit of *in situ* archaeological deposits was defined following the excavation of late 19th-century fill behind the sea wall in three of the trenches. This edge represented the extent of coastal erosion up to the mid-19th century. A charnel pit was located in Trench 2, adjacent to the original N transept, that contained the remains of some 30 inhumations, considered to have been the product of excavations of the church site in the early 1950s by J Richardson. Three *in situ* inhumations were also identified 0.3m below the existing surface but were left undisturbed.

In Trench 4, to the SE of the surviving church porch, a fire pit was located about 1m below the surface, representing occupation pre-dating the existing church (carbon samples taken).

2. The excavation of a service trench behind the sea wall was monitored in October 1999. Two significant finds were made: a dump of disarticulated human remains to the E of the porch, redeposited following the construction of the sea wall; and a group of inhumations within *in situ* archaeological deposits to the NE of the N transept and approximately 1m below the present surface. Of the inhumations, six were fully excavated (all damaged by coastal erosion) and three further grave cuts identified.

3. An open area excavation of some 150m<sup>2</sup> was conducted in January and February 2000 on the N side of the church ruin to accommodate the access requirements for the new building.



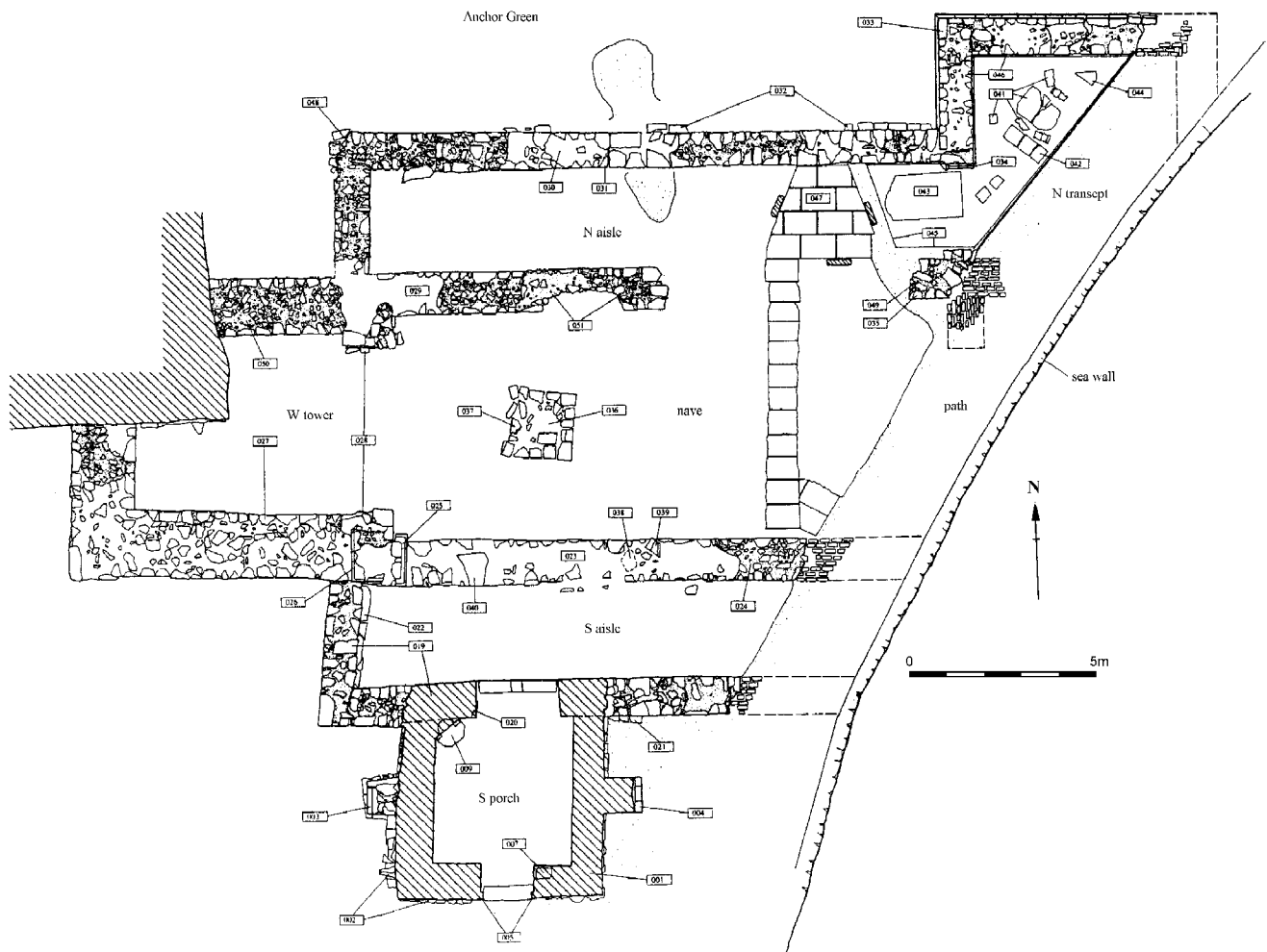



Fig 12. St Andrew's Old Church ruin, North Berwick.

A total of 21 inhumations and two dog skeletons were exhumed – principally from the S end of the site where archaeological deposits were found almost immediately below existing topsoil, where landscaping work in 1951 had reduced the ground level. A number of further grave cuts were also identified. As with the previously described inhumations, this group was probably interred within the period of use of the existing church remains, between the 12th and 17th centuries, in this case probably at the latter end of this period. An extensive osteological assessment has been completed, a notable result of which was the identification of the violent death by stabbing of a young male individual.

Various episodes of post-graveyard activity were identified including various landfills, a substantial ditch, and the brick bottoming of a path of relatively recent origin. A soil test pit within the N half of the site revealed a full depth for the graveyard levels, above a carbonised deposit representing earlier human activity on the site (sampled for radiocarbon dating), which overlay a sequence of coastal-derived geological layers.

4. A drawn survey and analysis of the existing ruins of St Andrew's Old Church was carried out in March 2000. This revealed the structure to be of four principal phases: a probable cruciform church, probably 12th century; the addition of a W tower; the formation of nave aisles and arcades; and the addition of the existing S porch, perhaps in the 16th century.

Following the excavation of the foundations of the church in 1951, substantial repairs and some reconstruction work was carried out, characterised by the use of cementitious mortar.

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Seabird Centre.

#### Scottish Seabird Centre, North Berwick

(North Berwick parish)

T Addyman

(Addyman & Kay)

#### Evaluation

NT 5542 8562 Excavations for the basement of the Scottish Seabird Centre permitted an assessment of deposits in April 1999. These simply consisted of late 19th-century fill deposits overlying the rocky outcrops and beach sand deposits of the former coastline.

Sponsor: Scottish Seabird Centre.

#### Tantallon Castle (North Berwick parish)


Watching brief

D Stewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 595 850 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in June 2000 while a minor excavation to provide the base for a new flagpole was carried out at the E end of the car park near the entrance to the Steward's office.

An early soil layer was revealed, now buried under 670mm of later landscaping layers, probably related to the construction of the Steward's office which is presumed to have been in the 1980s. No finds were retrieved.

Sponsor: HS .

#### Dunglass Collegiate Church

(Oldhamstocks parish)

C A-Kelly

#### Carved stones

NT 766 719 In the lowest course of the E side of the NE corner of the NE burial aisle are two blocks carved with finely cut and proportioned, straight-sided vertical fluting, with a semi-circular fork at the top of the hollow. The S block has four ridges and

three hollows and appears complete. The N block has a broken S edge, with three ridges and three hollows of widths different from those on the other. Both blocks are 0.3m high, the S is 0.35m wide, while the N is 0.4m wide, and they are of the same pale grey sandstone as the rest of the building. They seem to be of primary construction rather than secondary insertions. Only the S block bears any trace of erosion.

**Merchat Cottage, 1 The Cross, Pencaitland** L Speed  
(Pencaitland parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 4408 6888 (centre) An archaeological evaluation, involving the machine-excavation of two trenches, was undertaken to the rear of Merchat Cottage. The site probably lies within the environs of the medieval settlement of Pencaitland but no archaeological features were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: R Rollo and Sons.

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age finds; Roman pottery

NT 582 746 A number of artefacts were recovered casually in rabbit-damaged areas, disturbed from deposits under the Cruden Wall in the SW corner of the site. They include Roman pottery and a fragment of a stone cup/lamp. These were non-claimed as Treasure Trove and donated to NMS. A fragment of a coarse stone object of uncertain function was found at the base of the Law, on the S side, during drystone dyking work. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 88/99) and allocated to NMS (GV 1603).

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) I Armit, A Dunwell,  
Later prehistoric hillfort; occupation deposits F Hunter

NT 580 746 The second and final season of the Traprain Law Summit Project (NMRS NT 57 SE 1) built on the work of the previous year (*DES 1999*, 30–31), with a series of trenches aimed at characterising visible features and assessing the presence or absence of archaeology in areas with no surface traces.

A range of visible features were studied: the inner rampart; the pond; one of the springs; a terrace on the N slopes; and a rectilinear building. The inner rampart was sectioned on the W slopes just N of its junction with the summit enclosure, where there was visible rabbit damage. Excavation revealed a coursed stone-faced rampart with rubble core. It had been repaired with an orthostatic face in one area. The section is similar to that recorded by Cruden elsewhere. No direct dating evidence was recovered but overlying deposits were found, the upper one comprising a floor and hearth with a sherd of 2nd-century samian embedded in it. This gives a *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the defences in this area, confirming that the summit of the hill was unfortified by the Roman period.

Examination of the pond was continued from last year. Further deposits within it were examined, although waterlogging prevented the completion of the section. However, quantities of animal bone and later prehistoric artefacts were recovered. A larger trench examined more of the deposits behind the boundary bank on the N side, and showed a series of activities pre-dating the construction of the bank, including an earlier wall, probably from a building, on a different alignment. The bank was associated with colluvial and cobbling layers.

The concern with water supply demonstrated by the pond was confirmed by examination of the northern of the two springs on the site. This rain-fed outlet proved to have been modified to make the source more impressive and more usable; the outlet was partly roofed by slabs (since collapsed) and the channel to a pond identified below it was covered over with substantial

orthostats. Like the summit pond, this represents considerable efforts in formalising the water supply. No dating evidence was recovered.

Following promising results from the terrace sampled last year, another was examined, further E and slightly higher. Again this proved to have a revetment wall, almost entirely collapsed, with extensive building remains comprising stone paving and collapsed stone walls. No direct dating evidence was recovered, although later prehistoric artefacts were found.

Immediately within the inner rampart on the N side is a series of terraced rectilinear buildings running parallel to the slope; the W end of one of these was sampled. The terrace proved to be constructed by the deliberate deposition of soil rather than by cutting into the hillslope. Into this laid soil were embedded stones for wall foundations, including a reused rotary quern. The floor was of beaten earth, and the walls most probably of turf. Numerous sherds of a wheel-turned pot from the foundation levels should date the building; they are provisionally identified as Roman.

A number of 'blank' areas were also examined. Two small test pits were dug, one in a hollow to the W of the medieval building excavated in 1996–7 (*DES 1997*, 30), and the other completing the series of trial pits in the crevices along the S edge to test for the presence of anthropogenic deposits. In both, artefact-bearing archaeological deposits were found. Two larger trenches (5 x 5m) were also opened, one in a hollow on the W side of the hill N of the SW entrance, the other in one of the main hollows running up to the summit from the W. Both produced building remains and hearths in a stratified sequence. Artefacts from one point to a late Roman date for the latest layers. The nature of these deposits resonates strongly with the complex deposits recovered by Curle and Cree on the W terrace.

A wide range of artefacts were recovered, primarily later prehistoric, along with a good range of Roman pottery. The results have allowed many of the visible features to be characterised and have shown the quality of survival of archaeology over much of the site. It is clear that despite extensive rabbit damage, complex stratified deposits survive which have enormous potential to improve our understanding of the history of Traprain Law. Post-excavation work on those features sampled during the current project should go a long way towards understanding their nature. Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Russell Trust, Munro Lectureship, University of Edinburgh, Queen's University Belfast, NMS.

**239–241 High Street, Prestonpans** R Inglis  
(Prestonpans parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Watching brief

NT 382 743 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on demolition work. The brief was restricted to monitoring the removal of present building foundations and associated ground-breaking works within an area of 250m<sup>2</sup> to the S of the High Street. No earlier foundations were visible during the permitted work, as demolition was restricted to the depth of the present foundations, approximately 60cm. No significant deposits were affected, nor were any artefacts recovered.

Sponsor: A G Giffen (Architect).

**The Smiddy, Spott** (Spott parish) C Ellis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 6721 7545 An evaluation of 0.453ha was undertaken in an area of late medieval settlement, prior to development. No archaeological features were located.

Sponsor: Mrs A Banks.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Links Wood, Tynninghame

(Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)  
Medieval carved stone

NT 635 811 An unworked sandstone block (c 550 x 380 x 80mm) with an incised cross was found in Links Wood. The stone was found close to a stone wall and may have been reused in its construction. The style suggests a medieval date.

### Whitekirk Mains

(Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)

Medieval church window glass; pottery

NT 598 816 Further fieldwalking in the church field, by courtesy of G Tuer & Sons, Whitekirk Mains, (*DES* 1998, 33), yielded a further 57 pottery sherds, and a small fragment, 28mm long by 15mm wide and 3mm thick, of *grisaille* window glass: greenish with reddish enamel design including cross-hatching, 13th to 14th century in date but a design most popular in the 13th century.

### Castle Park Golf Club, Gifford (Yester parish) R Murdoch Watching briefs (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 550 660 (centre) Watching briefs were kept during landscaping for extensions to an existing nine-hole golf course, some 3km SE of Gifford. This work was undertaken in two phases, the original intended site being abandoned because of access problems. The watching briefs were undertaken because of the proximity of several putative archaeological sites identified from aerial photographs.

The only feature of interest exposed during the initial works (which lay to the E of the existing course) was at NT 5563 6657, where 0.6m below ground surface was a possible ditch – although it could also have been of natural origin.

During Phase 2, to the SW of the existing course, ground-breaking revealed nothing of interest.

Sponsor: Castle Park Golf Club.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Bonnyton Moor Farm (Eaglesham parish) J Brassington, Survey R L Hunter, S L Hunter

NS 54 53 An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project on a farm by farm basis. The majority of features described are previously unrecorded.

NS 5443 5308 Remains of farmstead, comprising enclosure, 18 x 26m max., and ruinous structures with compartments; 7.5 x 3m, 6 x 3m and 4.5 x 3m. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Traces of cultivation within enclosure. Adjacent trackway and field bank in association. Attached sub-rectangular yard on N; c 7.5 x 7.5m. Nearby field remains including rig and furrow.

NS 5437 5292 Curved stone and turf bank; 0.5m wide x 0.1m high, total length 15m.

NS 5454 5315/ Turf bank; 1m wide x 0.1m high.

NS 5444 5324

NS 5453 5333 Clearance cairn; 4 x 5m x 1m high.

NS 5449 5341 Cairn; 3 x 2.5m x 0.6m high.

NS 5440 5353 Traces of low semi-circular bank; 16m long x 1m wide.

NS 5438 5329 Cairn; 7 x 3m x 0.5m high.

NS 5490 5324 Stone setting; 8 large boulders in linear arrangement situated on edge of burn.

NS 5492 5322 Clearance cairn; 6 x 5m.

NS 5495 5337 Modern test scrape for quarry.

NS 5465 5328 Quarry; 7 x 4m x 4m high, adjacent to trackway and banking.

NS 5493 5316 Old stone and turf dyke; 44m long x 0.8m wide x 0.1m high. Adjacent 1m wide rig and furrow.

NS 5484 5306 Quarry; 7 x 4m x 1m high.

NS 5411 5227/ Area of field remains containing various banks and ditches cut by trackway. WW2 anti-aircraft gun emplacement remains at NS 5406 5237.

NS 5403 5235/

NS 5406 5226/

NS 5410 5226

NS 5402 5243

NS 5388 5250

Irregular banked feature; 13m in total length. Quarries; 15 x 8m and 8 x 7m. Cairn; 10 x 5m x 0.4m high. Earthen field bank; 1.8m wide x 0.6m high x 220m long, associated with parallel ditch. Earth and stone dyke; 1m wide x 0.4m high, traceable for 38m into marsh.

NS 5352 5246/ 261m OD. Remains of two small circular

NS 5348 5243 structures; 2.5 x 2.6m and 4.4 x 4.8m internally, joined by linking pathway.

NS 5388 5239 Cairn; 2 x 2m x 0.1m high.

NS 5392 5238 Remains of low field bank; 2m wide, total

length 36m broken by trackway.

NS 5381 5237 Low turf-covered field bank; 2m wide, total

length 79m broken by 2m gap.

NS 5374 5241 Quarry; 3 x 1.5m x 1m high.

NS 5374 5241 Low turf-covered bank; 2 x 0.2m x 20m long.

NS 5356 5242 Quarry scoop; 4m diameter, 5m high.

NS 5396 5234 Field bank; 2m wide, 0.4m high, length 33m,

disappears into marsh, broken by trackway.

NS 5379 5281/ Sunken trackway; 1.7m wide.

NS 5374 5290

NS 5372 5276

Remains of ?farmstead defined on S by substantial banked scarp and containing: stone-built enclosure, 15 x 11m; small bothy, 5 x 6m; series of heavily eroded stone and earthen banks; cultivation remains; adjacent well or spring; associated stone and earthen dyke running N and S. (*DES* 1968; 1971, 38; 1975, 44).

NS 5359 5258 Small rectangular enclosure; 10 x 9m internally with adjacent field dyke, 0.5m high, which runs for 65m descending into boggy ground. Small bothy situated 55m to SW, measuring 6.5m internally, associated with 2m rig and furrow. Large area of 2m rig and furrow lies to N.

NS 5331 5273 Traces of ?farmstead, much disturbed, backed at base of slope to S by embanked escarpment 68m long. Remains include traces of enclosure, 9.5 x 15m, with further bank extending from S corner for 22m. Adjacent to N are various lengths of banking and, although these are much broken by later activity, some would appear to have been part of a structure.

NS 5325 5273/ Track which becomes hollow way in places;

NS 5352 5255 after fording burn at NS 5352 5255, it follows this downhill to site at NS 5331 5273, where a passing place has been incorporated, then heads towards farm of Blackhouse.

NS 5333 5272/ Trackway which appears to lead from

NS 5360 5277 ?farmstead site at NS 5331 5273 to that at NS 5372 5276. Track crossed by large expanse of rig and furrow.

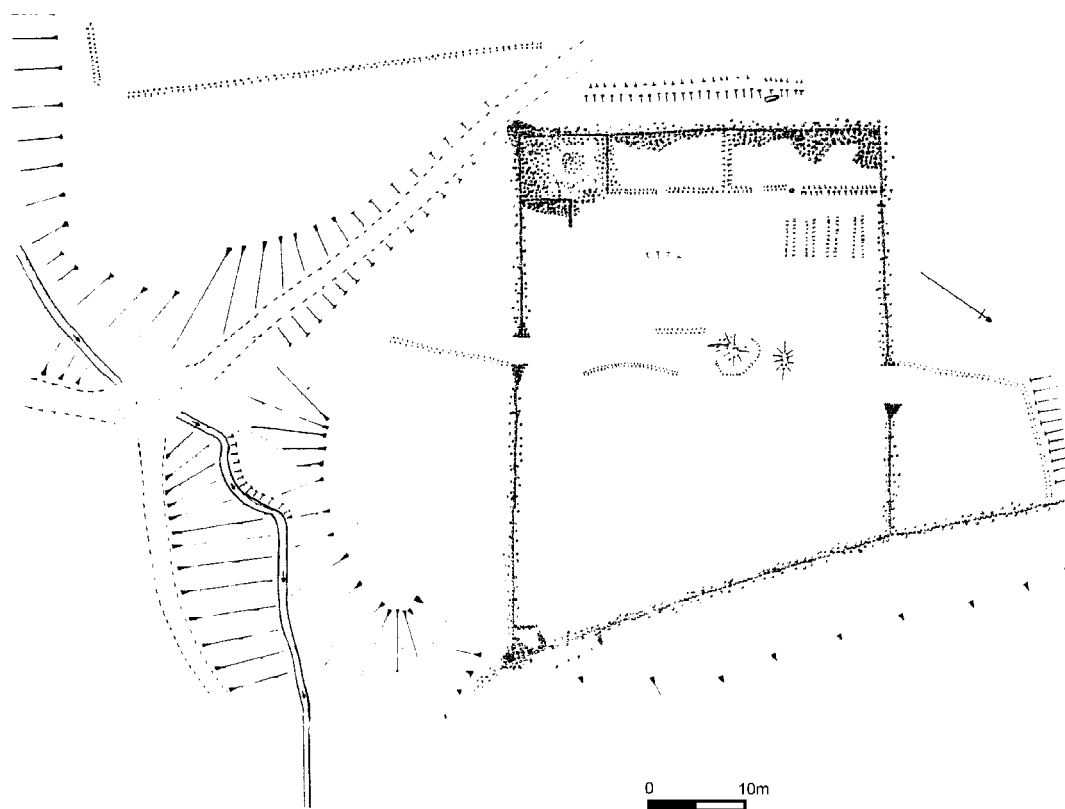


Fig 13. Bonnyton Moor Farm.

- NS 5326 5254/ Series of lengths of substantial stone and  
NS 5330 5270 earthen banking, apparently constructed to  
channel water from hillside into burn nearby,  
which in turn feeds into Earn Water.
- NS 5321 5245 230m OD. Recessed platform; 9 x 8m, with lip  
to front apron; much damaged by animal  
burrowing.
- NS 5316 5266 Rig and furrow; 2m wide, runs WSW-ENE.
- NS 5389 5305 Small quarry; 4 x 2m high.
- NS 5322 5230 Series of substantial earthen banks associated  
with trackway.
- NS 5408 5208/ Hollow way varying in width.
- NS 5419 5210
- NS 5435 5246 Quarry; 13 x 2m x 1m high.
- NS 5431 5249 Quarry; 7 x 3m x 1m high.
- NS 5431 5281 Quarry; 6 x 4m x 3m high.
- NS 5408 5283 Low cairn; 8 x 2m.
- NS 5450 5262 Quarry; 6 x 2.5m x 2.5m high.
- NS 5443 5238/ Stone and turf bank; 1.0 x 0.8m high.
- NS 5446 5248
- NS 5413 5289 Curved stone bank; 0.5m wide x 5m long.
- NS 5427 5288 Cairn; 3 x 2.5m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5435 5280 Stone and turf bank; 6m long x 0.4m wide x  
0.2m high.
- NS 5455 5262 Grass-covered stone bank; 1.5m x 0.4m high,  
total length 79m with parallel ditch, runs  
underneath dyke.
- NS 5459 5260 Low turf-covered bank; 1.5m wide x 16m  
long.
- NS 5466 5256 Low turf-covered bank; 0.5m wide x 92m  
long.
- NS 5477 5256 Quarry; 4 x 2m x 1.2m high; quarry; 12 x 9m  
NS 5478 5266 x 2m high max. Bank in association to E with  
overlying rig and furrow. Trackway to SE.

- NS 5470 5287 Rectangular raised stone platform; 1.5 x 2m x  
0.2m high.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

**East Moorhouse Farm** (Eaglesham parish) J Brassington,  
Survey R L Hunter, S L Hunter

NS 55 51 An archaeological survey was carried out as part of  
an ongoing project on a farm by farm basis. The features described  
are previously unrecorded.

- NS 5518 5177 Clearance cairn; 15 x 20m x 0.8m high.

- NS 5525 5183 Clearance cairn; 20 x 4m x 0.7m high.

- NS 5529 5184 Clearance cairn; 10 x 7m x 0.7m high.

- NS 5523 5184 ?Foundations of structure; 8 x 5.7m internally.  
Walling 1 x 0.4m on SE side. ?Remains of  
internal floor surface, may be WW2 remains.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

**South Moorhouse Farm** (Eaglesham parish) J Brassington  
Survey R L Hunter, S L Hunter

An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing  
project on a farm by farm basis. The features described are  
previously unrecorded.

- NS 5282 5165 Two quarry scoops; 3.3 x 2.5m, 2.5 x 3m.

- NS 5305 5153 Cairn, ?field clearance; 11 x 4.3m x 1.5m high.  
Adjacent linear arrangement of banks and  
ditches on either side of section of ?cambered  
trackway; 3.15m long and 4.1m wide.

- NS 5376 5070/ Traces of robbed-out elliptical structure; 12 x  
NS 5371 5076 10m, representing ?hut circle. 50m to N, stone  
dyke with incorporated bridge formed by large  
block of stone which spans small stream. 36m  
in northerly direction, cairn 2 x 2.5m x 0.3m  
high and associated area of 2m rig and furrow.

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- NS 5406 5059/ Winding trackway from East Lochcraigs  
NS 5423 5052 farmstead; sections of outer edge of trackway have been consolidated where it rounds slopes.
- NS 5437 5162 Two quarries; 6m diameter x 4m high, 2 x 3m x 1.5m high.
- NS 5460 5074 Quarry; 10 x 12.5m x 2m high.  
NS 5407 5108 Cairn; 1m diameter x 0.3m high, associated with trackway.
- NS 5413 5073/ Robbed-out stone dyke running E-W.  
NS 5412 5074
- NS 5395 5096 Clearance cairn; 3 x 2m x 0.3m high.  
NS 5427 5042 Quarry scoop; 2 x 3m.  
NS 5421 5028 Quarry scoop; 4 x 3m.  
NS 5384 5044 ?Recessed platform with enclosure; 9 x 4.5m, situated within ancient Rieve Hill enclosure.
- NS 5346 5048 Two platform-like features; 3.5 x 2 x 0.4m and 5 x 4.5 x 0.6m.
- NS 5263 5068/ Trackway; 1.5m wide, leading to base of  
NS 5240 4989 Ballageich Hill.  
NS 5261 5006 Upstanding remains of well-built sub-rectangular enclosure; 7.5 x 5.5m internally, with internal features and abutting stone dykes. Putative traces of ?underlying earlier structure visible. Adjacent 2m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5283 5055 Area covered with traces of peat cutting.  
NS 5371 4994 Quarry scoop; 6 x 7m x 2m high.  
NS 5258 5057/ Quarry; 12.6 x 4.5m x 10.7m high, cut through
- NS 5255 5052 old track; adjacent section of old dyke. Second quarry scoop; 7 x 5.5m x 4.5m high.
- NS 5372 5003 Quarry scoop; 6m diameter.  
NS 5280 5029 Quarry scoop; 5 x 0.4m x 1m high.  
NS 5265 4988 U-shaped stone setting; 3.7 x 4.5m internally.  
NS 5206 4896 Quarry; 10 x 12m.  
NS 5205 4898 Quarry; 10 x 10m x 1.5m high.  
NS 5268 4922/ Quarry; 10 x 10m, close to and facing B764  
NS 5264 4922 road. Large quarry; 17 x 25m.  
NS 5229 4927 Ephemeral ?enclosure; c 7m across with turf bank, 0.4m wide x 0.8m high.
- NS 5272 5176 Clearance cairn; 7m diameter x 1.4m high.  
NS 5261 5150/ Quarried area; 15 x 6.5m x 4.5m high,  
NS 5261 5145 associated with track. Second quarried area; 31 x 21m x 10m high, associated with track.
- NS 5252 5152 Area of 3m rig and furrow.  
NS 5233 5157/ Rig and furrow.  
NS 5227 5263
- NS 5280 5130/ Area comprising low turf banks, small cairns,  
NS 5302 5141/ and sub-rectangular cut-out sections. A  
NS 5310 5123 continuation of previous survey work (*DES* 1999, 34–5).

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and WoSAS.

### **Barron's Wood, Waterfoot Road,** S Stronach, R Conolly **Newton Mearns** (Mearns parish) (Headland Archaeology) Evaluation

NS 5580 5560 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Barron's Wood. No archaeological deposits or features pre-dating modern agricultural usage were encountered. A previously noted platform site (NMRS NS 55 NE 59) in the SE of the development area was established as being natural.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd.

### **Greenwood Road** (Mearns parish) R L Hunter, S L Hunter Rig and furrow NS 5725 5703 Area of 3m rig and furrow running NE–SW. NS 5733 5695 Area of 3m rig and furrow running NW–SE.

### **Pollok Castle** (Mearns parish) B Ballin-Smith, G MacGregor Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 5236 5685 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of a proposed new dwelling house situated at Pollok Castle (NMRS NS 55 NW 4). A desk-based study indicated that there were at least four main phases of dwelling on the site: tower house, Renaissance-style country house, baronial-style country house, and mid-20th-century pre-fabricated bungalow.

Six trial trenches were excavated to establish the degree of preservation of the remains of Pollok Castle. Excavation established that wall bases were preserved *in situ* below demolition layers and a layer of bitumen in two trenches. Those walls that survived demolition are, however, at best mere foundations with little or no associated significant stratigraphy. Comparison of the results of trial trenching with existing ground plans suggests that the foundation walls of the tower house, Renaissance-style country house, and baronial-style country house are partially preserved. (GUARD 831).

Sponsor: St Andrew plc.

### **Westacres, Newton Mearns** (Mearns parish) R Conolly Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 5284 5552 An archaeological evaluation of a putative burial cairn (NMRS NS 55 NW 20) was carried out in advance of a residential development. Twenty-five percent of the mound was stripped; it proved to be entirely natural in origin. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered.

Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd.

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### **Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park** R Strachan, I Suddaby (City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA) Watching brief

NT 2755 7295 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during erosion control works on the pathways to the summit of Arthur's Seat. No archaeologically significant artefacts or remains were located during the watching brief, apart from modern finds. Details of soil profiles were recorded and the positions of all erosion control works surveyed.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

### **Calton Road Gasworks** J Gooder (City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology Group) Medieval/post-medieval cultivation soil

NT 2636 7377 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a 4ha parcel of land adjacent to Calton Road and Old Tolbooth Wynd. The two northernmost trenches contained a buried cultivation soil, up to 2m thick, containing ceramic artefacts dating between the 12th and 18th centuries, situated at some depth below modern 'made ground'. In the other five trenches, 'made ground' and recent building foundations directly overlay or truncated natural subsoil.

Sponsor: Barratt East Scotland.

**26–31 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

New Town townhouses of 1805–20

T Addyman  
(Addyman & Kay)

NT 247 738 A major recording programme was undertaken in advance of and during works of conversion for the new headquarters of the National Trust for Scotland. Systematic record and the establishment of a database were undertaken of all aspects of the structures where surviving evidence related to the construction, decoration and evolving use of the buildings.

In conjunction with documentary research, the sequence of construction of the six buildings, the builders/investors involved and significant variations in construction technique between houses were identified, which belie the overall unity of the Robert Adam-designed facade. Varying status between the buildings was discernible where floor space increased with proximity to the colonnaded centrepiece, permitting increasingly comfortable internal arrangements. The sequence of construction and original form of the Hope Street Lane mews buildings was also studied and largely elucidated.

Significant comparative study was possible of the systems of construction employed between buildings, including general masonry construction, internal framing, roofing, stair and floor structures. Evidence for the construction process itself included a mortar-mixing floor, interconnecting access between buildings built by the same contractor, and so on. It was clear that, despite the superficially similar nature of the buildings, there was great variety in the repertoire of building technique used by different contractors and tradesmen.

Comparative study was made of the functional systems of the buildings, including below and above-ground drainage, water supply systems and cisterns, bell systems and general service arrangements at basement level. Significant differences in original decorative detail between houses were noted, particularly plasterwork, where details were repeated if the same builder was involved, and were doubtless selected from pattern books and moulds in the possession of the craftsmen.

A substantial collection of over 120 wallpaper samples of all periods was made, as was a record of stencilled and other paint schemes. A further collection of miscellaneous objects was generated by the building works. Finds include a quill pen, a hand-painted playing card, an assemblage of historic cigarette packages, and a substantial roughly hewn fine-grained sandstone ball some 12" in diameter, recovered from sub-floor rubble and perhaps a projectile (?ballista ball) deposited in the area long before construction began.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Charlotte Square** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 246 737 Since an initial site assessment on the back garden areas behind 26–28 Charlotte Square, completed in May 1997, a periodic watching brief has been maintained on the site.

The evidence of the initial survey suggested that there were varying degrees of survival of original garden plans and features. Most of the evidence for the layout of the gardens as-built was based on the 1st edition OS map, which in some instances was contradicted by the archaeological evidence.

**No. 26 Charlotte Square.** On periodic site visits from July 1998 to July 1999, a drainage track excavation was monitored, while evidence of a series of steps shown on the 1st edition OS map, located against the W wall of the garden, was sought. The track was dug to a depth of c 0.5m and revealed the sequence of deposits constituting the present S terrace. The trench revealed that the construction of a concrete and brick outhouse had seen

the raising of the early garden level with the introduction of dumped levelling deposits. There was no clear evidence, however, of steps along the E edge of the back garden.

**No. 29 Charlotte Square.** The E stair leading down from the garden to the basement well at the rear of No. 29 comprised six surviving stone steps in a stairwell 1m wide between two fragments of walling.

**No. 30 Charlotte Square.** A drainage track was excavated across the car park area between the sunken basement yard to a point to the NW corner of the entrance pend, behind 30 Charlotte Square. The findings of the watching brief appear to reflect the structures illustrated on the 1853 and 1894 OS maps of the properties. Towards the N end of the trench, parts of two walls were exposed. Both these walls were sealed by the concrete and bedding/levelling material from the present car park surface. Towards the S end of the trench, evidence of a possible series of steps was exposed to the S and E of two truncated walls.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Cramond Campus**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Roman road and features; medieval midden

J Gooder

(AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 1935 7652 Extensive evaluation works undertaken at Cramond Campus confirmed the alignment of a road approaching the Roman fort at Cramond (NMRS NT 17 NE 3). Aligned NW–SE, amphora inclusions in its cobbled surface indicated the N part to be Roman in date. Map evidence and small finds from the road and its associated drain date the S part of the road to the 18th century. Given the common alignment, the southern section of road probably had a common Roman origin with the northern.

Despite much modern landscaping activity, other discoveries included: buried soil deposits; stone culverts and field boundaries of probably relevantly recent date; the remnants of a medieval midden; and a Roman pit and associated linear slot.

Sponsors: Bryant Homes Scotland Ltd, AMA Cramond Ltd.

**Cramond Ferry steps** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Roman to post-medieval riverine deposits

J A Lawson,  
D Reed

NT 1890 7702 An archaeological excavation was undertaken at the Cramond Ferry steps, and involved further work at the find site of the Roman statue of a lioness, discovered in 1997. Further quantities of Roman midden material were excavated from the silts associated with the Cramond lioness statue, and further information was gathered regarding the position of the River Almond's E bank during the Roman period.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Cramond Roman fort**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Geophysical survey

H M D Jones

NT 1899 7698 Two further studies have been made to the W of the trench in which a length of mortared stone wall was found (*DES* 1997, 32); these have extended to the W and S of the survey reported previously (*DES* 1999, 36).

The first was an area survey that showed higher resistance to the W of the previous survey and cast doubt on the likely continuation of the wall suggested in *DES* 1999. Seven linear array measurements (three E–W and four N–S) show a broad high-resistance ridge some 3m N of the wall line. At a depth of 1.5m, the ridge is at least 14m long and is most likely to relate to debris of a house in Old Street demolished in 1826.

A metal-detector survey prior to the resistance measurements produced a section of a ?lead seal.

Sponsors: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Geology and Geophysics.

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**Cramond Roman fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean  
Stone-lined pit; roadway

NT 1899 7698 The function of the stone-lined pit previously noted (*DES 1999*, 36) cannot be confirmed as a kiln, due to the lack of a stoke-hole, although signs of burning were evident. Its base comprised a worn, square-socketed millstone in a stone setting; a coin tentatively identified as a turner of Charles I (1642–50) was incorporated in the stone lining. The cobbled Old Street of Cramond Village (*DES 1997*, 32) overlay a substantial build-up of stones and midden material. It was not possible to date the massive clay-bonded wall (*DES 1996*, 38). With the exception of a small pit which yielded Roman boot studs, no feature appears to be earlier than the later medieval period.

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

**Edinburgh Castle** (City parish of Edinburgh) A Dunn  
Archaeological works (Kirkdale Archaeology)

A number of watching briefs, excavations and recording projects have been completed at Edinburgh Castle over the last 12 months:

NT 2511 7352 **The Old Smithy site.** A watching brief was carried out in October 1999 in the area of the 'Old Smithy', beside the road tunnel, while groundworks to allow the laying of a slabbed surface were carried out. Only very recent deposits were observed.

NT 2537 7352 **The Esplanade.** A watching brief was carried out in October 1999 on two holes dug for the siting of a new notice board in the NE corner of the castle esplanade, immediately to the E of the ticket caravan. The westernmost trench removed an anchor point for the Tattoo scaffolding. The main deposits seen were thought most likely to be levelling material imported during large-scale changes to the esplanade, of unknown but relatively recent date.

NT 2515 7345 **The Queen Anne Building.** Archaeological recording was completed on the S exterior elevation, and on all interior elevations, in advance of restoration and repair works. The work follows on from an excavation carried out within the building interior, and a similar recording exercise on the S exterior elevation of the neighbouring Great Hall.

Over 250 individual archaeological features were recorded in database format, and scale elevations prepared of all recorded surfaces. The basic sequence of construction was confirmed, the Queen Anne Building being the latest in a series of structures on the site. Elements of a firing platform, with small gun ports, survives in the lower S and W walls (this feature may be shown on a prospect of the castle prepared by Gordon of Rothiemay in 1647).

The interior features demonstrate the conversion of the Queen Anne Building from the original two-storey barracks to a single-storey space, with the concomitant alteration of the windows at first floor to cast light down into the newly open space.

NT 2515 7340 A trench was excavated by hand within the Queen Anne Building, a structure known to overlie vaults, probably constructed in the 15th century to provide a level surface for Crown Square. Survey had shown there to be a gap of some 2.3m between the floor of the Queen Anne Building and the vaults below, and it was hoped that evidence might survive of superstructures earlier than the 1708 block, resting on the 15th-century substructure.

The infill over the top of the vaults was found to be undisturbed, and presumably represents levelling material contemporary with the construction of the vaults themselves. This had been used to produce a flat surface to take a cobbled yard, again likely to be

contemporary with the construction of the vaults. This surface, some 1.1m below the present floor level of the Queen Anne Building, seems to match the height of the floor level of the Great Hall to the E. Although only a small area was excavated, the implication is that originally the Crown Square was designed to be open on its W side.

**Passageway between Great Hall and Queen Anne Building.** A building recording exercise was carried out within the narrow passageway. A total of 37 individual contexts were recorded. The passage comprises two long elevations (E and W), alongside two short N and S elevations, the southern of which provides a window lighting through the S wall.

In addition, the W wall of the Great Hall screen passage was also examined following the removal of panelling, with a total of 15 contexts being recorded.

The results of these recording exercises, coupled with the evidence from excavations and building recording within the Queen Anne Building over the past two years, has allowed for an interpretative phasing of the development of the Queen Anne Building:

Period 1 Pre-16th century, pre-Great Hall – vaults beneath the Gunhouse.

Period 2 c 1500 – addition of the Great Hall.

(An intermediary phase between the completion of the Great Hall and the erection of the Queen Anne Building, not directly visible within the recorded fabric.)

Period 3 1708–13 – addition of the Queen Anne Building.

Period 4 Mid-18th century – Military Barrack Hall.

Period 5 1891 – Hippolyte Blanc renovations.

NT 2521 7356 **The Lower Defence/Governor's Garden.** All of the area of the angled artillery bastion immediately below the Argyll Battery, known as the Lower Defence or Governor's Garden, was systematically cleared of modern aggregate to reveal evidence of the gun platforms prior to their reinstatement. This was achieved progressively in discrete areas utilising a mini-excavator under archaeological supervision. The divisions of the sequence of trenches were ultimately absorbed within the single area covering the total surface of the bastion.

*Period 1: c 1550–1708.* There has been some form of angle-pointed artillery work on the site of the present Lower Defence since at least the mid-17th century. The Gordon of Rothiemay perspective of 1647 shows projecting bastions close to the site of the present configuration. It is likely, therefore, that part at least of the present earthwork is a development of the earlier work.

*Period 2: 1708–1715.* The twin embrasures and associated platforms were constructed to form part of the flanking defences for the 'grand secret', an elaborate, but never completed, hornwork for the E approaches to the castle.

*Period 3: 1730–1737.* The spur battery of the Queen Anne programme of work was altered by the creation of a parapet level and small arms firing platform on two sides of the earlier bastion. It is likely that the W wall was also rebuilt at this time – founded on apparently spare paving slabs from the parapet – and the new inner face of the N wall featured recycled stonework.

*Period 4: 1737–1900.* The gun platforms were robbed out and cleared away at some time prior to Period 5, and it may be that this is the time the area was initially converted to recreational use.

*Period 5: 1900–1945.* An arcaded, lean-to structure was built against the N face of the Argyll Battery wall base, along with a partially enclosed building to the E. These buildings are most

likely evidence of the use of the Lower Defence as a coal store and smithy, both supplied by the large iron coal chute in the face of the Argyll Battery wall.

NT 2507 7351 **Old Governor's House.** The excavation of five holes for fence posts to the NE of the Old Governor's House was monitored in April 2000. The foundation course of the mid-18th-century S Ordnance Storehouse was exposed, with deposits building up against it from this date onwards.

NT 2520 7345 **Vaults beneath the Great Hall and Queen Anne Building.** A programme of archaeological recording is ongoing within these vaults. The vaults are known to have served as barracks and prison accommodation, and there is some evidence to suggest that they are themselves secondary to the structure, the fabric of which may conceal evidence for an earlier building on this site. Of particular interest is the presence of much 18th-century graffiti on the walls and plasterwork of some of the vaults; this is being archaeologically recorded.

NT 2520 7345 **The Great Hall.** Samples from the hammer-beam roof returned a felling date of AD 1509. The opportunity was afforded to archaeologically record the timbers of the roof towards the E end of the structure.

Sponsor: HS<sup>4</sup>.

**Gladstone's Land, Lawnmarket**  
(City parish of Edinburgh)

T Addyman  
(Addyman & Kay)

16th to 17th-century merchant's house

NT 2552 7360 Limited building recording was undertaken within the bar parlour. Four principal phases of activity were identified:

*Period 1:* The S wall probably formed part of the original tenement frontage of the 16th century.

*Period 2:* A mid-18th-century rebuilding behind this frontage following the demolition of the tenement to the N, in the form of a five-storeyed jamb. This construction defines the existing room at this level. The remains of a window visible from the floor below survive, walled up within the E wall.

*Period 3:* The reconditioning of the interior with the opening of the room into the chamber to the S as part of a public bar. Relining of the walls with match board, etc.

*Period 4:* Alterations following the acquisition of the property by the National Trust for Scotland in the mid-20th century, including the substantial lowering of the floor level.

Slight evidence for early painted decoration and a sequence of early wallpapers was noted on the S wall.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Holyrood Park playing fields**  
(City parish of Edinburgh)

S Stronach, C Moloney  
(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 2730 7395 An archaeological assessment was undertaken to determine the impact of the various cultural events that are staged in the park each year. A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a programme of trial trenching that comprised five long trenches covering 1000m<sup>2</sup>. The assessment identified a spread of archaeological features and structures dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods. This included a possible outer precinct boundary for Holyrood Abbey, which defined a group of post-holes and pits of medieval date. The remains of post-medieval boundary walls of likely 16th or 17th-century date were identified in the area previously known as St Anne's Yard. Garden features and demolition spreads were also encountered. These are related to a substantial post-medieval

building, eventually known as Clockmill House, which was demolished at the end of the 19th century.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sup>4</sup>.

**13 Lady Lawson Street/Westport**

(City of Edinburgh parish)

S Stronach

(Headland Archaeology)

Urban evaluation

NT 2512 7321 An archaeological trial excavation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development. Two hand-excavated trial pits and three machine-excavated trenches provided evidence that much of the site had been substantially reduced in level during the modern period. The foundations of modern buildings and demolition debris derived from them overlay subsoil across much of the site. In the extreme E of the area an earlier garden soil deposit was found to survive against the face of a medieval boundary wall, which has been reused as the foundation for the standing E boundary wall of the development site.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kirkman and Bradford for AMA (New Town) Ltd.

**Lauriston Castle** (City parish of Edinburgh)

H M D Jones

Geophysical survey

NT 203 759 Four transects were made across the parkland of Lauriston Castle at right-angles to Cramond Road South in order to attempt to establish whether any trace of a road could be found along the projected line of the N section of Cramond Road South. Transects 1 and 2 were respectively 121m and 75m N from the Lodge gateway, and Transects 3 and 4 were 28m and 63m S. In all except Transect 4 high-resistance areas were found along the projected line, and in Transect 2 a section derived from a linear array measurement showed a plausible cross-section. Other high-resistance areas suggested dumping and levelling of the parkland and the lack of any similar high resistance in Transect 4 suggests robbing out.

Sponsors: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Geology and Geophysics.

**2 Lochend Close** (City parish of Edinburgh)

R Conolly

Watching brief

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 2650 7390 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a housing development. The area had been subject to Early Modern disturbance to below the level of the subsoil. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

Sponsor: Robertson Residential Ltd.

**6–7 Mitchell Street, Leith**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J Morrison

(AOC Archaeology Group)

Medieval/post-medieval urban

NT 273 763 In advance of a proposed housing development, an evaluation was carried out in June 2000. A total of six trenches were excavated across the site. Trenches 1–3 were situated at the W end of the site, running E–W parallel to Mitchell Street. A large ditch was present in all three trenches, aligned N–S. This ditch is believed to be part of the French fortifications of Leith, constructed between 1548 and 1559.

Three wells, one of which had a timber lining, were also discovered to the E of the ditch. The other two wells had been backfilled with rubble and contained fragments of wood at the base. A large pit covering an area of 36.7m<sup>2</sup> was also discovered, from which early post-medieval pottery and a quantity of large mammal bones were recovered.



## CITY OF EDINBURGH


All of the archaeological features recorded in the evaluation had been heavily truncated by modern activity on the site.  
Sponsor: Barrett East Scotland.

**Mossy Mill, Colinton** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Engl  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2045 6886 A watching brief was undertaken in December 1999 during the redevelopment of the site for housing. There has been a mill here since at least the 17th century and the last mill buildings were only recently demolished. Removal of demolition debris and recent fill revealed sections of sandstone wall which formed part of an early 19th-century paper mill, highly modified by continued use in the 20th century. No evidence was found for early machinery or for the earlier (pre-19th century) mills.

Sponsor: Timber Bush Associates.

**New Scottish Parliament, Canongate** C Moloney, R Coleman  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology/  
Urban medieval SUAT Consortium)

NT 267 738 Further excavation was undertaken in advance of engineering works and the insertion of services in Queensberry House. The foundations of a number of buildings were found to be preserved beneath the present floors, and these would appear to be related to the tenements that stood on the site prior to the construction of Queensberry House. The buildings were constructed of large squared stones bonded by mortar, with substantial foundations suggesting they stood several storeys high. The internal division of space within Queensberry House appears to have been heavily influenced by the medieval property divisions. Evidence was also recovered for the existence of a double frontage as depicted on Rothiemay's perspective of 1647.  
Sponsor: HS  for the Scottish Executive.

**Palace of Holyroodhouse** (City parish of Edinburgh) A Dunn  
Archaeological works (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2691 7392 A number of archaeological works have been completed in the Palace of Holyroodhouse over the past 12 months:

**The Piazza.** Five trial trenches were excavated in December 1999 in the Piazza, a grassed area enclosed by a paved, arcaded quadrangle within the Palace of Holyroodhouse, to locate the cast-iron pipe serving the sprinkler system inside the palace. Archaeological supervision was implemented when a small amount of the trench had been excavated by the Historic Scotland squad, and they had observed *in situ* masonry. As work continued, topsoil deposits were removed by the squad and the material below by the archaeologists, sometimes with assistance from the squad. The trenches were up to 1m deep. No significant archaeological features were recorded, beyond the location of the masonry structures uncovered.

A further programme of clearance and landscaping was undertaken in May 2000 to remove the deposit of ash below the Piazza turf prior to the laying of a new lawn. The bulk of the spoil removal was by machine, and an archaeological presence was maintained throughout.

The majority of the features encountered comprised services, these being recorded principally to show areas of disturbance.

**The Forecourt.** A watching brief was carried out in the forecourt to the W of the palace between February and March 2000. The only archaeological feature revealed comprised a remnant wall in line with the walling seen at the W gate, and this was interpreted as a possible earlier boundary wall for the forecourt.

**Nave and Royal Mews.** A programme of geophysical survey was completed within the nave of the abbey church, and in the Royal Mews. The survey indicated the disturbed nature of the sub-surface deposits beneath the nave, and the presence of services and other recent features beneath the Royal Mews.

NT 2682 7391 **Royal Mews/Stables.** A watching brief was completed at the stables and the adjoining courthouse between February and April 2000. The buildings monitored were in the NE corner of the block bounded by Abbey Strand to the N, the forecourt of the Palace of Holyroodhouse to the E, Holyrood Road to the S, and Horse Wynd to the W. The following phasing of the structures was derived:

*Phase 1: mid-17th to mid-18th century.* Various structural features survived below the upstanding buildings. It is possible that a wall and flagged drain cut by the well belonged to the stable complex surveyed by John Mylne in 1663. It is also possible that the features were actually part of the buildings shown in an earlier view of 1647 by John Gordon of Rothiemay. The house shown immediately to the S of the gatehouse on Arnot's mid-18th-century depiction of the gatehouse is also on Mylne's survey.

*Phase 2: mid-18th to mid-19th century.* The well is depicted on a mid-18th-century map in the small courtyard shown on Mylne's earlier survey. Although Mylne shows other wells around Holyroodhouse, this one is not depicted until William Edgar's map of 1742. Although the Phase 1 wall was made defunct by the well, the flagged drains appear to have been kept in use either as drains or to help supply water to the well. There were many wells within the precinct; one was found recently near the ticket office, and two were noted in the palace gift shop to the SW (Graham Whitelaw, pers. comm.). Various wells were linked by tunnels and the water conducted across Horse Wynd to the many breweries in the Canongate. Water obtained from Holyrood, outwith the burgh of the Canongate, could not be taxed. It is not possible to say whether this well was part of this supply, or whether it was for the use of the occupants in the immediate location.

After most of the gatehouse was demolished in 1753, the area appears to have become extremely dilapidated.

The King's architect, Robert Reid, appears to have provided the stimulus for a programme of rebuilding in the area. The lower floor of the courthouse as it now stands was constructed by him in 1822–3. A cut below the S wall of the new courthouse is probably the result of the removal of the S wall of the old building.


The ruined house S of the old gatehouse was also demolished during this period and a new E–W oriented range constructed in its place. The well had certainly disappeared by the time of the OS 1st edition of 1854.

*Phase 3: 1860.* The construction of the baronial-style guardhouse and the stables to the rear by Robert Matheson in 1861 resulted in much demolition. The extensive change can be seen by comparing the OS 1st and 2nd editions.

*Phase 4: late 19th and 20th centuries.* The floors that were removed in this exercise in all of the interior rooms were not original. The rooms had been refurbished at least once, floors relaid and fireplaces blocked. The repeated insertion of utility pipes in the pend has removed most of the stratigraphic connections between the courthouse and the earlier structures to the S. The most recent work has included the construction of the ticket office and the flagged surface of the pend.

The watching brief has shown how much of the earlier royal stable buildings survive, often not far below the current ground surface. The area appears to have undergone radical and repeated change. (Sponsor: Marcus Dean Associates).

**New graphics gallery.** An archaeological watching brief was completed during excavations and test coring within the site of

the new graphics gallery. Six areas were investigated. In the majority, the upper part of the trench was hand-dug, with a core being taken beneath the level of hand excavations. Archaeological contexts ranged from modern sub-floor deposits to natural horizons. Within the building, archaeological deposits survive to a depth of between 0.75m and 1.05m below the present surface. Externally the deposits lie 1.5m below the concrete surface at ground level. (Sponsor: Benjamin Tindall Architects).  
Sponsor: HS  (except where indicated).

**Princes Street Gardens** (City parish of Edinburgh) C A-Kelly  
Carved stone fragment

NT 2511 7362 On the top of the NW corner of the first recess in the path up from the Water Tower is a corner block, of a string-course, laid upside down. The block is 0.15m thick, by 0.31m wide and around 1.24m long. Half of the edge is chamfered and carved with a series of equilateral triangles.

**Queensberry House, Holyrood** T Addyman  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Addyman & Kay)  
17th-century and later town residence

NT 267 738 During analysis and record of this 80-room mansion (NMRS NT 27 SE 588) as part of the development of the Scottish Parliament Holyrood site, the following phases of work have been completed:

**Evaluation** (October – November 1998)

An initial assessment of the fabric was undertaken, including controlled removal of exterior harl, internal plaster and flooring in selected areas. This exercise established the complex nature of the surviving fabric. In conjunction with historical research, a basic evolutionary sequence was established:

*Period 1: c 1667–70.* A T-plan structure originally erected by Margaret Douglas of Balmakelly as a 'Grand Lodging'. Material from demolished tenements was reused throughout the construction. This building was depicted by John Slezer whose view of Edinburgh has now been redated to c 1670–80 on the evidence from the house. The original Canongate entrance arrangement was identified in the present cellar space. It was discovered that original floor structures survived throughout much of the building on three levels. The substantial kitchen arches were also revealed. Inconsistencies were noted with the Slezer view, which suggested that there had been a further bay at the E end of the principal range.

*Period 2: c 1679–81.* Modifications for Lord Hatton, Treasurer Depute of Scotland, by the architect James Smith. This included a 'bartizan' or belvedere tower constructed over the principal stairwell. The remains of this feature were discovered within the roof space.

*Period 3: c 1695–1700.* Remodelling by James, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, also by James Smith. This work involved the addition of a major wing to the W, closet towers at either end of the S, garden frontage and the substantial remodelling of the N, Canongate frontage. The latter involved the infilling and vaulting over of the court, the erection of a porch, now a full storey above the original entrance, and the remodelling of the gable of the original jamb of the 1660s building to match that of the new W wing – works characterised by the use of rusticated quoining, reflecting the rusticated masonry of the new porch. Within the SE closet tower the surviving remains of a coved plaster ceiling were discovered above a false ceiling – the only decorative plasterwork to have survived within the building.

*Period 4: c 1803–11.* Following the stripping of the structure of decorative fittings in 1801–03, the Board of Ordnance extended Queensberry House by the removal of the pre-existing roof-scape

and the raising of the roof space to a new full storey. The W wing stair was extended to the full height of the structure and a new central stair inserted, necessitating the sub-division of one of the rooms of the principal apartment.

**Interior survey** (October 1999 – March 2000)

A record was made of the interior (jointly with Headland Archaeology and SUAT: see above). A drawn survey of all walls and floor structures was made at 1:20, with full context record, following comprehensive removal of Period 4 wall and ceiling plaster and more recent modifications. Photographic record by the RCAHMS.

A wealth of data was revealed, providing a comprehensive understanding of the plan form and general arrangement of rooms at each period. Considerable evidence was exposed for the original roof form, particularly the remains of early gables and chimneys encased by later construction.

**Exterior survey** (June – July 2000)


A full survey of the exterior was carried out (jointly with the RCAHMS) following the removal of cementitious harl from most areas. This exercise revealed further details of the original roof form including *in situ* Period 1 and 3 cornices, Period 1 skew stones, and other features. It was discovered that the majority of the dressed stonework from the demolished Period 1–3 roof-scape had been built into the Phase 4 masonry of the upper storey. Further features included evidence for a wooden balcony and an (empty) armorial panel on the S frontage. From the exterior survey it was concluded that there probably had never been an additional bay on the E end of the principal range. Evidence was found to suggest design changes during the Phase 3 remodelling, including the heightening of the two closet towers during construction.

**Commissioned studies**

A series of separately commissioned studies have also been undertaken:

- 1 Paint investigation: record of surviving evidence for early colour schemes.
- 2 Roofing materials: overview of the evidence for roofing materials within Queensberry House.
- 3 Pictorial evidence.
- 4 Evidence for the belvedere: general review of the physical, documentary and pictorial evidence, with suggested reconstructions.
- 5 Dendrochronology: initial evaluation. (AOC Archaeology)

Reports will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Parliament.

**St Anne's Community Centre** C A-Kelly  
(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Carved stones; ?marble tile

NT 2607 7356 In the W wall of the yard behind the former school is a possible marble tile, visible as a fragment 207 x 27mm. In the same wall is a window jamb with a chamfer of 50mm. In the outer face of the E wall, on the N side of the entrance, are a number of possible door or window jamb stones and another window jamb with a chamfer of 50mm.

**St Patrick's Church, Cowgate** T Rees, J Martin, R Inglis  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Watching brief

NT 260 736 A programme of site investigation works was undertaken by Terra Tek to provide information as to the character of sediments under the bowling green at St Patrick's Church. These works were monitored for archaeological information, and

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confirmed that the first 1m of deposits comprised rubble and concrete slab. Beneath this was a 1.2–1.5m thick layer of silty clay. This sediment contained artefacts including medieval pottery, bone and shell. Beneath this sediment was a stiff clay that was taken to be natural.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

**Tron Square, Old Assembly Close** S Stronach  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)  
Urban evaluation

NT 2585 7358 Four test pits were hand-excavated in advance of a proposed development. Wall foundations were encountered orientated N–S across the site on the line of old property divisions. These foundations relate to post-medieval tenements depicted on early maps. They were post-dated by demolition material dumped to form level terraces, probably as part of the 1899 development of Tron Square. No deposits, finds or features relating to the medieval period were encountered, implying this redevelopment involved scarping of the site.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Buredi.

**The Tun, Holyrood Road** R Conolly  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 2655 7373 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an underground car park in an area of medieval backlands to the N of Holyrood Road. Deep soil deposits and a possible fragment of undated walling were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Whiteburn Holyrood Ltd.

**Water Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) S Stronach  
Urban excavation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2710 7635 Two phases of excavation established that medieval development on this site first occurred during the 13th to 14th centuries. The land was divided into individual properties using turf banks and the area was used for light industry, including fish processing. This activity ended and the site became wasteland for a time, probably due to external factors – most likely to be either a severe outbreak of the plague or the Wars of Independence with England, or possibly a combination of both. Towards the end of the 14th century the burgh of South Leith recovered and the site was redeveloped. This included the construction of a substantial timber building associated with burning, possibly related to metalworking. Remains dating to the 15th to 16th century only survived as negative features, such as the bases of waste pits and post-holes. These suggest the site continued to be used for industrial, rather than domestic, purposes and that the dominant practices continued to be fish processing and metalworking. During the 17th century substantial stone buildings were constructed – a warehouse and a smaller dwelling – which saw later use as a smithy.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Kier Scotland Ltd, Castle Rock Housing Association.

**Wells o' Wearie, Holyrood Park** A Radley  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Wall

NT 277 723 A site visit was carried out to a section of the Holyrood Park boundary wall near to Wells o' Wearie in February 2000. Part of the wall had been dismantled where a large tree had damaged it. The affected area of the wall was photographed, the profile drawn, the line of the wall planned, and the area was located with reference to a nearby brick building.

Rig and furrow was noted in the area, but without excavation it could not be related to the wall.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Pilmuir Farm, Balerno** (Currie parish) J Lowe, J Morrison  
Evaluation; building recording (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 158 669 In fulfilling the conditions of planning consent on a housing development, a programme of building recording, a watching brief and an archaeological evaluation were undertaken during August and September 2000.

The building recording identified several phases within the farmhouse and steading complex. The earliest phase related to the structure present on the 1st edition OS. The farmhouse itself shows several phases of extension not identifiable from cartographic sources.

During the evaluation a total of eight trenches, located to investigate any evidence of earlier structures, were excavated across the site. No archaeological deposits were present. The watching brief also did not uncover any archaeological remains.

Sponsor: Cala Homes.

**28 Linn Mill** (Dalmeny parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 1118 7839 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground-breaking works for an extension to the house. During the course of these works no significant archaeological remains were encountered, outwith the known cairn which was left unaffected.

Sponsor: James Struthers Architects.

**South Queensferry Ferrymuir** (Dalmeny parish) J A Lawson  
Evaluation

NT 1275 7763 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to confirm the mid-18th-century report of a Roman road located across the N end of the Ferrymuir. Five trenches were excavated by machine across the expected alignment but no trace of the road was discovered. It is suggested that the road may lie along the S edge of the Ferrymuir, along the line followed by a post-medieval coastal road which linked Cramond with Blackness, located at the E end of the Antonine Wall.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, F R Evans (Leeds) Ltd.

**South Queensferry Priory Church** D Henderson,  
(Dalmeny parish) J A Lawson  
Late medieval burials

NT 1287 7843 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the installation of underfloor heating, in the E end of the church (NMRS NT 17 NW 11), and also during the laying of a gas pipe along the outer S and E sides of the church. The excavations within the church were limited to an average depth of 0.2m and revealed a mixed burial soil containing disarticulated human remains and finds dating from between the 15th and 17th centuries. The date range of the finds correlates directly to the active period of the present priory church between 1441 and 1635. Further medieval inhumations were uncovered lying immediately outwith the church, to the S and E. These were recorded in the ground and remain *in situ*.

Sponsor: Priory Church of St Mary, South Queensferry.

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**East Bonhard** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) H M D Jones  
Geophysical survey

NT 018 793 Oblique aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMS appeared to show, in the field immediately to the W of East

Bonhard Farm, possible roundhouses and a souterrain (NMRS NT 07 NW 107).

Based on rectified photographic information, nine 20 x 20m squares were laid out encompassing the cropmark and were surveyed using resistance and magnetic measuring equipment. The ground-resistance measurements showed no increase in resistance that could be related to a souterrain. The magnetometer readings showed at least one vague circular outline that will be investigated further.

Sponsors: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, CFA.

**Dundas Cottages, Allandale, Bonnybridge** J Gooder  
(Falkirk parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Evaluation

NS 7939 7855 Two test pits were excavated on a raised footpath within the Scheduled area of the Antonine Wall, prior to the proposed insertion of a foul water sewer. Excavation to a depth of 1m failed to progress beyond made-ground deposits, and no significant archaeological features or artefacts were located.

Sponsor: McGregor, McMahon & Associates.

**Falkirk Millennium Link** J Gooder, A Duffy  
(Falkirk parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Roman ?tutulus; road; ?road

NS 85 79 Archaeological investigations were undertaken prior to construction works associated with the Falkirk Millennium Link Project.

NS 8523 7975 A cobbled layer of sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, averaging 0.15m in diameter, was located within a 2m square test pit lying 33m to the S of the Antonine Wall. This may represent part of the military way associated with the wall.

NS 8595 7955 A putative tutulus to Tamfourhill Roman temporary camp (NMRS NS 87 NE 13). As the feature was unaffected by canal construction works, it was not excavated.

NS 8583 7959 Two sections of a 6m wide cobbled road surface, aligned E-W and of unknown date, were located either side of a small wooded ravine.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

## FIFE

**Fife Graveyard Survey** S Farrell  
Survey

Following on from work carried out previously (*DES 1999*, 45), surveys were made of several churchyards in Fife.

**Cameron Church** (Cameron parish)

NO 4845 1163 111 memorials were recorded. A study was made of related records including death records.

**Carnbee Church** (Carnbee parish)

NO 531 065 227 memorials were recorded.

**Dairsie Church** (Dairsie parish)

NO 414 160 102 memorials were recorded. The survey concentrated on those stones around the church and not the later extension.

**Dunino Church** (Dunino parish)

NO 5410 1094 101 memorials were recorded. The survey concentrated on those stones around the church and not the later extensions.

**Falkland, West Port Graveyard** (Falkland parish)

NO 250 073 106 memorials were recorded. This survey was based on an uncompleted survey started in 1985 by pupils of Falkland Primary School. An update was made including a complete set of photographs.

**Flisk Church** (Flisk parish)

NO 313 224 52 memorials were recorded. A study was made of related records including death records.

**Kinglassie Church** (Kinglassie parish)

NT 227 985 74 memorials were recorded. A study was also made of related documentation, including lair and burial registers.

**Leslie, Kirk on the Green** (Leslie parish)

NO 2558 0207 185 memorials were recorded. A study was also made of related documentation including burial register and death records.

**Boarhills Church** (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

NO 5619 1368 107 memorials were recorded.

Reports have been lodged with Fife Council Archaeology Unit and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Fife Council Archaeology Unit, Fife Family History Society, RCAHMS.

**Drumcarrow Craig, St Andrews**

(Cameron parish)

R Coleman

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NO 455 135 A watching brief was carried out to monitor works associated with the upgrading of a telecommunications mast site. A number of archaeological sites, all of probable Iron Age date, lie close to the mast. No features were uncovered during the groundworks and no finds were recovered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crown Castle UK Ltd.

**Ovenstone Farm, Pittenweem** (Carnbee parish)

Watching brief

J Millar  
(Headland Archaeology)

NO 531 051 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during replacement of a power line through fields to the W and SE of Ovenstone Farm. This section of the power line passes close to cropmarks that are likely to be of prehistoric origin. The work involved monitoring 18 machine-dug pole pits. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Foodie** (Dairsie parish)

A Saville (NMS)

Neolithic stone axehead

NO 380 176 A polished stone axehead was found among a batch of potatoes dug from Windmill Field, Foodie, in 1999. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 94/99) and allocated to Fife Council Museums East.

**Charlestown Limeworks** (Dunfermline parish)

Watching brief

R Murdoch  
(Scotia Archaeology)

NT 066 838 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of a trench through the mound that sat against the N wall of the former joiner's shop of the Broomhall Estate. The investigation was undertaken to determine the nature of the mound and its relationship to the joiner's shop before the mound was removed and the building renovated. The mound had a maximum height of 1.8m and comprised two series of deposits. At its base was 0.5m of limestone rubble and soil, perhaps associated with the construction of the nearby road that led to one of the limeworks' quarries. Overlying the rubble was a deep deposit of humic soil of more recent origin. The base of the wall pre-dated the mound and may have originated as a boundary wall, later incorporated into the workshop.

Sponsor: Scottish Lime Centre.

**Charlestown Limeworks** (Dunfermline parish) J Lewis  
Lime kiln (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 066 835 Excavation to the front (S) of Kiln 11 (numbered from the E) was undertaken following the consolidation of the kiln's masonry and as part of a programme to display the kiln to the public. Kiln 11 is thought to date from the 19th century when four kilns were added to those built a century earlier.

Initially, two exploratory trenches were excavated to assess the nature and depth of the materials deposited since the limeworks was abandoned in 1957 (NMRS NT 08 SE 32). The main excavation was carried out over an area measuring roughly 10–15 x 10–12m. Below modern debris and kiln waste were several features of interest. These included two rows of three concrete plinths which, together with large beam sockets in the kiln wall, are thought to be elements of a structure once set against the front of the building. Against the faces of Kilns 11 and 12 were the decayed remains of numerous timber sleepers, remnants of the light railways that carried the processed lime away. At the S end of the trench was a crude metallised surface of hard-packed limestone rubble which once had probably extended over a much wider area.

Sponsor: Scottish Lime Centre.

**Monastery Street, Dunfermline** L Speed  
(Dunfermline parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 0906 8715 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of strip foundations for the extension at Stephen's Bakery. This work was undertaken in conjunction with a desk-based survey of existing data. A stone-built culvert was discovered during the course of the watching brief. No artefacts of archaeological interest were retrieved.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Oliver & Robb Architects.

**Pitconochie Farm** (Dunfermline parish) S Farrell  
Survey; trial trenching

NT 057 867 A desk-based survey was undertaken to determine the historical background of a road on the farm, which was being upgraded for access. Trial trenching revealed broken stone with colliery waste being used as the basis of the road. No artefacts were found.

Reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: A Stewart Properties Ltd.

**Pitreavie Estate** (Dunfermline parish) A R Rees  
Watching brief (CFA)

NT 1190 8475 – NT 1157 8475 A watching brief carried out during the upgrading of an access road revealed no remains of archaeological significance, despite the density of prehistoric sites and finds found previously in this area.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar.

**76 St Margarets Street, Dunfermline** T Neighbour  
(Dunfermline parish) (CFA)  
?Abbey precinct wall

NT 091 872 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2000. Two trenches, each measuring c 14 x 1.8m, were excavated. The excavations revealed the footings of two walls, both running N–S, at the S edge of the development area. The E wall was 1m thick, faced on both sides with a rubble core and clay-bonded. The W wall was faced only on the W side and was 0.5m thick. Cartographic research demonstrated that the walls pre-date the 1856 OS map and are probably of medieval or

post-medieval origin. Association with Dunfermline Abbey is considered likely. The more substantial wall may be the boundary of the abbey precinct.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Fife SMR.

Sponsor: CgMs Consulting for McCarthy & Stone.

**St Margaret's Hope** (Inverkeithing parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief (for Connect Archaeology)

NT 123 816 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation for a pipeline in an area of ground formerly a natural bay with access to the Firth of Forth. Before land reclamation the area was used for the maritime movement of stone from nearby quarries. Three previously unrecorded piers were located during the work:

NT 1239 8155 Wharf 1.

NT 1242 8148 Wharf 2.

NT 1235 8133 Pier.

Excavations revealed features relating to the area being used for the movement of stone in the form of trackways of gravel and concrete. The area has seen extensive tipping of waste, both industrial and domestic, from the 1920s to the 1970s.

A full report has been lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Amec Ltd, Paterson Candy Ltd for East of Scotland Water.

**Rameldry Farm** (Kettle parish) L Baker  
Bronze Age cist (Headland Archaeology)

NO 3316 0630 The capstone of a short cist was dislodged during ploughing of a field at Rameldry Farm. Excavations revealed a substantial stone cist which contained the remains of a crouched adult inhumation accompanied by grave goods: a dagger and six V-perforated buttons. Three trenches were excavated adjacent to the cist but no other structures or deposits of archaeological significance were found.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Kilrenny Monastic Precinct Project** H F James  
(Kilrenny parish)  
Survey; fieldwalking

NO 575 048 A programme of topographic survey, geophysical survey and fieldwalking took place in October to examine the possibility that a monastic precinct outer ditch or *vallum* survived around the village of Kilrenny, as previously proposed (PSAS 1998, 495–514).

The geophysical results have still to be fully analysed, but while there is clearly rig and furrow, old field boundaries and structures which may be of medieval date, there seems to be no unequivocal evidence for a ditch. The fieldwalking produced an assemblage of medieval pottery and later material from a field to the N of the village, at NO 575 050.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Russell Trust.

**Rennyhills Farm** (Kilrenny parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NO 5731 0483 A watching brief was conducted as part of the development of a house plot with associated garage and access road. A cobbled road surface was revealed of a pre-19th-century date. A stretch of walling was also found.

A further watching brief was conducted on groundworks for the construction of house plot no. 2 and a tennis court, the site lying in the vicinity of the Skeith Stone (NO 5708 0464). The

cobbled road surface previously noted during fieldwork for house plot no. 1 was again present.

Full reports have been lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: George Gibson Building Contractor.

### **Balbeggie, Thornton, Kirkcaldy**

(Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)  
Cold War bunker

S Scott, J Lewis  
(Scotia Archaeology)

NT 292 955 Architectural and photographic surveys were undertaken before this Cold War bunker was destroyed by opencast mining. The bunker was of a standard Royal Observer Corps type which assessed nuclear bomb explosions and fallout drift. Its interior, which was reached by a vertical steel ladder, 4.3m high, consisted of a monitoring room, 4.5 x 2.3m, and a chemical closet, 1.1 x 0.8m. Both compartments had been vandalised although many of the monitoring features were still evident.

Sponsor: G M Mining Ltd.

### **Dysart and East & West Wemyss sea fronts**

(Kirkcaldy & Dysart; Wemyss parishes)  
Assessment

M Cressey  
(CFA)

An archaeological survey was undertaken along the sea fronts of Dysart (NT 302 928 – NT 305 931), East Wemyss (NT 340 965 – NT 342 969) and West Wemyss (NT 324 946 – NT 327 946) preceding coastal defence works. The work comprised desk-based study and field appraisal. Key environmental issues were listed for each village and development options and their potential impacts considered. The assessment identified 12 sites within the three sections of coastline, including the harbours of Dysart and West Wemyss, Dysart old harbour and nearby salt pans, two upstanding walls, a tidal pool, a row of cottages, fishing huts, a pier, St Mary's church and Court Cave, East Wemyss.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch Ltd for Fife Council (Roads Service).

### **Linktown Pottery, Kirkcaldy**

(Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)  
Evaluation; watching brief

J Lewis  
(Scotia Archaeology)

NT 2775 9064 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the redevelopment of a gap site in the angle between Saunders Street and Methven Road. Exploratory trenching and watching briefs to the N of Methven Road in 1995 and 1996 revealed traces of buildings in what had been the N part of the Linktown Pottery (*DES 1996*, 49). The recent excavations in the S part of the works also uncovered traces of several brick and stone buildings although dating those buildings and interpreting their functions was difficult. The large quantities of small-bore field drains retrieved from the excavation presumably were produced in the brick and tile works which occupied much of the S part of the works between 1714 and 1897. Pottery comprises mainly white wares, which probably originated in the N half of the site, but very little brown Rockingham ware which was manufactured in the Saunders Street area.

Sponsor: Kingdom Housing Association Ltd.

### **St Drostan's Church, Markinch** (Markinch parish) C A-Kelly Carved stones

NO 2975 0196 Inserted into the wall at the E end of the church is a stone bearing a worn shield with a device including a chevron with a figure at the apex, possibly of the Balfour family.

Built into the outer face of the wall retaining the S edge of the graveyard are two small *piscinas*, about 0.1m wide, possibly from the church.

### **Monimail Tower** (Monimail parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NO 2984 1409 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on three areas surrounding the 16th-century tower (NMRS NO 21 SE 13) as part of a project of restoration works.

Work in the area of the orchard lay close to the W elevation of the tower and revealed the base of a window and door to the underground ice house. No features were found in the excavation area, being limited to garden soil. Historical data has shown that the whole orchard is made-up ground of early 19th-century date.

Work on the consolidation of the tower stub to the N of the tower revealed the remains of a bread oven of 2.5m diameter. No dateable finds were recovered but a post-medieval date is likely. The oven had been partly cut by two archaeological excavations in 1987 and 1993 but not wholly exposed and identified as such. The adjacent churchyard boundary wall was identified as utilising part of a running wall from the NW corner of the tower.

Excavation of the gas and water service pipe trenches was mainly limited to garden soil, though a small section of the walling running from the tower to the tower stub was revealed, though this area had been excavated previously in 1987.

A full report has been lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Monimail Tower Preservation Trust.

### **Lordscairnie Castle** (Moonzie parish)

A Dunn

Geophysical survey; excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 348 178 As part of the programme of survey, excavation and analysis in advance of the proposed restoration of Lordscairnie Castle (NMRS NO 31 NW 12), a series of trial trenches were excavated over the site. The trenches were located on two low ridges, outside the ruined remains of the tower, in order to examine certain key geophysical anomalies, as well as to investigate some evident topographic features.

The initial findings suggest that the site can be described in terms of seven periods:

*Period 1: prehistoric settlement.* Ephemeral traces of extensive possible prehistoric settlement on both N and S ridges were discovered, although the precise date and character of that settlement still remains unclear. It seems likely that the natural rocky enclosure on the E end of the N ridge was the focus for some form of structural complex. This involved the terracing of the ridge, its sides as well as its summit, in order to receive buildings of slot and post construction. The scale of settlement and landscaping both in the medieval period and in the later 19th century, coupled with the effects of modern cultivation, has truncated much of this early evidence. The few finds suggest a settlement possibly pre-dating the Iron Age, but until more extensive excavation is completed the details of this period of occupation will remain largely conjectural.

*Period 2: early medieval settlement.* The known history of the site, in terms of the lands upon which the tower house was ultimately built, its occupation and demise, are reflected by the findings from the S ridge. Documentary evidence implying an early medieval presence, from the mid-12th century up until the development of the site by the Lindsays, was confirmed by an array of residual structural features. These features essentially reflect a defended enclosure with timber buildings within at least two phases of dry ditch. The earlier smaller version was backfilled when the second, wider ditch was established. The latter was probably augmented by a bank or terrace on the upslope side, which in turn may have received a timber palisade. Finds of white gritty ware pottery sherds suggest occupation of the site significantly earlier than the tower house construction.

*Period 3: tower house, mid-15th to mid-17th century.* The Period 3 presence on the site was largely limited to evidence of



the extent of pre-construction landscaping where residual Period 1 and 2 features were levelled or backfilled, as most of the structural elements were themselves drastically robbed out in Periods 6 and 7. Sherds of Scottish reduced ware pottery, as well as glazed redwares, all refer to the Lindsay occupation of the site.

*Later activity.* Possibly the most striking discovery of the archaeological assessment was the extent of post-medieval robbing and the effects on the surviving archaeology of turning the fields over to pasturage and cultivation. Virtually nothing survived of the barmkin enclosure wall and all obvious traces of even the barmkin surface itself were eroded away. The scale of robbing clearly reflects the recycling of masonry for new farm and wall building, while the survival of the main edifice of the tower and the mural tower suggests a new role in the context of an improved agricultural landscape.

The archaeological potential of the site is one of a truncated but complex sequence, best preserved on the sloping sides of the two ridges, which saw most settlement. In turn, the S ridge contains evidence of all periods of activity noted during the programme of survey and research, while the N ridge does not appear to have been extensively occupied after Period 1.

## 4-8 Abbey Street, St Andrews M Roy (SUAT) (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval deposits; 19th-century building

NO 511 165 An archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of a proposal to redevelop the 19th-century properties. The investigation comprised test pitting and documentary research. A total of six hand-excavated test pits were opened up, examined and recorded in December 1999. In addition, two engineer's test pits were cleaned and recorded. This excavation revealed earlier foundations, walls, floors, build-up of cultivated soils and evidence of a hearth. Possibly undisturbed (*in situ*) layers containing finds dating to the medieval period were revealed. Earlier foundations had been constructed directly on and possibly dug into the underlying natural sand.

Following on from this preliminary investigation a watching brief was carried out on the site in January and February 2000. This produced further evidence of medieval garden soils and associated backlands activity. Also encountered were the remains of a cellar and oven of probable 19th-century date. A standing building survey of the properties was carried out and walls were recorded as they were exposed during demolition. (SUAT SA41). Sponsor: Brown Homes.

## Bruce Embankment A Duffy (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)

Watching brief  
NO 5060 1710 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground-breaking works for the construction of storm water attenuation tanks. No significant archaeological remains were encountered. Late 19th-century ceramic storage jars and glass bottles were retrieved and donated to Fife Council Museums. Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

## Deans Court, St Andrews G Ewart (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

16th-century building  
NO 5130 1671 A short programme of recording concentrated on the panelled first-floor chamber within the core element of the Dean's Court complex. The structure is thought to date to the early years of the 16th century and is recorded as having been renovated in 1951.

Exposed floor joists were recorded and the sequence of construction identified. The earliest surviving timbers appear to

date from the original construction of this part of the Dean's Court complex. A recorded hearth site is contemporary with the earliest floor joist series.

The present plaster ceiling in the ground-floor chamber below dates to the later 19th/early 20th century and appears to be part of the same programme as the re-panelling of the two principal rooms, which in turn saw some recycling of (?original) panelling. This new ceiling was supported in part by the original joists.

Thereafter, the history of the floor is one of repair and consolidation, commencing with the additional series of joists and strutting, as part of an attempt to support the clearly sagging floor. This all occurred before the addition of electrical services, the earliest evidence for which used fittings of pre-WW2 type. Sponsor: University of St Andrews.

## Grange Farm, St Andrews T Neighbour (CFA) (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Enclosure; post-medieval buildings  
NO 515 147 An evaluation was carried out in November 1999 to investigate the presence of a suspected enclosure (NMRS NO 51 SW 37), visible as a cropmark within and adjacent to an area proposed for redevelopment. Grange Farm is suspected to have formed part of an Early Historic estate to the S of St Andrews.

Although historical research highlighted the importance of Grange Farm within the context of the development of the ecclesiastical burgh of St Andrews, fieldwork did not reveal any features associated with this.

The evaluation of upstanding building remains demonstrated that they are agricultural buildings, probably erected around the beginning of the period of agrarian improvements of the 18th century.

Excavation demonstrated that linear features, initially identified by geophysical survey, were the footings of two parallel drystone walls with a rubble drain between them. The walls coincide with a field boundary shown on the 1st edition OS map, and it is probable that they are contemporary with the upstanding farm buildings. Further trenches demonstrated that the remains of a row of buildings, recorded on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS maps, would not be affected by the development.

No trace of the putative enclosure or any features of probable prehistoric date were discovered by excavation.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Fife SMR. Sponsor: Headon Development.

## 133 Market Street, St Andrews R Cachart (SUAT) (St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Medieval urban  
NO 50 78 An evaluation was carried out in the backlands of 133 Market Street in advance of redevelopment. Two trial pits were excavated by hand down to undisturbed natural deposits within the footprint of the proposed new build. A feature, part of a pit or gully, was found cut into the natural sandy gravel below a thick deposit of medieval garden soil and a later pit had been dug into the medieval garden soil. As well as abundant pottery, bone and shell, a coin, in excellent condition, belonging to the short-cross coinage of the late 11th to mid-12th centuries, was recovered from the medieval garden soil deposit. No early structural features were found. Sponsor: Clinton Cards plc.

## St Andrews Cathedral D Stewart (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief  
NO 514 166 Archaeological monitoring was required during an extension to the vehicle park against the S side of the refectory,

formerly the undercroft. The excavation confirmed the fact that the site had been landscaped in the recent past.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**St John's Court, 71 South Street, St Andrews** D Perry  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)  
Urban backlands

NO 510 166 The gardens behind the Department of Medieval History were evaluated in October 1999 in advance of a proposed laboratory development for the Department of Psychology. Three trenches, each 2m square, were dug by hand in the W part of the garden. Deep deposits (over 1m) of medieval garden soil were found to underlie the existing turf and topsoil and a modern garden soil. Two pits with medieval pottery, a post-hole, and a clay surface, all of medieval date, were located in one trench. The edge of a stone and rubble-filled feature was found in another trench, and a robber trench for a 19th-century boundary wall in another. Finds include medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone, clay pipes, glass, tiles, shells and metalwork, including an iron blade. (SUAT SA40).

Sponsor: University of St Andrews.

**Southgait Hall, 118 South Street, St Andrews** S Farrell  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Watching brief

NO 5081 1655 A watching brief was undertaken on engineering test holes in association with a proposed redevelopment of Southgait Hall and ground to the rear. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

A report has been lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Eversley Homes Ltd.

**22-24 Main Street, West Wemyss** A Dunn  
(Wemyss parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
19th-century terraced cottages

NT 3262 9466 A programme of archaeological excavation and recording was completed at this house, which forms part of a terrace of workers' cottages, believed to have been erected in the early 19th century. The interior was recorded prior to its complete renovation, and excavations were completed within the basement. The evidence suggests that the structure is multi-phase, and has seen conversion from a large, single occupancy house to its latest period of use as a flatted tenement.

Sponsor: Fife Historic Buildings Trust.

## GLASGOW CITY

**James Watt Street, Broomielaw** D Rankin  
(Glasgow parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Evaluation

NS 583 650 The proposed redevelopment of a gap site between James Watt Street and Brown Street, fronting onto the Broomielaw, had the potential to affect the remains of the 18th-century Delftfield Pottery. A total of eight evaluation trenches were laid across the gap site. Made ground was exposed for up to 3m from the current ground surface, although this material appeared wholly 19th and 20th century in origin. No traces of the 18th-century potteries were located.

Sponsor: Thorburn Colquhoun.

**Braehead, Govan** (Govan parish) C Ellis  
?Later prehistoric settlement (AOC Archaeology Group)

NS 5252 6661 A multi-vallate enclosure identified as a cropmark at Braehead and the general land parcel within which

it lay were subject to an archaeological evaluation in April to May 2000. The enclosure measured 76m NE-SW and 60m NW-SE. The characteristics of the negative features of the enclosure complex and those to the SW revealed during the archaeological evaluation are indicative of a later prehistoric settlement. The enclosure comprised three oval ditches with a series of associated palisades and a probable wattle fence. One extremely degraded fragment of wood was recovered from the N outer ditch but no other waterlogged organic remains were encountered. Within the interior were a ring-ditch house, a post-slot structure and numerous post-holes indicative of other domestic or ancillary structures. Only one artefact was recovered from the site, from within the N outer ditch terminal: a spherical slate disc, 0.15m in diameter with a central circular hole 0.03m in diameter. The site has been severely truncated by agricultural activity by between 0.35m and 0.85m.

A full excavation of the entire cropmark site will commence in April 2001.

Sponsors: CSC, IKEA.

**Crookston Castle** (Paisley parish) D M Maguire  
Medieval castle

NS 524 628 A geophysical and topographic survey was undertaken at Crookston Castle (NMRS NS 56 SW 4) in October 1998 and November 1999. The object of the survey was to determine the extent of any remains that may lie below the surface of the bailey and the surrounding area.

The survey was carried out in two phases over two years, the first phase consisting of a preliminary resistivity survey, in the light of which the survey was extended in November 1999 to encompass the whole bailey and the area to the E of the present castle.

The survey has brought to light new evidence for the location of the lost chapel, built by Sir Robert Croc in the late 12th century, within the bailey or courtyard of the castle. Coupled with this, it shows that the original 12th-century castle was not of a motte and bailey type as previously suggested, but was instead a ringed defence work.

Outside the present limits of the castle a circular enclosure has also been discovered below the surface; this suggests continuity of settlement prior to the 12th century. The circular enclosure is c 20m in diameter, with internal structures of some type, situated on the summit of the hill. It looks not unlike the small Iron Age duns with outworks observed in Argyll, but the Crookston walls are only about 1m thick, and may be a Dark Age ring work or fortified settlement.

Rig and furrow marks are apparent on both the N and S sides of the hill, indicating agricultural use, possibly once the castle went out of use in the 16th century or later.

Copies of the report have been lodged with Historic Scotland.  
Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

## HIGHLAND

**Highland Graveyard Survey** S Farrell  
Survey

Following on from work carried out in the Ullapool area (*DES* 1999, 57, 58), surveys were made of several graveyards in Highland region.

**Auldearn Church** (Auldearn parish)  
NH 919 555 518 memorials were recorded. A study was also made of related documentation, including lair and death records. The entrance to a crypt was located to the N side of the church.

## HIGHLAND

Historical records show the crypt to belong to the Inglis family of Inverness, but date of origin is unknown. NH 95 NW 6.00.

### **Badenscallie burial ground** (Lochbroom parish)

NC 0367 0611 249 memorials were recorded.

### **Dundonnell burial ground** (Lochbroom parish)

NH 1006 8824 94 memorials were recorded.

### **Tanera More** (Lochbroom parish)

NB 9894 0748 A survey was made of the graveyard on the island of Tanera More. About 80 rough slabs were noted as gravemarkers, of which only five had any inscriptions. The fragment of a medieval cross-shaft discovered in 1988 was not located during the survey.

Reports have been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS. Sponsors: Highland Council Archaeology Unit, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Marc Fitch Fund, RCAHMS.

### **Inner Sound**

K Hardy, C Wickham-Jones

Survey and excavation

The following sites were recorded between October 1999 and May 2000 as part of the Scotland's First Settlers Project (*DES* 1999, 49-50):

(Applecross parish)

### **NG 64 NE**

NG 6845 4856	<b>An Cruinn-leum 1</b>	Rockshelter. >
NG 6844 4855	<b>An Cruinn-leum 2</b>	Rockshelter. >
NG 6848 4878	<b>Meallabhan (Sand)</b>	Open midden. *
NG 6915 4561	<b>Rubha na Guailne</b>	Cave.
NG 6852 4912	<b>Sand 4</b>	Cave.
NG 6835 4863	<b>Sand 5</b>	Rockshelter. *
NG 6844 4917	<b>Sand 6</b>	Rockshelter. +
NG 6867 4627		Rockshelter.



Fig 14. Sand: excavation of the shell midden.

### **NG 65 NE**

NG 6958 5645

### **Allt-na-h-Eirigh**

Chalcedonic silica chunk.

NG 6992 5839

### **Rubha Chuaig**

Rockshelter. + \*  
2 rockshelters. >  
Cave. \*

NG 6934 5558

NG 6935 5520

### **NG 65 SE**

NG 6828 5037

### **Allt na Criche**

Boulder shelter. + \*

NG 6837 5134

### **Ard Clais Salacher 1**

Cave. >

NG 6829 5123

### **Ard Clais Salacher 2**

Cave. + \*

NG 6820 5109

### **Ard Clais Salacher 3**

Rockshelter.

NG 6844 5265

### **Uamh Mhor**

Rockshelter. >

### **NG 73 NE**

NG 7644 3635

### **Arigh-Drishaig**

Rockshelter. +

NG 7906 3826

### **Coire Sgamhadail**

Cave. + \*

NG 7880 3820

### **Coire Sgamhadail**

Rockshelters. + \*

NG 7571 3714

### **Fergus' cave**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7974 3865

### **Kishorn 4**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7622 3590

Old sea cave. +

NG 7613 3580

Rockshelter. +

NG 7590 3567

Rockshelter.

### **NG 73 NW**

NG 7126 3863

### **Frasers croft, Toscaig**

Open midden. \*

NG 7124 3650

### **Loch Toscaig 1**

Sea caves. +

NG 7118 3696

### **Loch Toscaig 2**

Rockshelter. +

NG 7116 3769

### **Loch Toscaig 3**

Rockshelter. +

### **NG 73 SW**

NG 7266 3482

### **Uags 1**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7239 3483

### **Uags 2**

Rockshelter.

### **NG 74 SW**

NG 7077 4207

### **Camusteel 1**

Rockshelter. \*

NG 7050 4217

### **Camusteel 2**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7041 4264

### **Camusteel 3**

Rockshelter. + \*

### **NG 74 NW**

NG 7120 4571

### **Applecross Manse**

Lithic scatter.

NG 7137 4576

### **Clachan church**

Open midden. \*

NG 7140 4455

### **Mains of Applecross**

Lithic scatter.

### **NG 75 NW**

NG 7439 5917

### **Camas an Iasgair**

Rockshelter.

NG 7375 5941

### **Fearnbeg**

Rockshelter. +

NG 7066 5972

### **Ob Chuaig**

Old sea cave. + \*

NG 7448 5898

### **Rubha Lachlainn**

Rockshelter.

### **NG 75 NE**

NG 7846 5624

### **Ardheslaig 1**

Single flake.

NG 7575 5785

### **Kenmore 1**

Rockshelter.

NG 7605 5772

### **Kenmore 2**

Rockshelter.

NG 7508 5858

### **Rubha Glas**

Cave.

### **NG 76 SW**

NG 7174 6092

### **Creag Na-h-Uamha**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7247 6081

### **Fearnmore 1**

Lithic scatter. \*

NG 7258 6077

### **Fearnmore 2**

Rockshelter. + \*

NG 7230 6121

### **Rubha a Ghair**

Rockshelter. + \*

### **NG 83 NW**

NG 8148 3987

### **Kishorn 2**

Rockshelter.

NG 8062 3925

### **Kishorn 3**

Rockshelter.

### **NG 84 SW**

NG 8170 4002

### **Kishorn 1**

Rockshelter.

(Gairloch parish)

**NG 76 NW**NG 7220 6795 **Redpoint Headland** Rockshelter. +

(Kilmuir parish)

**NG 46 NE**NG 4890 6838 **An Corran E** Lithic scatter.**NG 56 SW**NG 5206 6260 **Port Earlish 1** Lithic scatter.

(Portree parish)

**NG 64 NW**NG 6008 4849 **Torran 1 (Raasay)** Rockshelter.NG 6005 4878 **Torran 2 (Raasay)** Rockshelter.**NG 44 SE**NG 4865 4400 **Bumore** Rockshelter.**NG 53 NW**NG 5140 3755 **Achnahannait Bay** Lithic scatter.**NG 54 SW**NG 5010 4442 **Am Bile** Rockshelter.

(Strath parish)

**NG 52 NE**NG 5853 2974 **Scalpay 2** Lithic scatter.NG 5883 2920 **Scalpay 3** Lithic scatter.NG 5872 2956 **Scalpay 4** Lithic scatter.**NG 62 NE**NG 6771 2657 **Pabay 1** Lithic scatter.NG 6770 2794 **Pabay 2** Rockshelter. +**NG 62 SE**NG 6922 2410 **Ashaig 3** Lithic scatter.NG 6880 2390 **Ashaig 4** Lithic scatter.*Notes:* + = containing visible midden.

\* = test-pitted sites.

&gt; = sites considered inappropriate for test pitting.

**Test pitting**

Of 39 sites visited, five were considered inappropriate for test pitting because no deposits were found to be present, therefore 34 sites were test-pitted. In addition to those marked \* in the list above, a further 12 sites were also test-pitted (see below), 11 of these were sites identified during the 1999 survey while Redpoint was first recorded 40 years ago.


NG 7095 3925 **Toscaig 6** Rockshelter.NG 7044 3975 **Toscaig 7** Rockshelter.NG 7168 3649 **Toscaig 1** Rockshelter.NG 6902 3415 **Crowlin 3** Sea cave.NG 7085 3772 **Toscaig 3** Rockshelter.NG 7071 3759 **Toscaig 4** Rockshelter.NG 7009 3896 **Toscaig 9** Rockshelter.NG 7013 3757 **Toscaig 2** Cave.NG 6909 3496 **Crowlin 4** Rockshelter.NG 6899 3535 **Crowlin 5** Rockshelter.NG 6840 3500 **Crowlin 7** Rockshelter.NG 7275 6855 **Redpoint** Lithic scatter.

Test pits measured 1 x 0.5m. Where possible, two test pits were dug at each site, one inside the shelter or site and the other at the entrance, talus, or edge of the identified site. Twenty-five test-pitted sites contained archaeological deposits and most of these were located in rockshelters or caves. The test-pitted sites remain to be analysed, however the radiocarbon dates for the four sites test-pitted in 1999 are found in the radiocarbon report, this volume (123–4).

**Sand** (Applecross parish)

NG 6841 4934 A major excavation was carried out at the Mesolithic shell midden site of Sand. The midden lies just outside a shallow rockshelter 500m from the present sea level, at a height of 27.7m. No evidence survives to indicate prehistoric use of the rockshelter but two L-shaped trenches, Trench A (20 x 2m) and Trench B (25 x 2m) were opened downslope to excavate 90m<sup>2</sup> across the midden and the area immediately surrounding it. Preliminary results suggest that the midden (90% limpet) may have accumulated over a very short time, possibly a few seasons. The midden contained both Obanian-type bone artefacts and narrow blade microliths in direct association, thus suggesting that these artefact types are not mutually exclusive. The relatively small number of fish bones suggests that shellfish were used for food, and not simply for bait. There were large numbers of stone pot boilers, apparently an indication of the processing of shellfish, and it is likely that the bevel-ended bone tools were also involved. While shellfish remain dominant, the presence of charred hazelnuts, animal bone and fish bone indicate the use of a wide range of other resources. The presence of inedible dog whelk, harvested during the Neolithic for the extraction of purple dye, is indicative of the importance of some form of colour or art. Beneath the midden lay a non-midden layer containing a large quantity of antler and animal bone. Non-midden deposits were also present to either side of the midden. These include microliths and other stone tools.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society, Russell Trust, Applecross Estates Trust, Munro Fund, University of Edinburgh, Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, Leader 11, CFA, private donations.

**Castle Roy, Nethybridge**

P Weeks, P Sinclair

(Abernethy &amp; Kincardine parish)

17th-century brooch pin

NJ 007 219 A 17th-century Highland brooch pin bearing incised decoration along the edge was found while metal-detecting.

**Glenmore** (Abernethy & Kincardine parish)

J Wordsworth

Survey

NH 97 06 A walkover survey was carried out of an extensive area S of the existing Glenmore Forest and NW of the chairlift car park. Only a small site at NH 9657 0653, possibly for trapping wildcats, was identified in the survey area. The survey was significant for showing no trace of shielings within this area. A possible shieling site was noted outside the survey area at NH 9750 0758, probably a 'stance' already shown as abandoned by 1766.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Easter Raitts** (Alvie parish)

O Lelong


Prehistoric platform and smithing site; post-medieval township

NH 777 023 Excavation continued in July 2000 on platform 5 at the W end of the township of Easter Raitts (*DES 1999*, 51). A spread of large boulders, curving along the E and S sides of the platform, was found to seal pieces of tap slag; these were also found in great quantities across the rest of the trench. A fire spot of scorched subsoil, sealed by charcoal-rich material that included pieces of tap slag, fragments of burnt bone and sherds of later prehistoric pottery, was identified near the centre of the platform and is thought to be the site of a smelting hearth. Fragments of

## HIGHLAND

furnace lining were found in higher levels, and the hearth itself seemed to have been dismantled. The boulder spread sealed a slumped turf bank, which in turn sealed post-holes and stake-holes cut along the edge of the platform, apparently defining a structure pre-dating the smithing phase. Further sherds of later prehistoric pottery were found in association with the earliest ground surface. In addition, a stone-lined pit was found to contain sherds of possibly Early Neolithic pottery and a carbonised crab apple (sp. *Malus sylvestris*). Several sherds of All-Over-Comb Beaker and an Early Neolithic flint blade, found in levels that indicate they were residual, also suggest earlier prehistoric use of the platform. Later, post-medieval use of the site had disturbed and churned the earlier deposits.

A post-medieval structure at the E end of the township was also evaluated. It proved to be a small byre or outbuilding, with a partly paved interior and a metal stand at one end. The building exhibited two phases of construction, with an earlier, longer building defined by earthen banks overlain by a smaller, later structure of stone footings set atop the banks; this had later been sub-divided into two compartments.

Sponsors: HS , Highland Council, Highland Folk Museum, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Aberdeen.

### Raitts Chapel, Lynchat (Alvie parish)

O Lelong

Early medieval chapel

NH 7873 0195 The site of Raitts Chapel, at Chapelpark Farm, Lynchat, was subjected to topographic survey and archaeological evaluation in August 2000. The site is visible as a sub-rectangular to trapezoidal enclosure, measuring 45m ENE-WSW by 24m at its W end and 20m at its E end, and defined by a turf and stone bank; its E portion has been disturbed and partially levelled by ploughing. The chapel, dedicated to St Molúog (who founded the monastery at Lismore and died in AD 592), is mentioned in documents from the 13th to 14th centuries; it appears to be one of a suite of 9th to 10th-century chapels in Badenoch.

Six small trial trenches were opened over the bank and interior. That over the bank established that it had been built of stone with an earthen core and later widened and heightened. Two of the trenches in the interior found plough-truncated grave cuts. One measured 1.8m long and the other was 2.06m; both were aligned E-W and cut wider at the W end to accommodate the head. Slight staining in the base of each cut indicated the presence of burials. Further work, including geophysical survey and excavation, is planned to establish the extent of burials and any structural remains inside or outside the enclosure.

Sponsors: Highland Council, Highland Folk Museum, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Glenferness (Ardclach parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 951 435 (centre) A walkover survey, following on from a desk-based study, was undertaken in July 2000 on part of Glenferness Estate for a Forest Management Plan to include areas of proposed planting. A total of 19 sites were located within the Forest Plan area:

- NH 9366 4261 Pictish stone. NH 94 SW 10.
- NH 9372 4284 Glenferness House. NH 94 SW 31.
- NH 9548 4468 Enclosure; rectangular structure. NH 94 SE 8.
- NH 9451 4127 Milltown Farm. NH 94 SW 30.
- NH 9652 4351 3 shielings.
- NH 9484 4061 Clearance cairn.
- NH 9475 4069 Clearance cairn.
- NH 9468 4076 Rectangular structure and clearance cairn within part of enclosure.

- NH 9378 4326 Burial ground.
- NH 9517 4464 Rectangular building and enclosure.
- NH 9540 4496 Bridge (footings).
- NH 9525 4426 Farmstead.
- NH 9536 4428 Square structure.
- NH 9482 4376 Farm labourer's cottage.
- NH 9464 4200 Farm labourer's cottage.
- NH 9532 4465 Farmstead.
- NH 9529 4467 Rectangular structure.
- NH 9513 4483 Rectangular structure and 3 clearance cairns.
- NH 9583 4460 Sawmill (site of).

Full reports have been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Michael Scutt Forestry Consultants.

### Fort George (Ardersier parish)


D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 7618 5681 During December 1999 a programme of cable trenching was undertaken by local contractors under archaeological supervision. The project consisted of cutting a trench along the E access road from a point to the SE of the fort at the edge of the glaciais to a point within the fort near the N entrance to the south sallyport.

Within the confines of the south sallyport the new trench followed the exact line of the old water main with the result that all the layering was backfill from that period. The variable depth of the water pipe at the S entrance to the tunnel might indicate some form of masonry threshold below.

Sponsor: HS .

### Aryhoulan, Glen Scaddle (Ardgour parish)

J Wordsworth

Survey

NN 00 68 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey of a proposed WGS area for natural regeneration revealed slight evidence for post-medieval and later sheep farming settlement at the SE end of Glen Scaddle. Woodland management was noted both in oak plantation and slight traces of possible charcoal-burning platforms at the E end of the area at NN 0090 6800.

A detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

### Glen Tarbert (Ardnamurchan parish)

M Roy (SUAT)

Survey; Neolithic/Bronze Age arrowhead

NM 86 61 In December 1999 a field survey was carried out for a proposed pipeline route in the Glen Tarbert area, E of Strontian, on the Ardnarmurchan peninsula, prior to the development of a small hydro-electric station. The survey uncovered little evidence of archaeological sites in the area, although two areas of possible settlement were located; these lay directly on the wayleave of the proposed route of the pipeline. A prehistoric flint arrowhead was also recovered from a peat deposit.

A watching brief was carried out on these areas in May 2000, but nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered. (SUAT GT01).

Sponsor: Caledonian Power plc.

### Sunart Oakwoods (Ardnamurchan parish)

J E Kirby

Survey

A full programme of field survey is now reaching completion, and upwards of 1500 sites have been recorded. Several miles of field and wood dykes have been surveyed and most can be equated with those shown on Bald's Estate Plan of 1807. Structures recorded include over 300 recessed platforms, roundhouses, dwellings, byres, shielings, pits, boat slips, wharves and bloomeries. The Parliamentary road of c 1807 and its



predecessor have been traced and mapped. Research into archival material confirms an intensive pattern of land use through to modern times, and a complex history of woodland management is now emerging. Sites include:

#### Eilean a' Chuilin

NM 737 621 Fort.  
NM 738 621 Wharf.  
NM 737 621 Wharf.

#### Glas Eilean

NM 755 602 Bait mortars.

#### Camus Choirk

NM 767 606 Wharf. Charcoal eroding from adjoining beach suggests that this is principal dispatch point for charcoal going to Bonawe Smelter, c 1797.

#### Resipole

NM 722 639 Parliamentary bridge set on oak piles supporting round cross-members. NM 76 SW 28.  
NM 713 641 Parliamentary bridge with modern culvert butting onto it.  
NM 724 645 Lynchets.  
NM 706 644 Lynchets.

#### Ariundle

NM 841 643 Burn eroded by 'hushing'.

A full list of discoveries is being prepared and will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group, Millennium Forest for Scotland Trust.

#### Arisaig to Kinsadel road improvements


A Rees (CFA)

(Arisaig & Moidart parish)

Survey

NM 6790 9194 (Kinsadel) – NM 6639 8656 (Arisaig) Field survey, test pitting and monitoring of trial pitting was carried out in advance of a proposed road alignment of the A830 between Kinsadel and Arisaig. Forty-four sites were identified by desk-based assessment and field survey. Two possible prehistoric sites were discovered, including a possible burial cairn (NM 6634 8651) which comprised a mound measuring 12m in diameter and c 2–3m high, on the summit of a natural knoll. Numerous post-medieval sites were recorded, ranging from single enclosures, shielings, field banks/dykes, rig and furrow cultivation, terrace cultivation and clearance cairns, to an extensive post-medieval relict township at Achriag (NM 6580 8787). The township incorporated the remains of several rectangular buildings, field systems, clearance cairns, trackways, enclosures and paths.

A report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS  on behalf of the SE Development Department Transport Planning.

#### Mallaig-Arisaig water main renewal

J Wordsworth,

(Arisaig & Moidart; Glenelg parishes)

J Kendrick

?Medieval/post-medieval settlement

NM 7160 9566 – NM 6554 7024 As part of proposals to upgrade the water supply in the Arisaig and Mallaig area, the existing and new pipeline route was examined. Only one small site appeared to be directly threatened by the new pipeline, though several dykes and fragmentary field systems may also be damaged. Extensive shieling settlements were noted outside the pipeline wayleave to the W of Loch Eireagoraidh, and a possible homestead at NM 6649 9177 adjacent to the existing main road at Glenancross.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

#### Torr a' Choit, Glenfinnan

J Wordsworth

(Arisaig & Moidart parish)

Survey

NM 910 807 (centre) A walkover archaeological survey was carried out on a WGS centred on Torr a' Choit, N of Glenfinnan Visitor Centre. Traces of rig cultivation were found but no clear evidence for either settlement or shielings. Within the surviving oakwood there was also no trace of charcoal-burning platforms, as has been recorded to the S beside Loch Shiel and E beside Loch Eil.

A fuller report has been lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Bartholomew Partnership.

#### Ardvreck, Sutherland (Assynt parish)

P Weeks, J Donnelly

Annular brooch

NC 241 236 A post-medieval gold annular brooch bearing the date 1600 and the inscription 'FEIR GOD IN HIART CMA'. Some traces of blue, white and green enamelling remain.



Fig 15. Ardvreck: gold brooch.



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### Clashnessie common grazings

(Assynt parish)

Survey

J Wordsworth

NC 08 31 A rapid archaeological survey of a proposed WGS on Clashnessie common grazings revealed three areas of post-medieval settlement. An arc of stones under peat at NC 0809 3191 may mark an earlier roundhouse site, but would need firmer evidence to confirm this.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

### Drumbeg, Sutherland (Assynt parish)

M Dalland

Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NC 105 322 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 1.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land on the Culkein–Drumbeg common grazings to the N of Loch Poll. Eight sites were identified, all probably of medieval or later date. The sites include two settlements, four shielings and one march dyke. The majority of the sites could be identified on John Home's plans of Oldany and its neighbouring farms from 1774. A shieling recorded to the N of the survey area is not depicted on Home's plan. It comprises eight small stone structures, one cairn and one dyke, all located within a radius of 50m, situated on the S-facing slopes N of a loch near the middle of the survey area. The structures are small, from 0.8 x 0.8m to 1.4 x 1.7m internally, generally defined by single lines of stones.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

### Boath Doocot and Dooket Hill, Auldearn

T Addyman

(Auldearn parish)

(Addyman & Kay)

12th-century motte; 1646 battlefield; doocot

NH 917 556 Structural analysis and record of the late 17th to early 18th-century circular doocot was undertaken. Assessment of the fabric revealed clay-bonded masonry with a succession of lime-based pointing mortars and harls, the latter employing both marine and river sand aggregate.

A topographic survey was conducted of Dooket Hill, the motte upon which the doocot stands (NMRS NH 95 NW 8 and 11). The motte may have formed the focus of a more substantial fortification, there perhaps having been a bailey outwith the survey area to the E and now built over. A well-preserved embankment that encloses the summit of the motte may represent subsequent modification. Whether the embankment relates to royalist preparations before the 1646 Battle of Auldearn cannot be determined without excavation. A substantial depression in the NE part of the summit may represent the quarry source for its construction and, if so, would consequently represent a secondary development.

The embankment is irregularly formed with a series of dips or shallow depressions, four or five to the W and two to the NE. It is considered at least possible that these represent gun emplacements hastily formed in preparation for the 1646 battle, those to the W commanding the battlefield and those to the NE protecting the flank of the royalist position. The latter are particularly suggestive, with apparent platforms within the embrasures.

On the SE part of the summit low earthworks suggest a rectangular structure or building platform; whether this relates to the Civil War period cannot be known without physical investigation.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Old Miller's Cottage, Auldearn (Auldearn parish)

J Millar

Watching brief

(Headland Archaeology)

NH 9322 5482 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in connection with the construction of a house at the site of Old Miller's Cottage. The work followed an evaluation which tentatively identified Bronze Age activity. The present work identified considerable 19th and 20th-century disturbance but no definite archaeological deposits or features.

Sponsor: Hugh Innes.

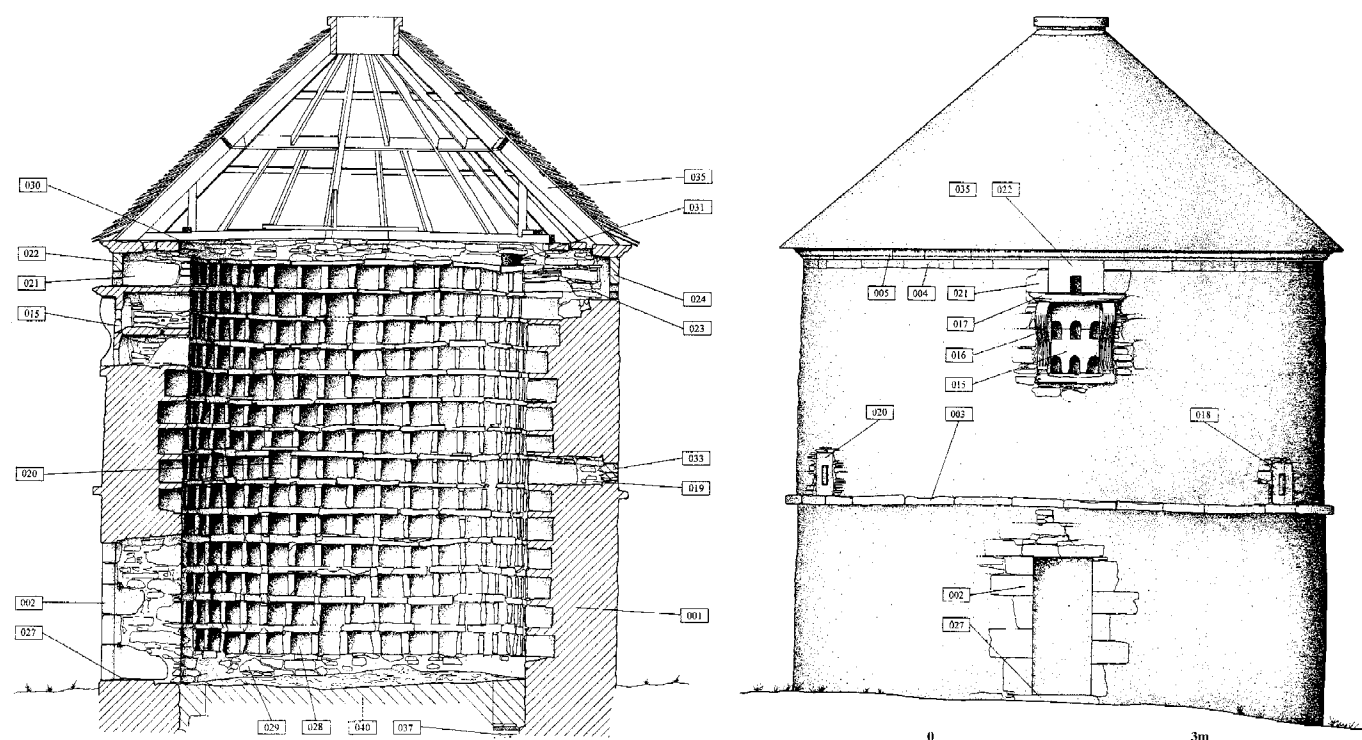


Fig 16. Boath Doocot.


**Thatched Cottage, Avoch** (Avoch parish) T Holden  
Thatched roof (Headland Archaeology)

NH 704 552 As part of the renovation of the cottage on the harbour side, the iron roof was removed exposing the remains of the thatch beneath. At least two and possibly three phases of 'thatch' were identified.

The oldest layer comprised a turf and oat stob thatch. The turves were very sandy and friable and were placed vegetation side down. They were roughly oblong with the longest axis running down the pitch. Between some of the turves, lengths of twisted oat straw (bottles) survived, having been pushed between the turves to fix them in place. Much of the straw that would originally have been exposed at the surface was no longer present, having been raked off or removed by wind erosion.

Above the stob thatch was a layer of rye straw. This, too, had been formed into 'bottles' or 'twists' but in no cases were they fixed between turves. These represent either a bedding layer for the metal roof or material pushed under the eaves from the outside and through damaged parts of the roof interior in order to stop drafts and as insulation.


At the eaves handfuls of wheat straw had been folded over as if pushed in with a forked tool or stick. This is interpreted as straw inserted under the eaves to stop wind penetration. It may have been put on at the same time as the rye or somewhat after but was only found at the eaves.

Sponsor: HS .

**Dell Farm, Whitebridge** D Alexander (CFA)  
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
Barrow

NH 492 171 A small excavation was undertaken within the Scheduled barrow cemetery at Dell Farm (NMRS NH 41 NE 2) after a wind-thrown tree had disturbed an area immediately to the E of unditched Cairn 9. A trench, 5 x 2m, was excavated from the foot of the E corner of the cairn through the area disturbed by the root plate and over the edge of a natural scarp to the E. Excavation revealed that the cairn consisted of a mound of upcast silty loam covered by a layer of small river pebbles. No trace of a surrounding ditch or bank was recovered and there were no indications of a buried ground surface below the cairn. A number of modern artefacts were found at the E end of the trench at the foot of the natural scarp, but no artefacts relating to the construction of the cairn were recovered. The large boulders which had been exposed by the root plate proved to have been derived from a deep deposit of river boulders forming the natural scarp at the edge of an old river channel. The fallen tree was removed and the stump was pushed back down into place and the trench backfilled and returned.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Garrogie/Garragie Lodge** M Roy (SUAT)  
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
Survey

NH 521 117 A field survey of a proposed hydro-electric scheme at Garrogie, near Fort Augustus, was undertaken. Garrogie, or Garragie, Lodge (NMRS NH 51 SW 3) is located in the glen through which the River Fechlin flows NW from Loch Killin to its confluence with the River Foyers. The development site is an area of open hillside, lightly wooded marshy moorland, on the N side of the River Fechlin. A walkover survey of the pipeline route and access tracks (total length c 3.5km) was carried out in August 2000. Few significant archaeological features were encountered.

To the N of Garrogie Lodge a small tributary runs into the River Fechlin from the E, which was shown on OS maps of 1971 to have been crossed by a footbridge. The structure no longer exists but the remains of crude drystone footings for this bridge were identified. The 1971 map also shows two enclosures on the hillslope on the NE side of the Fechlin, 80–90m above the river, at NH 5101 1201. Remains of drystone walls of the larger of these two enclosures were encountered.

In the vicinity of the Allt Thòmais stream several drystone features were recorded, including a wall that stood on a ridge to the N of the Fechlin. This wall ran from S to N for around 9.5m, before turning roughly SE–NW. It continued in the latter direction for a further 4.5m. It may have functioned as a boundary wall, or have been part of a habitation, possibly a shieling, associated with the former settlement at Allt Thòmais. To the E of the wall lay a spread of sub-rounded cobbles, which may have been debris from such a structure, perhaps produced by the effects of land erosion. Some 21m to the N of the wall stood a sub-circular drystone structure with a diameter of 2.5m and a height of 1.2m. A similar structure stood 1.9m to the N. Both of these may have functioned as hides for shooting.

To the S of the Fechlin the only features of interest comprised a drystone boundary wall and the remains of two sub-circular stone hides to the N of the wall, similar to those seen on the Allt Thòmais. Sponsor: Caledonian Power plc.

**Dunbeath** (Bower; Watten parishes) N Sharples  
Fieldwalking

Lithic scatters were found at the following sites during recent fieldwalking:

(Bower parish)

ND 183 605 (centre) **Stemster House Farm**. Fieldwalking in adjacent fields either side of the B874 recovered a scatter consisting of over 140 pieces of flint. This consists mostly of small debitage pieces, with several scrapers, cores and a single point. The material was concentrated in a strip c 300m wide, which runs approximately E–W following the line of a natural terrace, now occupied by the road.

ND 198 596 (centre) **Scarmclate Farm**. Fieldwalking recovered a scatter of 20 lithics, concentrated on the W and NW-facing slopes of Scarmclate Hill. The finds consist mainly of debitage material, however four pieces have evidence of retouch, and some appear to have been burnt.

(Watten parish)

ND 228 550 (centre) **Wester Watten**. A 1.5km long transect was walked up the slope of the S shore of Loch Watten. A total of 16 flints were recovered, including one scraper. There was no pattern to their distribution.

ND 228 567 **Lynegar Farm**. Fieldwalking in the field between Oslie chambered cairn and the Gray Cairn broch revealed a scatter of over 70 lithics, mostly debitage pieces, but including cores and blades, and a single scraper. A concentration of material was noted in the SW corner of the field. Limited resistivity survey in this area failed to reveal any sub-surface features.

ND 233 566 **Lynegar Farm**. Fieldwalking in the fields adjacent to above recovered a scatter of over 120 lithics, including cores, scrapers, blades and two leaf-shaped arrowheads. The material was concentrated in the fields along the shore of the loch, with the fields higher up the slope mostly devoid of material. However, one of the leaf-shaped arrowheads was found 0.8km up the slope from the loch edge.

Sponsors: University of Cardiff, Dunbeath Preservation Trust, Mr and Mrs Bethune.

## HIGHLAND

**Caithness** (Canisbay; Wick parishes)  
Survey

A Heald, A Jackson

ND 3 6 (area) As part of a wider study of Iron Age Caithness, the broch settlements at Everley (ND 3699 6828), Keiss Harbour (ND 3531 6108), Keiss Road (ND 3488 6151), Whitegate (ND 3541 6120), Skirza (ND 3940 6844), and Hillhead (ND 3762 5140) were recorded by total station survey in June 2000. Aspects of the artefactual assemblage uncovered during 19th-century excavations by Laing and Tress Barry were also studied.

Sponsor: NMS.

**Strathconon** (Contin parish)  
Survey

J Wordsworth

Five dispersed WGS blocks were examined as part of a gradual woodland expansion in Strathconon. Two sites were noted: NH 2876 5280 – iron slag; and NH 3035 5445 – clearance cairns.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsors: Strathconon Estate, Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

**King's Stables Cottage, Culloden Battlefield** T Addyman  
(Daviot & Dunlichity parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
18th-century cottage

NH 733 448 A T-plan croft house forming part of the 1746 battlefield site, King's Stable Cottage was so named following the stabling of Hanoverian horse nearby in the aftermath of the battle. A detailed fabric analysis and measured survey in December 1998 revealed that the majority of the standing masonry fabric and most of its principal features survive from the original structure.

The structure was found to very closely resemble Old Leanach (NMRS NW 74 SW 21), a much-altered cruck-framed croft house that now forms part of the battlefield centre nearby. Its masonry is clay-bonded although possibly pointed in lime mortar. King's Stables Cottage appears to be the better preserved in terms of its original plan form which is of a single phase of work. The principal range was accessed from a single entrance to the SE. The jamb forming the 'stalk' of the 'T' may have contained a box bed arrangement. A narrow opening at the re-entrant of the jamb and the principal range was considered to represent a partly concealed defensive feature, providing a protected field of fire over the approach to the sole entrance – an arrangement paralleled at Old Leanach.

In conjunction with historical work the original structure was considered likely to have pre-dated the 1746 battle, perhaps

having been built in the early part of the 18th century. The structure may also be that described in 1748: '12 wounded men [Jacobites] were carried out of this house and shot in a hollow...'

One early alteration, an inserted fire stack, and two subsequent restorations were in evidence. Of the latter, the first, in the 1920s by the Gaelic Society of Inverness, consisted of the alteration of the original windows, the clay-capping of the partially reconstructed wallheads and the construction of the existing turf gables. The latter probably broadly reproduced the original arrangement. The second restoration, by the National Trust for Scotland in c 1963, included a wholesale replacement of the roof structure (at a considerably lower pitch than previously), partial reconstruction of the turf gables, various masonry repairs and repointing with cement, and a new concrete floor.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Dingwall** (Dingwall parish)  
Fish trap

A Hale

NH 5619 5818 The remains of a timber and stone intertidal fish trap were surveyed and sampled for radiocarbon dating. The site had been located during a coastal erosion survey between Inverness and Tarbat Ness, on behalf of Historic Scotland. The fish trap, at low water mark, comprises over 100 wooden stakes projecting from the intertidal sandbank in a sinuous line parallel with the shore. Examination of the stakes revealed that in places it is stone-revetted on both shore and landward sides and between some of the stakes are fragments of wattling. The survey revealed that there is more than one fish trap on the site.

Sponsors: HS, CFA.

**Aldourie** (Dores parish)  
Copper-alloy object

P Weeks, R Brand

NH 602 364 A cast triangular plate bearing incised decoration on both faces. Slightly bent at the wider end with a broken suspension loop at the narrow end. It dates to the 1st centuries BC/AD, a date confirmed by the composition: a typical pre-Roman Iron Age alloy of tin-bronze with some antimony arsenic and silver.

**Loch Borralie** (Durness parish)  
Burials

G MacGregor  
(GUARD)

NC 3790 6761 The findspot of a human cranium near Loch Borralie was evaluated. Due to rabbit burrowing the cranium appeared from beneath an irregular cairn (c 7 x 3 x 1m high)

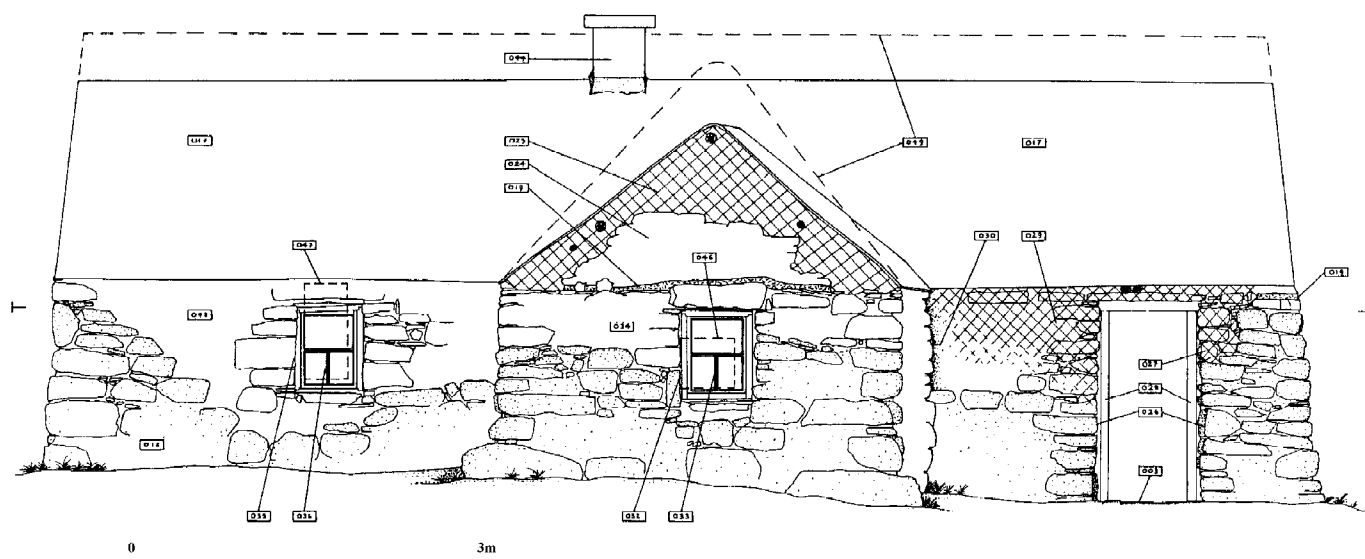



Fig 17. King's Stables Cottage, Culloden.

situated on a S-facing slope. A trench measuring 2.1 x 2m was hand-excavated centred on the original findspot. Beneath the body of the cairn were two supine inhumations extended E-W. One was an adult and had been placed on an irregular cairn and sealed by sand. In contrast, the other was a juvenile and had been placed in a cut through the sand. The lower limbs of both individuals were largely missing, due probably to a combination of decay and rabbit burrowing.

Rabbit activity on the mound and in its immediate vicinity is a continuing threat to archaeological deposits. (GUARD 918).

Sponsor: HS .

**Dalfaber** (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)  
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 907 145 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation for a pathway (NH 9050 1414 – NH 9103 1473) as part of the Speyside Way, the line of the path lying in the vicinity of a number of known archaeological sites.

Excavation revealed two areas of rig and furrow at NH 9067 1448 and NH 9058 1431. Both areas were not visible on the surface before the commencement of work. The area of rig and furrow at NH 9058 1431 was cut by a post-medieval trackway. The rig and furrow is likely to be medieval in date. Also found was a possible clearance cairn at NH 9044 1405.


A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Highland Council Countryside Section.

**Foindle** (Eddrachilles parish)

C Lowe

Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NC 185 480 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 1km<sup>2</sup> of land on the Scourie and Foindle common grazings. Five sites were identified. All fall readily into the context of medieval or later rural land use. The shieling ground at NC 1830 4714 (centre), previously recorded as NMRS NC 14 NE 15, was found to be more extensive than previously mapped. It comprises six small huts, typically 2 x 2m to 3 x 2m internally, within a stony wall base up to 1m wide and 0.4m high. A sub-circular enclosure, 9m in diameter, was identified nearby.

Sponsor: HS .

**Sandwood Estate** (Eddrachilles parish)

J C Waterton

Field survey

(ACFA)

NC 210 610 (centre) A field survey of parts of the John Muir Trust's Sandwood Estate was carried out by ACFA members in July 1998. The initial selection of sites was guided by JMT's conservation manager.

Inland (E) of the Blairmore/Sandwood track, shielings were surveyed in lower Strath Shinary (NC 247 609, 10 features), and at Loch Carn Mharasaid (NC 240 587, 11 features; NC 242 582, 6 features). A shieling site in upper Strath Shinary (NC 272 601, 8 features) was also found in 1995 by JMT members.

The coastal strip between Sandwood Bay and Port Beag was surveyed and 11 features were found, including Sandwood Bay Homestead (NC 2265 6524), a multi-period feature with an earliest phase comprising a small dun-like structure and enclosure, and Sandwood House (NC 2204 6412), now ruinous, dating from the latter half of the 19th century when it superseded a longhouse-style farmhouse 200m to the NNW.

Several features were surveyed at Polin, including the severely denuded remains of a small coastal dun (NC 1915 5880). At Droman two settlement sites were surveyed (NC 1905 5948 and NC 1910 5958) where blow-outs of the machair-type cover have revealed underlying features, for which quernstone finds indicate a date not later than 1st to 2nd century AD.

A report on the above work has been produced.

**Scourie, Sutherland** (Eddrachilles parish)

M Dalland


Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NC 160 440 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of 118ha of land to the SE of Scourie. There are six previously recorded archaeological sites within the area, largely located on the slopes around Loch Leathad nan Cruineachd in the middle of the area (NMRS NC 14 SE 6–10, 15). The sites comprise five hut circles, a homestead with associated field systems, two burnt mounds and numerous small stone-built shelters.

During the survey a total of 221 archaeological features were located, including six hut circles, two homesteads, two burnt mounds, 17 small stone shelters and 178 cairns. The majority of the sites had been previously recorded. Outside this core area, the remains of a large bank, not previously recorded, were located to the S and SW of the prehistoric settlement.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Balintore** (Fearn parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NH 870 760 (centre) A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of four outfall chambers, the sites lying in the vicinity of recorded burials. No archaeological remains or deposits were revealed.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Hilton of Cadboll Chapel** (Fearn parish)


D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 873 768 Archaeological monitoring was carried out while a trench was cut W of the chapel enclosure (NMRS NH 87 NE 6) designed to take a concrete foundation for the reconstructed Hilton of Cadboll stone. The trench comprised a hole more than 4m square in plan and with a depth exceeding 1m. A geophysical survey indicated the possibility of wall lines in this area.

The low ridge of material into which the replacement Stone of Cadboll is to be inserted appears to be a bank of wind-blown sand that has accumulated against the W side of the chapel enclosure.

Sponsor: HS .

**Docharty water mains renewal**

J Wordsworth

(Fodderty parish)

?Roundhouse; post-medieval settlement

NH 5035 6061 (roundhouse); NH 50 61 (centre) An examination of a proposed new water mains at Docharty, near Dingwall, revealed a possible roundhouse defined by a fragmentary circle of boulders forming an oval 15m NW–SE by 12m NE–SW. The footings of six croft houses dating to the early 19th century were also noted adjacent to the pipeline route.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Tollie, Maryburgh** (Fodderty parish)

M Dalland

Evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

NH 517 561 (centre) Prior to an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed landfill at Tollie, a cultural heritage desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the site was carried out by Entec UK Ltd.

This survey identified 17 features of possible archaeological significance. Six of these were targeted for further field evaluation. During the field evaluation, 40 trenches were excavated totalling an area of 4500m<sup>2</sup>. Three small and one larger pit were uncovered in the trenches. The larger pit produced several sherds of modern pottery and is most likely associated with a former farm steading

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nearby, removed around 1960. The three smaller pits did not contain any artefacts and are of uncertain date and function. Four pieces of struck flint were recovered from the ploughsoil.

Sponsor: SITA Northeast (NEM).

**Gairloch Forest** (Gairloch parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NG 82 73 – NG 85 75 A rapid archaeological survey was carried out of a proposed WGS to the E of Gairloch and W of Loch Maree. Survey was limited to areas not covered by records held in Highland SMR from previous work by R Wentworth, formerly curator of Gairloch Heritage Museum. In total over 105 sites were recorded, including post-medieval settlements and shieling sites.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsors: Bowls Chartered Surveyors, Conon & Gairloch Estate.

**Mallaig grazings** (Glenelg parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NM 69 96 – NM 68 95 A rapid survey was carried out on a WGS area S of Mallaig. Traces of dyke and former cultivation were found, as well as occasional post-medieval settlement remains. These include two oval buildings, 6 x 3m, E of Loch an Nostarie at NM 6945 9585, that may be earlier in date than the usual longhouses. They were associated with clearance cairns.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Golspie** (Golspie parish) A Hunter Blair  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NC 8400 0015; NH 8193 9806 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on topsoil stripping during development of a waste water treatment works. Archaeological features were identified towards the E end of the development area. These included the remains of a building with a cobbled surface, a wall and an indeterminate stone-founded structure, all enveloped by a mixed layer of midden deposits and demolition spreads. None was identifiable as earlier than the 19th century.

An archive report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Castlehill, Cauldfield Road, Inshes, Inverness** M Roy  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (SUAT)  
Prehistoric occupation

NH 697 440 In spring 2000 an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken, followed by full excavation of a small area at Castlehill, prior to a housing development. Features relating to prehistoric and modern (18th to 20th century) occupation were identified. These included post-holes, pits (possibly for storage) and areas of burning.

The first stage of evaluation involved the trial trenching of a 2% sample (c 550m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. The only archaeological features located, other than field drains and modern disturbance, lay in the NW corner of the site. One was a post-hole, while the other was a small pit, which produced one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery. A wider area was opened up around these features, leading to the discovery of an irregular shallow scoop, which produced a sherd of probable Neolithic pottery and two fragments of possible pitchstone, and a small pit.

Full excavation was carried out in the area (c 50 x 20m) surrounding the above-noted features, which lay on the top of a distinct knoll in the SW corner of the development. In total, c 25 small post-holes and pits were identified.

A concentration of cut features, perhaps representing a discrete zone of activity, was located around the previously encountered

pits. There may have been a temporary structure in this location, perhaps centred on a possible hearth pit and various storage pits. The location of various post-holes suggested one or two palisade boundaries. Radiocarbon dates from two features suggest a date range in the latter half of the 4th millennium BC (calibrated).

Features, including a pig burial and a drainage cut, demonstrated the use of this field in recent times (19th/20th century) for farming, and suggested the importance of drainage in the area.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Eastgate Centre, Inverness** C Ellis  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Medieval and post-medieval urban

NH 6687 4543 A two-phased archaeological evaluation and excavation were conducted prior to commercial development. The primary objectives were to identify any significant archaeological remains relating to the 1855 railway and determine the presence or absence of the medieval town ditch.

The trackways, platforms and buildings associated with the former 1855 Nairn to Inverness railway were identified and recorded, as were later railway additions and more modern site levelling episodes.

In the S area of the development site, various foundations and cellars relating to buildings dating between 1765 and the 1930s were recorded.

Two ditches were identified and recorded in the SW area of the development site. A U-shaped ditch was oriented approximately N-S and was cut by a broad V-shaped ditch oriented approximately E-W. The U-shaped ditch is tentatively equated to the medieval town or burgh ditch. The ditch may have been kept clean and recut until the 13th–15th century when it started to infill with silt-rich turves, perhaps derived from an eroding turf wall or cultivated backlands. It then appears that the ditch was deliberately backfilled with sands and gravels. The V-shaped ditch fills were predominantly coarse sand and gravels. It is probable that the ditch was infilled during the 15th–16th century. No historical records could be located that referred to a ditch following this orientation, and its function remains unknown.

A large keyhole-shaped pit was recorded c 5m to the W of the U-shaped ditch. The pit was lined with mixed yellow silt and burnt organic matter with cobbles and burnt clay at its base. The burnt organic matter comprised carbonised seeds and fragments of wood. A radiocarbon date from a charred barley grain dates the malt-corn-drying kiln to the late 12th or early 13th century.

Sponsor: Royal & Sun Alliance Property Investments.

**Holm Mains Farm, Inverness** M Roy (SUAT)  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Post-holes; ditches; ?enclosure

NH 655 414 In May 2000 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development. The evaluation involved a geophysical survey covering roughly 50% of the area, carried out by GeoQuest Associates, followed by trial trenching of a 2% sample of the site.

While the geophysical survey suggested the existence of various features of interest, including possible stone trackways or field banks to the N and widespread rectilinear cut features, excavation produced few signs of archaeological interest. Various possible drainage cuts and pits were located, concentrated to the N. There was also evidence of stone clearance, and of recent road construction. The marks of recent ploughing activity were also encountered.

Former field boundaries, running roughly E–W across the area, were marked by the remains of a hedge line and a drystone wall. In two areas significant features were identified. Several post-holes of indeterminate date were identified in a trench to the W, while to the N various ditches and pits were encountered. Further work was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (see below).  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Holm Mains Farm, Inverness** S Halliday  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 655 414 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. Trenches were machine-excavated over two areas where deposits of archaeological significance were identified during a previous evaluation (see above). Four isolated post-holes were identified in one trench but yielded no dateable material. Two large stone-filled pits in another trench were found to cut earlier linear features which may be the remains of a rectangular enclosure. The large pits are thought to be the result of stone burying associated with field clearance. A fragment of 19th-century glass was retrieved from one pit.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Milton of Leys, Inverness** S Halliday  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 693 417 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. Three areas were targeted for further evaluation following initial evaluation in 1998 and 1999. Two of the areas yielded little information: a total of four post-holes, a spread of dumped slag and one linear feature were identified.

The results from a third area were more positive. The remains of hearths and pits were sample excavated and 15 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. Given the proximity of this trench to an area of hut circles to the S (NMRS NH 64 SE 61), it is possible that they may be related. A linear feature and some post-holes were also excavated and may be contemporary with the prehistoric features. There was also evidence of later agricultural activity.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Blar a Chaoruinn** (Kilmallie parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 11 66 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 3km<sup>2</sup> of land, 6km to the S of Fort William. Six sites were identified. The majority fall readily into the context of medieval or later rural land use. A total of 18 shieling huts were recorded, five of which had previously not been recorded. The shieling huts are typically 1.5 x 2m to 2 x 5m internally, within a stony wall base up to 1m wide and 0.3m high. In addition to the shielings, a sheepfold and a rectangular building were also recorded at the S end of the survey area. A section of a military road, constructed by Major William Caulfield in the middle of the 18th century, runs through the area. The road was part of the route connecting Stirling with Fort William via Tyndrum.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Border Consultants.

**Coruanan** (Kilmallie parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NN 07 68 A rapid survey was carried out on an existing plantation as part of a 10-year management plan and prior to

harvesting and replanting. Only minor post-medieval features had survived. No evidence was found for charcoal-burning or other previous woodland management.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Fassfern Estate** (Kilmallie parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NM 92 79 – NN 09 79 A rapid survey of the existing 3000ha plantation was carried out as part of a 10-year management plan. Survey was limited by existing planting and harvesting, but was able to establish the extent of post-medieval settlement from surviving estate and OS maps. Evidence for charcoal-burning and coppicing/pollarding was also found.

A possible roundhouse at c NM 9438 7970 and the remains of a possible burnt mound at c NM 9312 8001 were also found.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Inverloch Castle** (Kilmonivaig parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 120 754 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2000 in a Scheduled area to the SE of Inverloch Castle (NMRS NN 17 NW 1) during the excavation of holes and drainage trenches for a septic tank and soakaway. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Beaully Priory** (Kilmorack parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 5276 4649 A watching brief was undertaken at Beaully Priory (NMRS NH 54 NW 5) in November and December 1999 during a programme of trenching and topsoil removal to alleviate the poor drainage within the priory church.

The works were concentrated in the nave and choir of the priory church, the cloister and the S chapel. Approximately 100mm of turf, topsoil and gravel was removed, followed by the cutting of shallow drain trenches.

A number of broken, or deeply set grave slabs were located, and an opportunity taken to examine and photograph structural elements at the base of the church walls. The complete absence of finds, however, suggested that a clear-out of the church interior had taken place at some stage, followed by extensive landscaping operations.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Balblair Wood, Beaully** T Neighbour (CFA)  
(Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)  
Survey

NH 500 450 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field survey was carried out in November 1999. The range of features discovered include clearance cairns, a linear bank and ditch, two burial cairns (NH 5009 4433 and NH 5001 4426) and three probable hut circles (NH 5018 4448, NH 5032 4454 and NH 5036 4455).

Some of the features had previously been recorded (*DES 1993*, 44), but had not been accurately mapped. The clearance cairns are all located on the N side of the bank and ditch and are clearly part of a suite of medieval or later rural features, which continues beyond the N boundary of the survey area. The footings of a steading are present just outside the survey area.

Both burial cairns are horseshoe-shaped, with their open ends pointing E and evidence for well-set kerbstones beneath the covering vegetation. One cairn is located amongst the clearance cairns; the other is just to the S of the linear bank and ditch. It is



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likely that some of the clearance cairns mask earlier burial monuments.

The three probable hut circles are all c 12m in diameter and comprise turf-covered stone banks or walls up to 0.7m high. An alternative interpretation for these features as the remains of burial monuments is also plausible, and could only be tested by excavation.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aggregate Industries UK Ltd.

**Buntait Forest** (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NH 40 32 A pre-felling survey of this forestry block planted between 1963–74 revealed three additional roundhouse sites at NH 4086 3242, NH 4090 3225 and NH 4029 3214.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Hilton Estate, Guisachan** J Wordsworth  
(Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)  
Survey

NH 28 22 – NH 29 23 A rapid walkover survey was carried out for a WGS. A small post-medieval settlement was noted at NH 2985 2380. A substantial dyke running from c NH 3053 2305 to NH 2876 2220 may link with a dyke previously observed above Levishie Forest, and may form part of the medieval deer forest of 'Invernorysn', perhaps centred on the fort at NH 409 185 (NMRS NH 41 NW 1).

A fuller report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Finlayson Hughes.

**Creag Meagaidh National Nature Reserve** S Halliday  
(Laggan parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Survey

NN 45 87 (centre) An archaeological survey was undertaken to contribute towards a management plan for the reserve. The area around Aberarder and the lower slopes of the reserve were walked and features of archaeological significance were recorded. A permanent settlement of medieval or later date was identified at Aberarder and five shieling sites were recorded on the lower slopes. A number of other features relating to more recent estate management were also identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: SNH.

**Braemore** (Lairg parish) S Farrell  
Survey; watching brief

NC 5522 0302 A walkover survey was conducted prior to the installation of a water pipe trench during a development for an agricultural barn. The site lies close to a burnt mound (NMRS NC 50 SE 56). Three new sites were recorded: a possible hut circle; a rectangular structure; and a turf and stone fank. An inspection of the area of excavated ground for the barn revealed some fire-cracked stone in the section nearest to the burnt mound.

A watching brief of the pipe trench revealed no archaeological features or deposits. A number of clearance cairns were also identified.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bell Ingram.

**Dalchork Forest, Lairg** (Lairg parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NC 57 09 (centre) A survey of a proposed timber extraction route in this existing plantation identified two additional areas of

clearance cairns and burnt mound sites at NC 5745 0896 and NC 5739 0900. The enclosure marked to the S of the wood at NC 5699 0808 would appear to be an oval roundhouse, 12 x 9m; a similar structure lies 20m to the NW.

A more detailed report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Torroble common grazings, Lairg** J Wordsworth  
(Lairg parish)  
Survey

NC 57 02; NC 61 05 Two areas were examined as part of a WGS application. Long vegetation obscured the sites but both prehistoric and post-medieval settlement remains were recorded, including a possible roundhouse at NC 6128 0516.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Bowlt's Chartered Surveyors.

**Achnandarach, Duirinish** (Lochalsh parish) A J Dunwell,  
Prehistoric settlement and field system K Cameron (CFA)

NG 8035 3081 A staged programme of field survey and excavations were carried out during 1999 at the site of a proposed water treatment works on the S bank of the Allt Duirinish, c 300m W of Loch Achaidh na h-Inich. The work was necessitated by the discovery of a previously unknown stone-walled hut circle, clearance cairns and lengths of walling.

An initial field survey in May recorded and mapped the hut circle, c 10m across; a second possible smaller structure, c 4m across; over 15 clearance cairns, 2–8m in diameter and 0.2–1m high; and other lengths of bank and modern trackway. The cairns were located on raised rocky areas or steeper slopes, and appeared to define small cultivation plots between them. Following this stage of work, the design of the works was finalised to permit the preservation *in situ* of the hut circle and several of the cairns. The remaining features were subject to sample excavation in July. The potential small structure was revealed to be no more than a well-constructed cairn with rough outer retaining faces. Most of the other cairns proved to be simple dumps of stone with no evidence of internal structure or phasing. Whilst buried soils were present beneath the cairns, these had been compressed by the overlying stones and penetrated by bracken roots such that no potential existed for palaeobotanical or soil science analyses to be conducted. One cairn, however, was abutted by a deposit rich in charred plant macrofossil remains, interpreted as a possible midden. This discovery prompted more extensive excavation and sampling in October. A programme of soils and palaeobotanical analyses relating to this last site is ongoing.

Reports have been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Achnahaird Sands** (Lochbroom parish) S Farrell  
Post-medieval farmstead


NC 0167 1314 An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the occupation site of Achnahaird Sands (NMRS NC 01 SW 2) due to the very heavy erosion of sand dunes. The area has seen finds being made over the last 30 years (*DES* 1969, 46; 1976, 76; 1996, 69).

The excavation revealed a small farmstead consisting of two buildings, forming one house and one house with byre and enclosure wall. The latter building was reused partially as a sheep fank with a lambing pen of a late 18th or early 19th-century date, with a boundary wall and clearance cairn. The second building revealed hearths, internal stone fittings and a beaten clay floor, likely to be late 17th century in date.

Within part of the enclosure wall was an area of paving and a hearth, with signs of possible metalworking. Outwith the main

area of excavation a hearth was partly revealed and a number of buried land surfaces.

Finds made during the course of the excavation include flint, coins (Charles II turners and a James IV penny), worked stone, worked bone, fragments of copper and a shale ring.

A full report will be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS. Sponsors: HS , Ross and Cromarty Enterprise, Highland Council Archaeology Unit, Coigach Community Council, Lochbroom Field Club.

**Arinackaig** (Lochcarron parish) J Wordsworth Survey

NG 952 422 A rapid walkover survey was carried out as part of a WGS application. No trace was seen of the possible chapel site at NG 9580 4181 (NMRS NG 94 SE 1), and the remains are more probably centred at cNG 952 422, also at Eas an Teampuill. Alternatively they lie to the SE outside the WGS area beside Allt an Sagairt. Several shieling remains were noted, most notably at NG 971 421.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR. Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Glen Loth** (Loth parish) J Wordsworth Survey

NC 93 15 A rapid walkover survey was carried out as part of a WGS application. Traces of post-medieval settlement were recorded.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR. Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Creag an Tuim Bhig** (Moy & Dalarossie parish) J Lewis Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NH 820 273 A watching brief was kept during machine-excavation prior to the redevelopment of a mobile telephone installation on the summit of Creag an Tuim Bhig, some 2.5km SW of Tomatin. Removal of 0.12–0.3m of peat, within a trench measuring 2.7 x 2m, revealed nothing of archaeological interest. Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

**Easter Dalziel, Inverness** (Petty parish) P Weeks, H Gordon Mount

NH 752 508 An Early Historic or later gilded bronze mount, 3 x 1cm. Found by metal-detecting.

**Wester Dalziel, Inverness** (Petty parish) P Weeks Copper-alloy objects

NH 745 505 Six medieval or later copper-alloy finds comprising: a gilded mount, decorative bird wing, hinge piece, brooch fragment, top of a swivel junction and a cord pull.

**Eyre Point, Raasay** (Portree parish) J S Wood, J Macdonald Funerary site

NG 5805 3426 Eyre Point has the potential for being a significant funerary site probably spanning several millennia. The prominent remains of a chambered cairn (NMRS NG 53 SE 1) has been known for many years. In 1988 a further six small cairns were reported close by (NMRS NG 53 SE 5) and the contributors reported a chambered cairn at Pairc nan Each, overlooking Eyre last year (*DES* 1999, 59).

In February and April 2000 the area was looked at in detail and at least 17 cairns are now thought to be present, mostly round and many with stone kerbs. All are quite small, with diameters varying from 3–7m, but significantly several are rectangular, almost square in plan.

A further very disturbed patch of land, closer to the sea, some 35m long by 15m wide, may contain five small kerbed cairns, two rectangular cairns, an unidentified mound and several possible boat burials.

A preliminary list of features at Eyre includes: two chambered cairns; three round cairns; eight kerbed cairns; four rectangular cairns; three boat burials; an unidentified mound, together with a probable fisherman's bothy; and some small shallow pits.

Sponsor: ACFA.

**Storab's Grave, Raasay** (Portree parish) J S Wood, ?Pictish cairn J Macdonald

NG 5609 4166 This known site (NMRS NG 54 SE 1) was looked at in detail in 1999 and again in February and April 2000 by ACFA members. It is situated 25m W of the public road on the rim of the plateau on which the ruined settlement of Brae is located. It is in a very degraded condition and lies outside the modern enclosing fence overlooking the Allt a' Bhraghad.

In the past the feature has been reported as being circular in plan but careful survey reveals it to be almost square at 3.4 x 3.7m. The edge of the cairn is defined by a kerb of stones with only the S side indicated by a grassy slope. The cairn is only 0.35m high and is turf and heather-covered.

Cultivation rigs can be traced all about the cairn outside the modern fence. There is evidence that an old turf and stone bank once existed around the edge of the plateau, the edge of which is eroding and slipping down the slope into the burn. The cairn itself is now close to the edge and may well follow suit in the future.

Sponsor: ACFA.

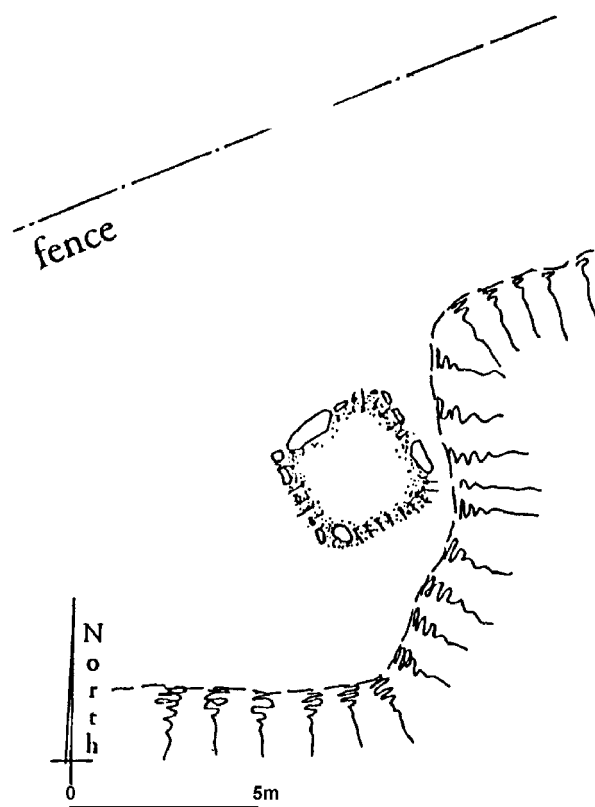


Fig 18. Storab's Grave, Raasay.

**Blar an-Suidhe, Broubster** (Reay parish) J Wordsworth Survey

ND 04 59 A rapid walkover survey was carried out on a piece of ground planned for Christmas trees. A corn-drying kiln at ND

## HIGHLAND

0473 5958 was the only significant feature noted. However, given the density of Neolithic and later prehistoric monuments, it is likely significant remains may be buried under the peat.  
Sponsor: Charles Sutherland.

**Leataidh and Muie common grazings, Rogart** (Rogart parish)  
J Wordsworth  
Survey

NC 6598 0727 Two roundhouses were noted as part of a rapid walkover survey carried out as part of a WGS.

A full report has been lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Armadale** (Sleat parish)  
S Farrell  
Evaluation

NG 6365 0382 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development, the site lying in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. A total area of 356m<sup>2</sup> was machine-excavated, being a 4% sample of the area. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Wittets Ltd for the Highland Small Communities Housing Trust.

**Armadale** (Sleat parish)  
Evaluation

NG 6373 0402 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development, the site lying in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. A total area of 760m<sup>2</sup> was machine-excavated, being a 5% sample of the area. No archaeological features were noted.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Wittets Ltd for Buidheann Tigheadas Ltd.

**Armadale Castle** (Sleat parish)  
M Wildgoose  
Earthworks around 17th-century orchard

NG 637 047 (centre) A record was made by survey and excavation of the earthworks surrounding/enclosing the 17th-century orchard at Armadale Castle, prior to their destruction by development. The site of the former ice house was also identified and surveyed, but lies outwith the development area.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Clan Donald Lands Trust.

**Camas Daraich** (Sleat parish) S Birch, K Hardy, G Kozikowski,  
Mesolithic open site C R Wickham-Jones, M Wildgoose

NG 567 000 The site was discovered in the upcast from a newly constructed track in November 1999. Initial inspection

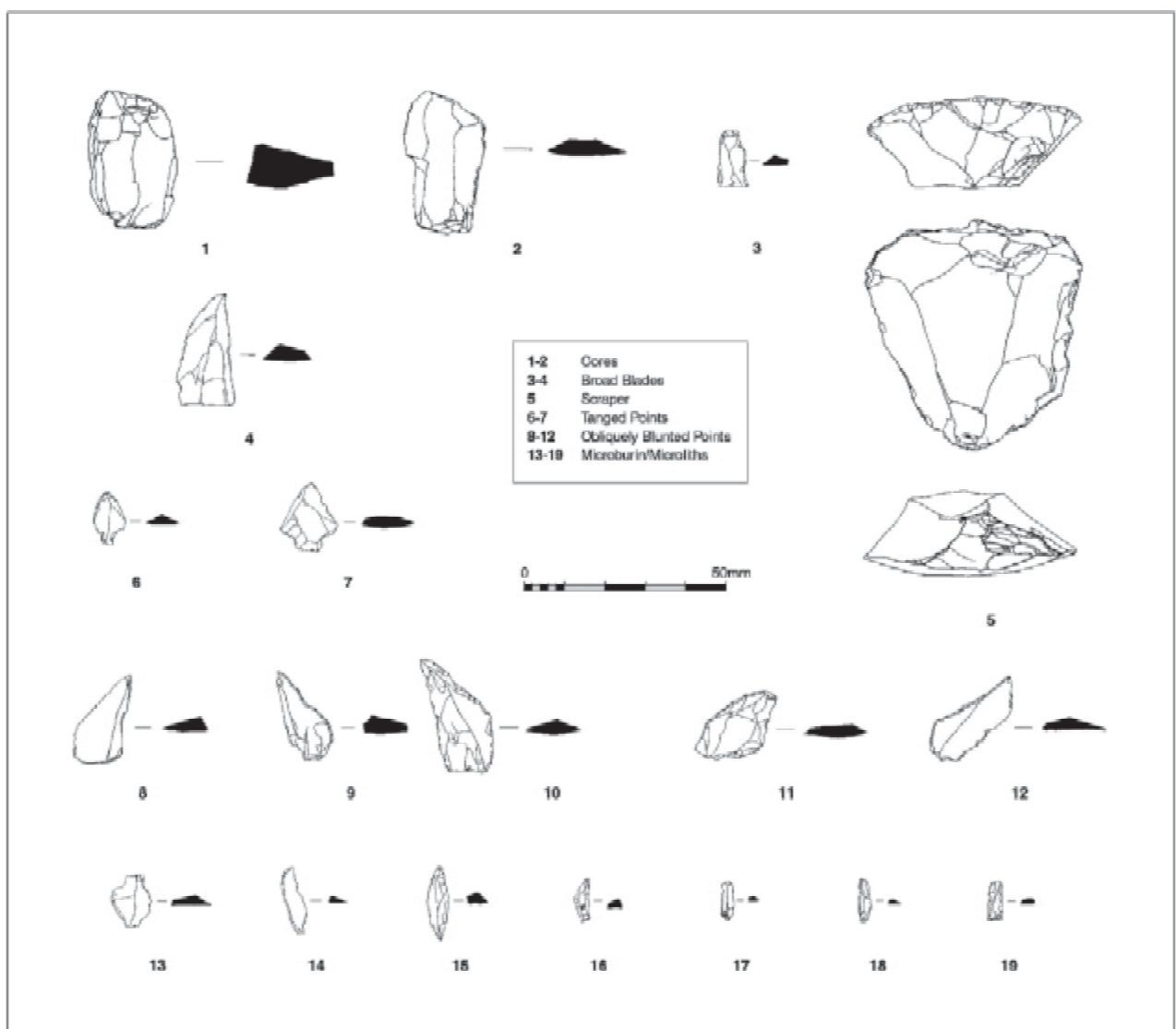



Fig 19. Camas Daraich 2000: representative lithic artefacts.

revealed the presence of a prolific lithic scatter comprising artefacts made predominantly of Rum bloodstone and including narrow blade microliths. The site was identified as potentially of great interest due to its location on the 20m raised beach which dates to the late glacial period, and to the presence in the assemblage of possibly early lithic types: tanged points. Historic Scotland funded initial work to cover the exposed sections and prevent further damage, and a small assessment excavation was carried out in May 2000 with the objectives of assessing the size, preservation levels, artefact types, and date of the main site.

A total of 2647 flaked lithics were collected from the spoil alongside the track throughout winter 1999–2000. Another 261 came from three subsidiary sites. Excavation in 2000 concentrated on one trench (Tr1) across the new track, together with four test pits. Three soil pits were also dug. The preservation of a greasy black occupation layer in the vicinity of Tr1 was confirmed. This layer sits directly on the raised beach and it contained artificial features: at least one scoop and a possible hearth. An assemblage of 2013 pieces of flaked stone were recovered from the excavation, together with some coarse stone and pumice. The presence of charcoal and carbonised hazelnut shell was also confirmed. The flaked stone assemblage incorporates several large pieces (including a scraper and obliquely blunted points) that are typologically early and are not common in Scotland. In addition there are narrow blade microliths that would conventionally be more appropriate to the post-glacial settlement of Scotland. The stratigraphy suggests that the narrow blade assemblage may lie in the ploughsoil and overlie the larger assemblage which seems to be associated with the dark occupation layer.

Four samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating, returning dates of the early to mid-7th millennium BC (see List of Radiocarbon Dates, p. 123). These place Camas Daraich at the start of the recorded human settlement of Scotland.


The site at Camas Daraich is of considerable interest, as the presence of potentially early broad blade lithic industries in the Scottish Mesolithic has long been problematical. Camas Daraich provides a date for both broad blade material and a possible dated association for tanged points, and it provides one site where it should be possible to examine the relationship between a broad blade industry and a more common narrow blade industry. Further excavation is not at present feasible, but it is hoped to be able to preserve the site for possible future research.

Sponsors: HS , CFA, University of Edinburgh.

**Bunloit Hill, Drumnadrochit** M Dalland  
(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 483 235 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 2¼ km<sup>2</sup> at Bunloit Hill above the NW side of Loch Ness. Nine features or groups of features were recorded. Two hitherto unrecorded prehistoric sites were recorded comprising a hut circle and 69 cairns. The remaining seven sites are all related to the two farmsteads in the area, Balbeg and Inchtelloch, and date to the 18th or possibly the early 19th century.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS .

**Loch an Tairt, Glenurquhart** J Wordsworth  
(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)  
Flint scatter

NH 4460 3338 A small scatter of flint chips was exposed under peat beside a quad bike track 20m S of Loch an Tairt. No settlement remains are visible in the vicinity. Limited excavation suggested this was a discrete deposit on a small mound, almost certainly retouch, from at least three separate tools.


**Urquhart Castle** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) J Duncan  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NH 530 286 During the major earth-moving operations for the construction of the visitor centre and the car park at Urquhart Castle (NMRS NH 52 NW 3), the watching brief encountered several previously unknown archaeological remains. A burnt mound lay on the NE slope opposite the castle and was fully excavated. In addition, there were two stone structures on the slope by the former access path to the castle. These were clay-lined and designed to hold water, and appeared to be tanks for water from the natural springs. Both had sluice gates to allow the release of water, and there may have been a connection between these features and a large pit discovered in 1999. Both were fully excavated. Pieces of preserved wood were recovered, including the lining for a channel from one of the structures and a small section of a wooden bowl. (GUARD 769.1).

Sponsor: HS .

**Urquhart Castle** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) I Banks  
Medieval building (GUARD)

NH 5305 2860 During the construction of the visitor centre at Urquhart Castle, the remains of a timber structure were uncovered. Excavation in May 2000 revealed a timber building measuring 20 x 7m. The building was defined by substantial wall slots, with a central line of posts. Rather than a single large hall, the building appeared to divide into two parts, one substantial and possibly domestic, the other possibly with an open side and used as a workshop. A large number of artefacts and fragments of burnt bone were recovered during the excavation. The artefacts suggest a date between the 13th and 15th centuries, with one pottery sherd indicating a late 15th-century date. (GUARD 769.3).

Sponsor: HS .

**Ardnagrask** (Urray parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 5224 4956 – NH 5270 4895 A watching brief was maintained on the line of a water pipeline lying close to a number of archaeological sites. The only find was part of a clearance cairn, probably relating to an adjacent golf course.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Cnoc Udais** (Urray parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 4816 4985 A watching brief was maintained on the installation of a cabin and associated power supply for a telecommunications mast, the site lying in the vicinity of a Bronze Age cairn (NMRS NH 44 NE 9). No archaeological features or deposits were noted.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy plc.

**Highfield** (Urray parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 524 518 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation for a house plot. Previous work on an adjacent house had revealed a linear feature. This feature was not as evident in plot 2. Aerial photography (NMRS NH 55 SW 16) of this area revealed a small area of prehistoric field systems to the NW and the previously noted feature may be a ditch, which turned in the area between the two plots. No further archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr P Urquhart.

## INVERCLYDE/MIDLOTHIAN/MORAY

**Muir of Ord** (Urray parish) B Glendinning, G Mudie  
Evaluation (CFA)

NH 546 487 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of a proposed waste water treatment works and access road upgrading at Bellvue Steading near Muir of Ord. Desk study and field inspection revealed no sites of interest within the treatment works site. Geophysical survey located two anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Both were trenched and found to correspond to buried features. Including these, trial trenching identified only three isolated features of potential archaeological interest: a possible cultivation furrow or drainage feature; a large pit; and a drainage or field boundary ditch. No artefacts were recovered by which these features could be dated. The results indicated that the overall potential of the site was low.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

## INVERCLYDE

**Gourock Pier** (Inverkip parish) L Baker  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 243 779 (centre) A photographic survey and watching brief were undertaken during the demolition of Gourock Pier (constructed 1889). Full details of the pier and its construction are contained in a report which has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd.

**Loch Thom** (Inverkip; Kilmalcolm parishes) I Hogg  
Survey

The fourth year of survey of the Loch Thom area was undertaken in May and June 2000 (*DES 1999*, 62). The areas covered were Loch Thom, Blood Moss, Flatterton Farm, and the land between Garvock and Dowries Farm.

NS 2535 7159 2 structures; ?mill. Northerly structure 6 x 3m, southerly structure 6 x 4m, with walling running off to S enclosing small area of ground. Burn running between the houses had revetted walls.

NS 2180 6890 2 hut circles; both 8m diameter, with ?lazy bed 10m to SE.

NS 2135 6835 Cairn; 6.5m in diameter, 0.75m high.

NS 2613 7061 Farmhouse; 8 x 4m, with main door on N-facing wall. Now assumed to be Criagsnout Farm from Roy's map of the area.

NS 2636 7070 Farmhouse; 6 x 4m, surrounded by dyke walls of in-by fields. These two farms may have once been part of 'ferm toun' of Hodgeston.

NS 3422 7241 Indiscriminate remains of banks and walls.

## MIDLOTHIAN

**Salters Road, Dalkeith** (Dalkeith parish) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3465 6815 A desk-based assessment followed by trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed community campus. The presence of enclosures, pits or posts, boundaries and ring-ditches, suggested by cropmark evidence, was confirmed. The remains were heavily truncated by ploughing and only the bases of deeply cut features survived. Dating evidence was retrieved in the form of later prehistoric pottery, and a scraper and several flint flakes thought likely to date to the earlier Neolithic.

The site is also partially within the estate incorporating Dalkeith Park, an important post-medieval designed landscape. Several features relating to this landscape were recorded.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Midlothian Council.

**Broomhill** (Penicuik parish) B Will, P Duffy (GUARD)  
Long cist

NT 229 597 A possible cist burial was reported as eroding out of a rabbit burrow on a sandy hillside on the outskirts of Penicuik. A small excavation was undertaken in August 2000. During the course of the excavation a long cist burial, orientated E-W and partially capped by flat stones, was uncovered. Human remains, consisting only of the lower limbs, were revealed. Once the remains were removed and the interior of the cist fully excavated, the site was backfilled. (GUARD 923).

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

## MORAY

**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

NJ 209 585 The excavation near Birnie Kirk was photographed while in progress during aerial reconnaissance.

The following sites were also recorded. Full information is held in the Aberdeenshire and Moray SMR.

**Mayne Wood** (Elgin parish)

NJ 209 604 While checking vertical aerial photographs, cropmarks of 2 adjoining enclosures were noted. Also ?pits and other features, some of which may be geomorphological. Large area of rig and furrow also showing as cropmarks. NJ 26 SW 186.

**Innis Bhreac** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 152 160 Remains of at least 4 houses and enclosure. NJ 11 NE 45.

**Keppoch** (Kirkmichael parish)

NJ 166 165 Remains of several buildings and enclosure. NJ 11 NE 46.

Winter aerial reconnaissance revealed the following sites:

**Heldon Hill** (Alves parish)

NJ 131 580 Large area of clearance cairns and remains of field banks in area of recently felled timber. Hut circle close to forestry track at NJ 131 578. NJ 15 NW 28.

**Bognie** (Rafford parish)

NJ 100 556 Area of large clearance cairns on S-facing slope above Bognie Farm. NJ 15 NW 26.

Summer aerial reconnaissance revealed the following site:

**Kirkhill** (St Andrews-Lhanbryde parish)

NJ 247 626 Cropmarks of pits and ?hut stances. Also linear features which may be earlier field boundaries. NJ 26 SW 189.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council, RCAHMS.

**Birnie** (Birnie parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman coin hoard; Iron Age settlement; medieval settlement

NJ 210 585 Continuing excavations in the area of a scattered Roman coin hoard and later prehistoric settlement (NMRS NJ 25 NW 40; *DES 1999*, 63) had three main aims: examination of another cropmark feature; study of the area where the scattered



Fig 20. Birnie: coin hoard during excavation. © NMS.

coins were found; and examination of the findspots of the two Roman brooches found in 1999. This last provided a negative result: a 5 x 5m trial trench at each point found no underlying archaeology, and the brooches may be off-site deposits, the sole survivors of ploughed-out features, or scattered some distance by the plough from their original context.

A trench, some 26 x 27m, was opened around an amorphous dark area visible on the cropmark with what appeared to be a post-ring to one side. The post-ring proved illusory – it was a broadly circular series of disparate features. However, two ring-groove buildings, c 11.2m and 12.8m diameter, and two post-ring buildings, the rings 4.4m and 9.6m diameter, were located, along with a range of other features. A number of contexts suitable for radiocarbon sampling were excavated.

The amorphous dark patch proved to be a complex area of stratified deposits which had survived the plough. They could only be partly explored in the time available. To the W lay an oval scoop, c 6.6 x 4.8m, comprising a series of charcoal-rich layers and stone surfaces. This is interpreted as the floors of a building with no earthfast structural traces. A Guido class 13 glass bead suggests an Iron Age date; iron objects were also recovered, including a knife fragment and a pruning hook.

To the E a rectangular medieval building, 8.2 x 3.4m, was revealed, but not explored in detail. It was connected with a cobbled stone yard. A blacksmithing hearth lay nearby, but could not be stratigraphically connected and may be linked to underlying Iron Age features. These were only sampled, but comprised scoops with charcoal-rich layers and cobbling, producing Iron Age pottery.

The third strand of research was the study of the area where Roman coins had been recovered in previous seasons. This was believed to represent a ploughed-out hoard. An area, c 15 x 15m, was stripped in spits around the focus of the distribution, with the surface metal-detected after each spit. This revealed a linear scatter of coins, presumably along the line of a plough furrow. A 2 x 2m trench was excavated by hand in the centre of the distribution. At the base of the ploughsoil the remains of the hoard were found, contained in a smashed Iron Age pot. These were lifted in a block. Conservation is still in progress, but it is estimated the hoard contains some 250–350 *denarii*; the latest coin identified so far is Severan. It seems the pot was ploughed out of the upper fill of an adjacent pit. A wide range of other negative features were found in the area, including the corner of a ring-groove house around 8m in diameter. Some of these were sampled, and it is hoped to examine them more fully in subsequent seasons to clarify the context of the hoard.

A metal-detecting survey produced a range of post-medieval finds and a bridle bit ring which is likely to be Iron Age. Sponsors: NMS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Clarkly Hill, Burghead** (Duffus parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
?Iron Age ring pendant

NJ 123 686 A decorated ring pendant was found on the W slopes of Clarkly Hill by a metal-detectorist. The ring is hollow, and has been made in two halves; the off-centre perforation suggests use as a pendant. It has affinities with two-piece Iron Age decorated rings, although the parallels are not entirely convincing. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 120/99) and allocated to Forres Museum.

**Brodie Castle, Old Stables** T Addyman  
(Dyke & Moy parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
18th-century stables

NH 9788 5780 Survey and assessment of the standing fabric of the Old Stables was undertaken in August 1999 in advance of conservation works. Analysis of the standing fabric, following excavations in 1995 (*DES* 1998, 66), further refined the understanding of the structure which consisted of three principal phases:

*Phase 1:* The remains of the NW gable wall of an earlier range is incorporated into the existing structure. From its clay-bonded, mortar-pointed walls, a narrow window with chamfered arises and steeply pitched roof, this may represent a structure of the 16th or 17th century.

*Phase 2:* The existing stables block was built around the gable wall of the earlier structure, thus representing a very substantial extension rather than a replacement. The stables do not appear on an estate plan of 1770 but were probably built not long afterwards, as part of a programme of general estate improvement. This handsome and substantial structure was built in a restrained classical idiom, symmetrically designed with three arched openings on each long elevation and paired bulls-eye windows above. The latter acted as ventilators for a substantial loft, the lower parts of the windows being infilled with masonry, plastered and, presumably, painted with a *trompe-l'oeil* mirror image of the window above. The structure was well-built of mortared rubblework. The substantial breadth of the building (over 9m) explains the curious roof structure which was originally supported by posts rising from a central spine wall. A test excavation at the NW gable failed to locate evidence for a contemporary stair to the loft entrance above; access must have been by ladder. The seatings for a hoist survive to the side of the entrance that had held an iron sway which would have allowed loads to be swung into the loft following lifting. The loft entrance was formed of reused stones



## MORAY

from an earlier doorway, its dressings displaying chamfered arises suggesting a similar period to the phase 1 structure – most likely recovered from the small range depicted in 1770 but demolished for the erection of the stables structure.

**Phase 3:** An ink and wash proposal for the redesign of the stables, dated 1846, survives at Brodie whereby the early range was to be replaced by a five-storeyed Scots baronial tower. Associated with this the stables were to be reordered by the infilling of the arched openings, the application of buttresses and the construction of a tympany gable, crow steps, etc. In the event the early range was demolished in preparation, buttresses were applied and the archways infilled, but the work was abruptly halted at that point. The reason for this appears to have been the removal of the central posts supporting the roof structure. When this occurred the lateral thrust from the now unsupported roof caused the outer walls to spread dramatically. The roof structure was then rapidly braced but further works were abandoned. Oddly, the roughly truncated remains of the gable of the early structure were never made good and remain today as they had been left.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Brodie Castle, SW Tower** (Dyke & Moy parish) T Addyman  
Evaluation (Addyman & Kay)

NH 979 577 A 1 x 10m evaluation trench was excavated in May 2000. This ran perpendicularly out from the foot of the W wall of the SW tower (NMRS NH 95 NE 10).

A single overall level of dark brown humic silt, probably partly garden soil, was uniformly some 0.5m thick for the length of the trench, overlying natural. This level was excavated to natural at the tower wall foot for 1.5m. It was found to consist of four sub-levels each containing identical artefactual material. This comprises a considerable quantity of window glass, including two near-complete rectangular quarries, fragments of free-blown 'black' glass bottles, probably 18th century, clear glass wine glasses, one possibly with part of an air-twist stem. A large amount of tin-glazed pottery represents four or five vessels including a strainer, a small hand-painted blue and white cup, and parts of a polychrome hand-painted vessel. These tin-glazed wares probably date from c 1700–40.

Subsequent activity included a stone-lined drain, perhaps of the 18th century; and a rumbling drain containing graded gravel and cobbles with larger cobbles at the base, some 1.2m below the surface, probably 19th or earlier 20th century.

The foundation of the tower was exposed and revealed to simply consist of a single course of substantial stones up to 0.5m in diameter or more, set directly onto the natural and protruding up to about 15cm proud of the wall face above. Remains of clay bonding were seen.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Brucelands, Elgin** (Elgin parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Historic mount

NJ 19 62 An Early Historic mount was found by a metal-detectorist at Brucelands. It is a small cast copper-alloy cone, centrally perforated for attachment, decorated with designs incorporating triquetras. There are traces of silver sheet inlay in places. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 119/99) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

**Elgin Cathedral** (Elgin parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 2211 6307 A watching brief was conducted in December 1999 in the cathedral chapter house (NMRS NJ 26 SW 1.03) while a cable trench was dug below the flagged floor, from the E

side of the inner entrance to the chapter house, N to the central pillar and around to its W side. The flags appear to date to the late 15th-century remodelling of the chapter house, and were laid on a bedding of sand, gravel and crushed sandstone. No deposits below this were disturbed.

Sponsor: HS.

**Trans-Moray pipeline route**

M Roy (SUAT)

(Elgin; Spynie; Duffus parishes)

Watching brief

NJ 23 61 – NJ 12 66 A watching brief was carried out from July to September 2000 on a 17km pipeline between the Linkwood distillery, to the SE of Elgin, and the Roseisle disposal facility. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all the topsoil stripping, down to the subsoil in the 15m wayleave. Within this corridor, a trench 1m wide by c 2m deep was cut to receive the pipe itself. The watching brief monitored approximately 5% of the cutting of this deeper trench.

Several individual pit cuts were encountered. A sub-circular pit near Lesmurdie House contained a dump of blown glass bottles, possibly dating to the late 18th or early 19th century.

The only significant finds located were several sherds of East Coast redware found in the fill of a linear NE–SW running drainage cut to the W of Lower Mains Farm. Similar ceramic evidence was found in basal topsoil around Inchgarty. This material was weathered, and was probably residual.

Sponsor: UDV Distilling Ltd.

**Sanquhar Park** (Forres parish)

W J Howard

Hiberno-Norse pin

NJ 0385 5790 Surface find, following woodland clearance operations. The ring and pin are of copper alloy, although each is of a different colour. The polyhedral pin-head has brambled decoration. Dated to the 10th–11th centuries.

Found in 1983 and recently claimed as Treasure Trove (TT149/99). Allocated to Forres Museum.



Fig 21. Sanquhar Park: Hiberno-Norse pin. © Crown copyright.

**Easter Coxton** (St Andrews-Lhanbryde parish) F Hunter  
Hiberno-Norse ring-headed pin (NMS)

NJ 267 609 A Hiberno-Norse ring-headed pin, lacking the ring, was found by a metal-detectorist at Easter Coxton. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 87/99) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

**Urquhart** (Urquhart parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Historic penannular brooch fragment

NJ 2962 6265 A fragmentary penannular brooch was found by a metal-detectorist in fields E of Urquhart. It comprises around half of the hoop of a Fowler type G brooch, the hoop decorated with a key pattern, and the surviving terminal bearing a diamond pattern. Such brooches are otherwise unknown in NE Scotland,



Fig 22. Urquhart: penannular brooch fragment. © Crown copyright.

and this expands the distribution markedly. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 111/99) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

### Coldstream Mill (Beith parish)

M Roy (SUAT)

19th-century mill building

NS 385 544 An architectural standing building survey of the former mill at Coldstream, near Beith (NMRS NS 35 SE 27), was undertaken prior to its conversion into a dwelling house. An EDM survey was made of the early 19th-century rubble-built structure and its alterations, and a photographic record was made of various features.

The mill was found to have undergone various major alterations. At first, two separate rubble-built buildings were present, which were later joined together by rubble-built walls. Perhaps at the same time a further structure was added to the SE, which blocked a former major entrance – a fine stone archway.

The heights of various walls and floor levels had been raised, perhaps involving two phases of activity: rubble-built walls and brickwork heightened separate parts of the building. The former workings of the mill had been removed, apart from the external mill wheel.

Sponsors: Mr Gordon Williamson, Ms Nancy Johnston.

### Meadowhead, Shewalton, Irvine

K MacLellan, J S Duncan

(Dundonald parish)

(GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 3389 3586 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a sewage treatment works at Meadowhead. No archaeological features were encountered, however a total of 14 lithics were recovered during the work. The lithics mainly consist of flint and include a leaf-shaped point and a large side and end-scraper. A small flake of pitchstone was also recovered, together with a cache of decortical and core preparation flakes. The lithic assemblages probably date from the Late Mesolithic to Neolithic. (GUARD 858).

Sponsor: Amec Construction Scotland Ltd.

### Seagate Castle, Irvine (Irvine parish)

O Lelong

Late medieval castle

(GUARD)

NS 3192 3915 In February and March 2000 a watching brief was carried out during the removal of damaged concrete screed

above the barrel vaults at the late 16th-century Seagate Castle (NMRS NS 33 NW 3), the oldest surviving structure in Irvine. The corbelled stonework of the upper roof of the vault was exposed, partly overlain by post-medieval to modern deposits of levelling material, and these were recorded before a waterproof membrane and new concrete screed were laid.

A drainage trench through the adjacent mound proved to be composed of modern dumped material, while a pit dug for a silt trap in the SE corner of the castle grounds established the presence of medieval and post-medieval cultivated soils up to 1.2m deep. Pottery dating from the 15th century was recovered from the earlier cultivated soils. (GUARD 841).

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

### Aucheleffan, Arran (Kilmory parish)

A Baines

Survey

NR 983 234 (centre) During August 2000, field survey was carried out following the felling of c 1.5km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry, and prior to the replanting of part of the area. The survey area is an expanse of gently sloping former moorland and rough pasture, lying to the E of the Kilmory Water and to the N of Lagg in the S of Arran.

The survey recorded 16 individual features, the majority of which relate to late to post-medieval land use. These features include a group of circular, turf-built shielings, both drystone and turf dykes, and a small area of rig and furrow. A group of ruined buildings, lying to the SE of the area and associated with a trackway identified during the survey, may be identified with the abandoned township of Strathgyall or Stragail. The features identified during the survey appear to include the remains of both pre- and post-improvement landscapes.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

### Cnoc an Uird, Arran (Kilmory parish)

G Small, A Wood,

Hut circle

J S Wood

NR 9182 5054 Situated on the W slopes of Cnoc an Uird to the W of Lochranza at an elevation of 85m above Auchnamara is a 9m internal diameter hut circle, 14m diameter overall. It shows as a typically low raised bank only 0.3m high covered with heather and grass with a mostly grassy interior. The entrance faces N, which is sheltered and has a spectacular view. There are a number of stones showing, one on the interior of the circle in the S and another on the exterior in the NE.

Sponsor: Arran Heritage Museum.

### Cnoc an Uird, Arran (Kilmory parish)

A Wood, J S Wood

Standing stone; cairn; shielings

NR 9178 5046 This group of sites lies on a gently sloping parcel of land on the W slopes of Cnoc an Uird at 125–130m OD, above Auchnamara, between Lochranza and Catacol. The area is largely grass-covered with thick patches of bracken. The land falls away very steeply to the sea in the N and W.

The standing stone is located 4m from the break of slope where the ground falls away steeply for 100m to the shore. It is almost square in section with a flat top and is steeply splayed on one edge. It is up to 0.75m high, and is set into the ground firmly with packing which is evident on three sides. The stone may be a boundary marker.

The cairn is situated 49m S of the standing stone at a slightly higher elevation where the land starts to rise more steeply. It is almost circular in plan from N–S, but reduced at 6m from E–W. It stands 1.5m high on the N side, but is only 0.5m above the higher land on the S side. It has a flattish, ridged top lying on a NW–SE axis, 0.9m long. At the S end of this ridge is a large embedded quartz boulder 0.4m in diameter with 0.2m of height

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

showing. The cairn is stone-built with a thin soil and grass cover. The standing stone is clear along the axis of the cairn's ridge on a bearing 358° magnetic.

To the W of the standing stone and cairn is a sheltered hollow which has in the past been cultivated but is now bracken and grass-covered. This little field contains three features at its edges, identified as shielings and agricultural stances.

Sponsor: ACFA.

**Glenree, Arran** (Kilmory parish) G Small, A Wood, J S Wood  
Cairn

NR 9414 2685 High on an E-facing slope, 100m to the W of the Alt Burican, is a 7m diameter scatter of stones behind a SE-facing facade of five stones. Four of these are upstanding, averaging 0.7m high, while the fifth has fallen. The scatter of stones shows thinly through the mainly grass cover. The cairn has little stature. There is little loose stone in the area and there are no stone-consuming structures about. The whole suggests the remains of a denuded, but more probably uncompleted small facaded cairn of the Clyde type.

Sponsor: Arran Heritage Museum.

**Glenree, Arran** (Kilmory parish) A Wood, J S Wood  
Standing stone

NR 9459 2715 A lone, small standing stone is found 40m to the E of the Alt Burican's W head burn amongst thick bracken and grass. It stands to a height of 0.8m and appears well packed about its base. From the stone, a similar standing stone can be seen on the opposite sky line (NR 9459 2678; NMRS NR 92 NW 32 and 30). Two more such stones are located further E in the valley of the Alt Cul Corrieham, and it is felt these stones indicate some form of boundary markers.

Sponsor: ACFA.

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**Watsonhead, Morningside** J Lewis  
(Cambusnethan parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Survey

NS 840 550 (centre) A comprehensive photographic survey was undertaken at a number of sites which had formed the subject of a desk-based study and field survey in 1997 (*DES* 1997, 57). EDM surveys were carried out at three of those sites: rig and furrow at NS 8347 5518 – NS 8347 5526 (NMRS NS 85 NW 14); a bank and ditch at the S end of those rigs (at NS 8347 5518); and an artificial cut (possible water channel) at NS 8396 5455 – NS 8396 5460 (NMRS NS 85 SW 27). The presence of dense vegetation reduced the effectiveness of this work which was carried out in advance of opencast coal extraction.

Sponsor: H J Banks & Company Ltd.

**Croy** (Cumbernauld parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 7335 7652 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 2000 while minor excavations were carried out in advance of the positioning of a new access gate to the N of the Croy Miners' Social Club. This area is known to lie on the course of the Antonine Wall *vallum*, with the wall itself running along the N side of the miners' club car park. Three holes up to 400mm deep were machine-excavated for the new gate posts. No archaeological deposits were disturbed, indicating the extent of the modern overburden in this area.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Cumbernauld Primary School, Baronhill** R Conolly  
(Cumbernauld parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 766 760 A watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the siting of two temporary school buildings. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered, the site having been subject to considerable disturbance during the construction and demolition of a canteen block.

Sponsor: Wernick Construction.

**Linnyate, Greengairs** (New Monkland parish) J Lewis  
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 7720 7105 The settlement of Linnyate (NMRS NS 77 SE 19) is shown on two early 19th-century maps but does not appear on the 1st edition OS map of 1864. Its remains, which lie 1.5km N of Greengairs, were threatened by opencast coal mining and so became the subject of an archaeological evaluation.

The site consisted of the remains of a single building set on a low outcrop of sandstone bedrock which had provided the materials for the construction of the settlement. Remnants of a drystone wall along the edge of the rock outcrop suggest that the settlement had been contained within an enclosure. Exploratory trenching revealed that the surviving building, which stood to a maximum height of 0.65m at its W end, comprised two ground-floor rooms, the W chamber being roughly 3m square. Nothing remained of the E end of the building. The only pre-20th-century artefact recovered from the site is a sherd of tin-glazed pottery.

Sponsor: G M Mining Ltd.

**Summerlee Ironworks, Coatbridge** J A Atkinson  
(Old Monkland parish) (GUARD)  
Ironworks

NS 729 655 During April 2000 small-scale excavations were undertaken on the site of Summerlee Ironworks (NMRS NS 76 NW 14) following on from an earlier excavation at the site (as part of a Manpower Services Commission project) between 1985–87. Four trenches were excavated, combined with archaeo-metallurgical sampling and analysis. The excavations were targeted around the secondary chemical processing area, the southern engine house, blast furnace no. 6, and in the area of the pig beds. The results suggest that primary deposits at the site remain intact and have not been compromised by the earlier excavations. In all four trenches substantial material cultural remains were encountered, including pottery, bricks, iron fittings, timber members and glassware. Sampling and analysis of soil and archaeo-metallurgical waste was undertaken. (GUARD 848).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: North Lanarkshire Council.

**Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix** (Shotts parish) O Lelong  
Hut circle; clearance cairns; ?medieval structure; (GUARD)  
field system

NS 8473 6600 (centre) In November 1999 an archaeological evaluation was carried out of an upland area proposed for the extension of Cairneyhill Quarry. Twelve machine trenches opened over aerial photographic anomalies and as a random scatter over the site found no archaeological remains. In addition, trenches were opened over visible surface remains, including two penannular banks, six possible cairns and two linear banks. One of the penannular features proved to be a substantially built, stone-walled structure. The trench, which extended across the wall to the centre, also uncovered a setting of flat stones above a shallow bowl-shaped cut. The structure was provisionally interpreted as a prehistoric hut circle. A nearby linear bank, also

subjected to evaluation, may have defined an associated yard. The other penannular bank was also a sub-circular structure of drystone construction, associated with rig and furrow. A sherd of 14th-century green-glaze pottery was found within its wall. Of the other features evaluated, another linear bank and a small clearance cairn were investigated, while the other possible cairns proved to be weathered bedrock outcrops. (GUARD 596.2).  
Sponsor: Johnson, Poole & Bloomer.

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**Earl's Palace, Birsay** (Birsay & Harray parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

HY 248 277 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken of a service trench. The monument (NMRS HY 22 NW 6) takes the form of a rectangular block, orientated N-S, with a central courtyard surrounded by ranges, now roofless shells, with towers projecting from all but the NW corner.

The hand-dug trench was to carry electricity between the two towers projecting S from the S facade of the palace, both of which are still roofed. The only archaeological feature noted in the trench was an 800mm wide stretch of drystone walling, not excavated, but apparently reduced to a single course. Although the trench was very narrow, the wall could be seen to be built of sandstone blocks, and had a good E face, but a poorly preserved W one. It lay 200mm below modern ground level. This wall ran N-S: the same orientation as the E wall of the SW tower, although set slightly back (to the W of its line). This was not removed, and the electricity cable was to run over it. The monument was used as farm outbuildings in the recent past, and a drystone dyke might fit with such a use.

There was a lack of dateable finds from the excavation, but the wall seems likely to post-date the construction of the SW tower. The layer overlying this wall contained sandstone fragments and some mortar, which may represent material fallen from the decaying palace.

Sponsor: HS.

**The View, Stoneyhill Road, Harray** R Conolly  
(Birsay & Harray parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

HY 3187 1568 An evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new dwelling house. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

Sponsor: Mr P Linklater.

**Eday Burnt Mounds** I Anthony, D Sanderson, R Housley,  
(Eday parish) J Downes, J Robertson  
Archaeological works

Samples were collected from a series of burnt mounds on Eday in July 2000 as part of a broader investigation of luminescence dating of burnt mounds being conducted at the Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride.

HY 5297 3312 **Dale**. Archaeological work was undertaken at Dale burnt mound (NMRS HY 53 SW 1) to clean and record sections prior to sampling for luminescence dating. The mound, measuring 19 x 10 x 2m, lies to the S of Fersness Farm in a low-lying peaty area of grazing close to the shore. The northern third of the mound is greatly truncated and disturbed by a large E-W drainage ditch and boundary wall. The W half of the mound is higher than the E and has large flag rubble piled on top.

The work involved cleaning and straightening the section along the line of the drainage ditch, revealing several layers of burnt

mound material. Stone and soil samples were taken from three contexts within this area. In addition, a 1m wide sondage was dug into the slope of the western area of the mound. Two deposits of burnt mound material were encountered, the upper layer much disturbed. Stone and soil samples were collected from both for further analysis.

HY 5290 3375 **Fersness**. Stone samples were collected for luminescence dating from this badly damaged and eroding mound (NMRS HY 53 SW 6), now surviving as two separate mounds at the point of Fersness, 150m SW of the farm. A 30cm<sup>2</sup> area of the smaller southern mound was deturfed and excavated to a depth of 30cm for sampling. Samples were also collected from a small section of visible stones on the easternmost side of the northern section of the mound.

HY 5539 2878 **Greentoft**. Since the publication of the 1:10,000 map series for Eday, the area around the location noted in the Royal Commission Inventory has been subject to modification. The Lady Well has been enlarged and enclosed in a substantial outbuilding and a perimeter fence laid out. The approximate position of Greentoft burnt mound (NMRS HY 52 NE 7) is just outside the fenced area, however no visible surface signs were noted during the visit. The field was last ploughed in 1974. The farmer recalls no spread of burnt material in the area (other than that associated with the Knoll of Merrigarth).

HY 5528 2888 **Knoll of Merrigarth**. This Scheduled burnt mound (NMRS HY 52 NE 4) is situated approximately 350m SW of Greentoft Farm, in the NW corner of the field. It survives as a large mound with a smaller deposit to the S, which is thought to be a recent redeposition of mound material. Occasional large slabs can be seen protruding through the thin turf cover in several areas of the larger mound, at one point forming a revetment type line. Exposed areas several metres in diameter were present on the southern side of both mounds. Samples for luminescence dating were taken from small holes dug into these areas.

HY 5658 3293 **Skaill, Sandhill**. Stone samples were collected from the Scheduled Skaill burnt mound (NMRS HY 53 SE 10) for luminescence dating. A 40cm<sup>2</sup> area located on the southern side of the crescentic mound was deturfed for sampling, revealing a solidly packed stone layer beneath a topsoil/stone mixture. In addition, loose samples were collected from an exposure on the crest of the mound.

HY 5644 3080 **Stenaquoy**. The ploughed-down remains of this burnt mound (NMRS HY 53 SE 11) are located to the S of Stenaquoy Farm in the SW corner of a field. The mound was clearly visible in the SW corner of the field, rising above the surrounding land. Scatters of stone were visible through the crop in numerous places, and were sampled for luminescence dating in two positions.

HY 5533 2845 **Warness**. As part of a larger luminescence dating project investigating the chronological relationship between the recorded burnt mounds on Eday, stone samples were collected from three positions along the N-S eroding coastal section of the mound (NMRS HY 52 NE 3). Surface finds together with possible structures eroding out of the section indicate the presence of settlement.

Sponsors: HS, EPSRC.

**Hall of Rendall** (Evie & Rendall parish) R D Martlew  
Church; settlement mound

HY 424 210 Geophysical survey and cliff-section recording were carried out at the site of St Thomas' Church and the adjacent settlement mound (NMRS HY 42 SW 12) to evaluate the threat

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from coastal erosion. The work was part of a field course organised by the University of Leeds School of Continuing Education. Wall footings were partially exposed by J Storer Clouston in 1931, who claimed a 12th-century date for the church: his excavation trenches and spoil heaps are still visible. Resistivity survey suggests that the S boundary of the churchyard lies approximately 10m from the church, and returns to the junction with the N wall of the nave as reported by Clouston. The church is not under any immediate threat from erosion, although human remains have been reported from the beach.

Erosion of the settlement mound has exposed two main sections of massive stone walling, suggestive of an Atlantic roundhouse. There may be occupation levels still surviving between them on the seaward side, which would have been the interior of the roundhouse, and in extra-mural structures defined by further coursed masonry and vertical slabs. Although pottery and midden material have been recovered from the site, the only artefact found on this occasion was a bone weaving comb of Iron Age type, which was picked up from detritus on the N side of the main structure. Geophysical survey suggests that structural evidence does not extend very far inland, and that there is a substantial outwork enclosing the mound.


Sponsor: University of Leeds.

### Mithouse Farm, Evie

(Evie & Rendall parish)  
Souterrain

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE Archaeology)

HY 323 291 The movement of heavy farm machinery caused the partial collapse of the roof of a souterrain at Mithouse Farm, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NMRS HY 32 NW 11). An operation to stabilise the monument was carried out by the farmer under the supervision of archaeologists. This involved backfilling the interior with clean mineral sand up to the level of the roof. The roof was repaired using a large stone slab which was marked with the date of the repair on both sides. The hole was then reinstated.

Sponsor: HS .

### Stonehall (Firth parish)

Neolithic settlement

M Carruthers, C Richards

HY 366 126 A fifth season of excavation took place in August 2000 in conjunction with excavation at Crossiecrown as part of the Cuween-Wideford Landscape Project. Trench C was re-opened this year after a two-year interval (NMRS HY 31 SE 38).

Work commenced with the further examination of the main building (C1). The basic shape of this structure observed from work in previous seasons was confirmed and expanded. The arrangement of a stone-built 'longhouse' structure was confirmed: slightly curving walls and rounded gable ends, containing a tripartite chambered interior structured by the use of pinches in the walls. This detail was supplemented this year by the discovery of orthostats, which extended the divisional organisation out across the floors of the chambers. Additional uprights embedded in the floors of the chambers appeared to further divide some of the rooms into smaller spaces. Collapsed internal orthostats were raised, and some idea of their original positions could be appreciated. Their removal allowed access to the floor deposits below. Two major floor levels were observed – a primary clay floor and a secondary re-laying of the floor, again in clay. One particularly significant feature was the stone hearth setting found in the centre of the middle of the three chambers. Samples from the hearth and/or from charcoal-bearing deposits across the floors are expected to yield suitable material for radiocarbon dates.


The floor deposits contained little artefactual material. A few flint scrapers were recovered and an area of debitage arrayed in

an arc around the E side of the hearth may have represented a small knapping event. Two badly degraded sherds of pottery appear to be Early Neolithic in character, but confirmation of the date of the main structure in Trench C awaits radiocarbon determinations.

The more ephemeral activity outside (to the S) of structure C1 consisted of a hearth setting fringed by flagstone slabs, several orthostats and some possible coursed wall remnants. This activity probably represents another house/building and may have been partly robbed for materials in the construction of structure C1 that, nevertheless, seems to have respected the presence of the earlier structure. To the W of this structure, and partly overlain by it was a semi-circle of walling surviving in two courses. The removal of slabs above this feature revealed orthostats at either terminal of the wall arc closing the feature off in a roughly D-shape. No further deposits or artefacts were associated with this structure, and little idea of its role or status could be inferred other than its basic stratigraphic primacy in Trench C.

To conclude our investigations into the ruinous Early Neolithic house structure encountered in the corner of the cultivated field at Stonehall (Trench A) in 1994, a further trench (Z) was opened on the opposite (W) side of the boundary ditch. As expected, due to the absence of regular ploughing, preservation was substantially enhanced. The remains of two adjacent buildings were discovered with the northern example having up to six courses of masonry remaining of its outer wall. The northern building was completely excavated and was found to be very similar to the larger house structure at Knap of Howar, Papa Westray. Given the presence of adjacent buildings and the presence of Early Neolithic material culture (such as round-based pottery and polished stone axes), it seems likely that these houses are of a similar nature to the Knap of Howar arrangement.

Through our investigations at Stonehall, we appear to have encountered a substantial Early Neolithic settlement complex. Up to seven possible houses have been examined in four trenches within an area of 150 x 150m. Consequently, we now have to consider the possibility of the Orcadian Early Neolithic period being defined by 'dispersed' village settlements.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow, University of Manchester, Orkney College, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

### Crossiecrown (Kirkwall & St Ola parish)

Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement

N Card, J Downes

HY 423 137 A third season of excavation was carried out as part of the Cuween-Wideford Landscape Project. Previous seasons had uncovered a large Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age structure (House 1) in association with deep midden deposits (NMRS HY 41 SW 154; *DES* 1998, 70–71). This year an area c 20 x 6m was opened to the N and W of House 1 to investigate the presence of other structures and correlate the results from previous seasons.

A hearth, revealed last year to the NW of the entrance of House 1, proved to be central to another large structure, House 2. This house was almost identical in layout to House 1, with recesses/beds, stone boxes, stone furniture and a small cell with a drain. As in House 1, a polished stone tool was found in one of the recesses to the right of the entrance. The entrances to both structures faced each other across a paved area. This paving partially underlay the NW wall of House 1 and overlay an earlier phase of paving. The earlier paving probably relates to a structure underlying House 2. This earlier structure was not excavated and was only hinted at by the reuse of a section of walling as a revetment at the entrance to House 2. Although Houses 1 and 2 were partially contemporary, House 2 was constructed first and House 1 remained in use after the abandonment of House 2.



The NW wall of House 1 was dismantled to investigate earlier features. A bronze pin with a ringed decoration was found in the wall core. A sondage was excavated below this wall down to natural. This revealed a series of thick midden and rubble deposits sitting on top of a possible paved area directly above the natural. Adjacent to the paving was a section of a curving gully feature cut into the natural. A few sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery were found within the midden and rubble deposits, and a single sherd of Unstan Ware was identified in the redeposited fill of House 2.

In 1999 a small trench to the N of House 1 revealed part of a hollow that had been dug into the top of midden deposits and lined with orthostats. Excavations this year revealed the full extent of this feature. The hollow was sub-oval and measured c 7 x 4m by up to 0.5m deep. The NW side was partially lined with masonry. Two stone boxes were set into the floor. Settings for two upright parallel stones were found near the centre of the hollow.

Activity areas external to the two houses were implied by various compact platforms, a small hearth to the N of House 1, and some short lengths of walling.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow, University of Manchester, Orkney College, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

### Head of Work, Kirkwall

(Kirkwall & St Ola parish)

J Millar, A Hunter Blair  
(Headland Archaeology)

#### Watching brief

HY 475 138 – HY 476 139 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping of land for the development of a waste water treatment plant. Features of archaeological interest included three truncated rectilinear cut features and a truncated group of pits. The recorded features were neither extensive nor well-preserved and no dateable artefacts were recovered, thus making it impossible to assign a date, function or significance to them.

A second stage of the watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping for a pipeline wayleave (20m wide). This was stripped for a distance of 290m from the plant to the coast and a depot area was also cleared. No archaeological features were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Christiani Nielsen for North of Scotland Water Authority, The Dredging and Construction Company Ltd.

**Minehowe** (St Andrews & Deerness parish) N Card, J Downes, Later prehistoric activity J Gibson

HY 5105 0603 In the late summer of 1999, local farmer Douglas Paterson rediscovered an underground structure which had originally been found in 1946 (NMRS HY 50 NW 38). Since its initial discovery the site had almost been forgotten apart from a brief mention in the SMR.

The chamber comprises a series of steps that descend to an intermediary landing that has two side chambers off to one side. A further flight of steps lead down to a chamber c 1.5m in diameter with a corbelled stone roof rising to c 4m above the flagged stone floor. The floor of this chamber is c 7m below the top of the glacial moraine into which it was built. Most of the structure is lined with drystone masonry. The Royal Commission surveyed the site in November 1999, resulting in a plan, a section through the chamber, and a contour survey (see this volume, p 106).

GSB Prospection was commissioned to do a geophysical survey, utilising magnetometry, resistivity and ground-probing radar (GPR). The results of this showed that a large ditch, c 7m wide, 50m in diameter, and with a clear break/entrance on the NW side, surrounded the mound. Concentric to this ditch was a series of what appeared to be subsidiary gullies and ditches at intermittent points around the mound. Evidence for settlement-

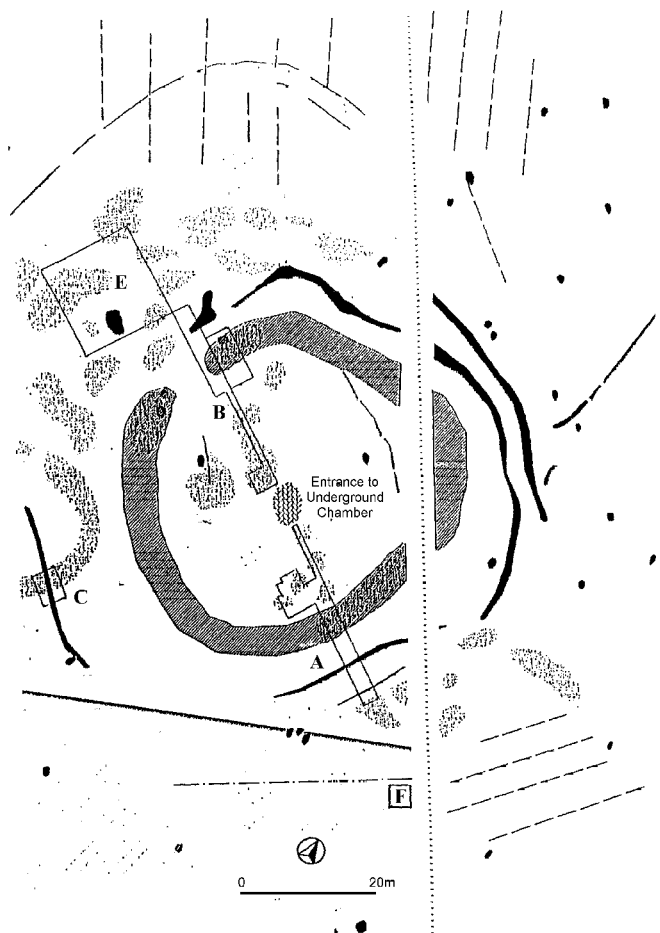


Fig 23. Minehowe: trench locations in relation to geophysics results.

type activity occurred both in and around the entrance across the main ditch. GPR indicated the possibility of other chambers existing within the mound.

Due to a series of agricultural threats, the uniqueness of the structure, and the need for a better understanding of the site prior to Scheduling, excavation was started in the early summer of 2000. The main aims of the project were to evaluate the nature and date of the features revealed by geophysics and to look at the relationships between these various elements and the underground chamber. Four main trenches were opened.

Trench A was located across the main ditch opposite the entrance to look at the relationship of this ditch to two of the subsidiary outer gullies/ditches. Excavation revealed that the ditch here was c 5m wide by 2.5m deep with a sharp U-shaped profile. The ditch had been deliberately infilled with a series of midden and rubble fills that probably represent several different phases. Finds from these fills include Roman glass, a fibula brooch and Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. Within, and probably contemporary with the ditch was a paved area, c 2m wide, which may have extended around the mound. This paving was set on a platform cut into the mound and had a revetting wall along the back of it against the mound. Once the ditch had been infilled the paving was extended to partially cover the ditch. In an extension to this trench, to the SW, the paving and revetting had been extended to form a semi-circular platform/'alcove' cut into the mound. The gullies suggested by geophysics outside the main ditch proved to be illusory. These features were created by a series of anthropogenic soils built up against the sides of the mound. A 1m wide slit trench was extended from the NW end of this trench up to the opening of the underground chamber, to examine the relationship of the ditch to the chamber and to



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determine the presence of any structure on top of the mound. Glacial boulder clay was encountered directly under the topsoil. This may have been partially redeposited to enhance the height of the mound, but concerns over destabilising the underground structure prevented further investigation.

Trench B was located over one of the main ditch terminals. This revealed a ditch up to 7m wide and 4m deep with a flat-bottomed U-shaped profile. The earlier phases of the ditch were associated with at least three different phases of revetting of the terminal. The later phases of revetting included a widening of the entrance causeway and a partial infilling of the ditch with rubble. The upper ditch fills contained much more midden material. This contained a large element of metalworking debris which probably originated from some ephemeral structures at the NW end of this trench and those uncovered in Trench E. Latterly these midden deposits were partially paved over before the ditch was totally infilled. As in Trench A, a 1m wide slit trench was extended from the SE end of the trench over the mound towards the present entrance to the underground chamber. This revealed a shallow linear feature and the edge of a small cist-like structure. This trench was further extended to totally uncover the cist, which was filled with a dark, charcoal-rich fill and a small amount of cremated bone.

Trench C was located over two anomalies revealed by geophysics; an apparent circular enclosure cut by or cutting one of the subsidiary gullies/ditches. On excavation neither feature was detected. Instead, 1m of anthropogenic midden-rich soils overlay a series of gleyed clay deposits over 1m thick. The interpretation of these deposits awaits the analysis of soil samples.

Trench E was located over the apparent settlement area outside of the causeway across the main ditch. Under a series of rubble and midden spreads a lobate Late Iron Age structure was uncovered in association with some very ephemeral features. This structure overlay an earlier, larger structure, probably a roundhouse. These structures were separated from midden-enriched soils to the N by the remains of a field boundary stone dyke. Middens associated with these structures produced a large range of industrial waste including moulds, slag, furnace linings and evidence for bone and antler working. In the SE corner of the trench a section of bank was revealed composed of redeposited natural. This may be an external bank to the main ditch that surrounds the mound.

Trench F was dug by machine in an area identified as being clear of archaeology and was intended for the disposal of the waste from the chemical toilet. However, at a depth of c 1.3m beneath a series of anthropogenic soils, a deposit of cremated bone and charcoal was revealed. It is at present not clear whether the bone is human or if the horizon in which it was found is a soil or deposit. Under this were clay deposits similar to those at the bottom of Trench C.

Although the underground structure had been extensively emptied in 1946, *in situ* deposits were identified in the middle chamber. This ashy midden was sampled and was also found to contain both native Iron Age pottery and a sherd of coarse Roman ware.

Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Enterprise, Orkney College, Time Team, Orkney Archaeological Trust.


**Newark** (St Andrews & Deerness parish) C Lowe  
Graveyard; manor house (Headland Archaeology)

HY 5747 0413 A 116m length of the eroded section below the putative chapel and medieval settlement at Newark (NMRS HY 50 SE 3) was recorded. The surface remains visible on the site of the 1969–72 excavations were also surveyed.

A total of eight burials were exposed in the sea bank: the excavation and removal of all visible human remains led to the discovery of three further burials; the majority were aligned NW–SE. All appear to have been shroud burials. No trace of coffin fittings was evident. A single grave appears to have been constructed with stone sides and cover, although only the head end was visible in section. All except one burial were supine, one being prone. Where present, the hands were found to have been crossed over the pelvic area.

The principal structures still visible at the site have been previously interpreted as a medieval chapel and the remains of the ‘New Work’, a late 16th-century manor house. The surveyed extent of the ‘New Work’ appears to agree well with the map evidence of a previously unreported 1846 estate plan. The excavated fragment presumably formed part of the S range of that structure. Although no firm conclusions can be proposed without reference to the results of the 1969–72 excavations, this present survey suggests that the putative chapel, adjacent to the NW, if earlier than the ‘New Work’, may represent the remains of an earlier range of buildings on the same site.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Skara Brae** (Sandwick parish) P Sharman, D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)


HY 231 187 A watching brief was conducted at the Neolithic settlement of Skara Brae (NMRS HY 21 NW 12) between February and March 2000. The work to be monitored was the removal of fence posts and their concrete settings around the S and E of the site, and the excavation of a trench and holes for a new perimeter fence and rabbit netting. Naturally accumulated sand deposits were most common, with occasional buried ground horizons. However, close to the S side of House 7, midden deposits were observed. A bone point, two cobble tools and six Skail knives were retrieved.

Further archaeological monitoring of a substantial deturfing exercise to create a new footpath was carried out in April 2000. The turf was cut partly by hand and partly by machine. In both of the excavated trenches, the depth of excavation did not penetrate beneath archaeologically insensitive topsoil material. Consequently, no finds were recorded or retained.

Sponsor: HS .


**Maes Howe** (Stenness parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

HY 318 127 Archaeological monitoring was required at Maes Howe (NMRS HY 31 SW 1) in April 2000 while a programme of rewiring was undertaken. The work involved shallow excavations both within the main chamber of the monument and on the overlying mound. The presence of a slab of concrete over the top of the mound indicated the high level of disturbance. No finds were recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Orkney World Heritage Sites** (Stenness parish) P Sharman  
Watching briefs (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Holes measuring 800 x 700mm and 180–230mm deep were dug for plaques at three sites in the parish of Stenness, Mainland Orkney. One hole was located near the Ring of Brogar (HY 2946 1346; NMRS HY 21 SE 1), one at the Stones of Stenness (HY 3071 1239; NMRS HY 21 SW 2) and one at Maes Howe (HY 3180 1272). Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered in any of the holes.

Sponsor: HS .

**Papa Stronsay** (Stronsay parish)  
Survey; evaluation

C E Lowe, S Buteux,  
J Hunter

Survey work and a small-scale evaluation were undertaken inside a ruinous building on the E side of the main steading.

HY 6652 2997 Stone setting; 0.35 x 0.35m and 0.3m deep, located on top of the Doocot Knowe (NMRS HY 62 NE 12).

HY 6653 2965 Site of so-called 'Viking graves'. Traditional site known to former inhabitant of island. Visible in early 20th century: graves, roughly 8' long and 2'6" wide, formed of edge-set side stones and paved cap stones. Aligned N-S and about 6' apart. No features evident at site indicated (but see site near East House at HY 6691 2952).

HY 6665 2918 Building; 12.85 x 3.55m inside walls 0.6m wide and up to 1.65m high. Aligned NW-SE, located on E side of farmhouse. Traces of earlier foundation at NW end of building. Small-scale evaluation trench across the interior of the building, below the stone floor, revealed fragmentary wall line of a building aligned E-W. Abutted by levelled spread of midden material, up to 0.6m deep, from which two fragments of steatite were recovered.

HY 6673 2906 Two short lengths of drystone masonry, up to seven courses (0.4m) high, are exposed in the sea bank to the SE of the sheep pens. The fragments are roughly 0.7m wide and are set 0.7m apart. Burnt stones and a small sherd of coarse pottery are evident in the eroding midden immediately to the E.

HY 6679 2905 Saddle quern. Roughly half a quern, 0.34m long, 0.44m wide and 0.19m thick with a shallow basin 0.11m deep, was found inverted on the track to the E of the sheep pens. Its upper surface (i.e. its base) is scored with many cut marks,

having evidently been reused as a whetstone. The stone is some distance from the known settlement foci on the island; it may have been brought in as metallurgy or may indicate contemporary settlement in the vicinity. It has been removed to the farmhouse.

HY 6691 2952 Stone feature (?grave). Located behind the shingle beach at East House are the turf-covered remains of a stone setting, 2 x 0.9m, and aligned N-S. The edges of the feature are delimited by a series of large edge-set stones, up to 0.7m long and >0.47m high. The feature is filled with pebbles, partially obscuring at least one flat slab at the base of the setting. This feature fits well the description of the so-called 'Viking grave' site, despite the very obvious discrepancy in its location. No trace of a second feature, however, could be identified.

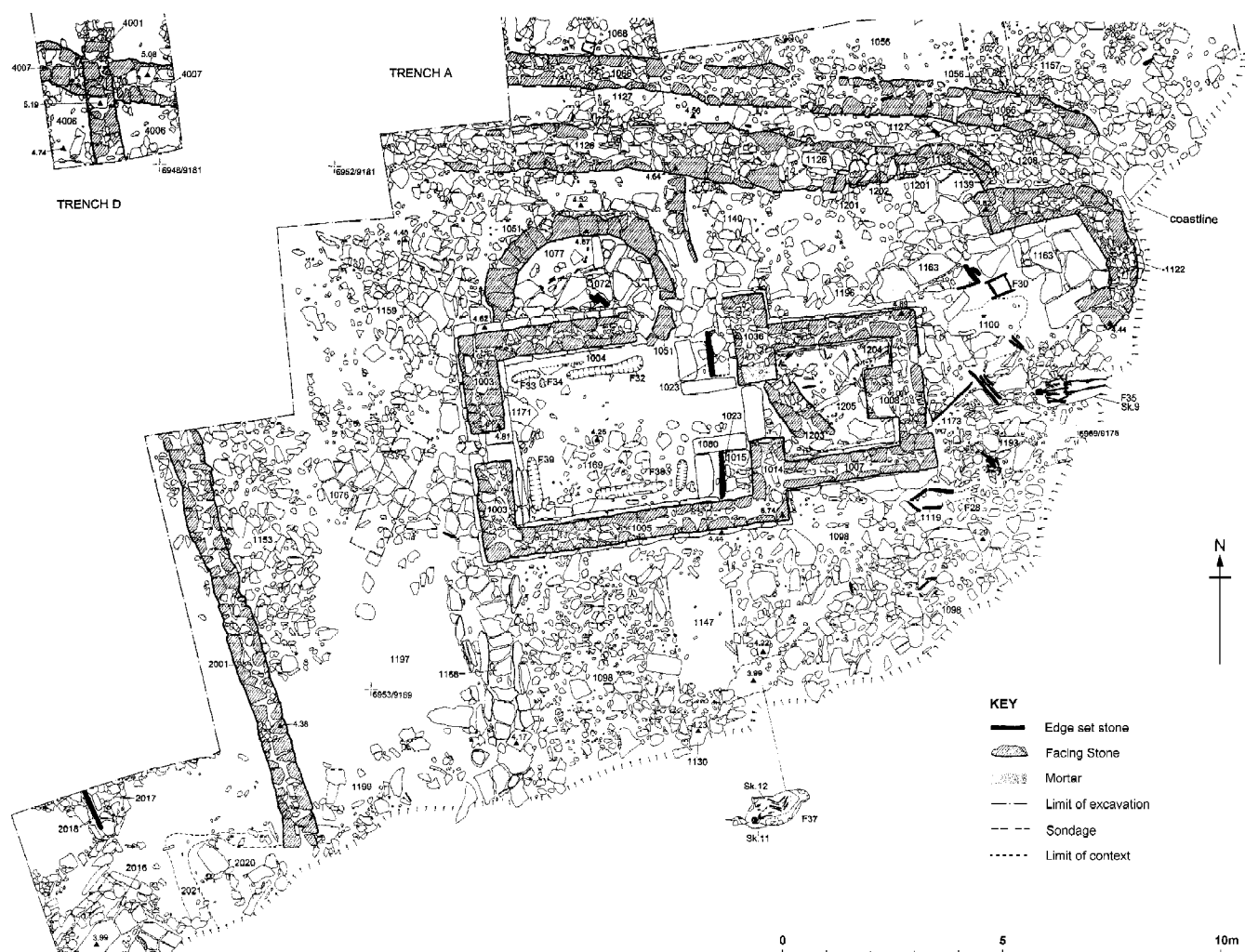
A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS [B], Arts & Humanities Research Board, University of Birmingham, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Orkney Islands Council, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**St Nicholas Chapel, Papa Stronsay** C E Lowe, S Buteux,  
(Stronsay parish) J Hunter

Iron Age activity; medieval chapel

HY 6695 2918 A third season of excavation was undertaken at and adjacent to the site of St Nicholas Chapel (NMRS HY 62 NE 14), in advance of coastal erosion (*DES* 1999, 68-9). The project is being undertaken jointly by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Headland Archaeology.



Extension of the excavated area to the cliff edge revealed a series of early surfaces and the truncated remains of an early, possibly pre-Christian grave containing two slightly flexed inhumations. Work inside the chapel, below the chancel, revealed the W end of a large sub-rectangular building; at the W end of the nave, underlying the wall, was a continuation of the early pathway seen outside the chapel. A series of slots, parallel and perpendicular to the extant building, were also identified inside the nave. Work on the enclosure walls has confirmed their relationship, the later enclosure lying to the N and E of its predecessor. However, no clear evidence of an entrance into the later enclosure could be discerned. Work on the features to the NE of the chapel also continued. The principal results of the season can be considered under four main headings.

## *Corbelled cellular structure and the coastal path*

The coastal path, previously only seen in Trench E to the SW and in the exposed cliff section, was found to turn N, crossing the W side of the main excavation area. The path was formed of large flat slabs, their sides lined with narrow edge-set stones, and was found to continue underneath the W wall of the extant nave. Although disturbed by later building works, it is clear that the path led up to the corbelled cellular building, partially excavated in 1998/99. Further work this year, in the centre of the floor in line with the pathway, has identified a rectangular stone setting containing the stump of an upright stone. A fragment of green porphyry was recovered from the floor of the building in 1999. These factors, together, strongly suggest that the building was of some importance, possibly of ritual significance. It clearly pre-dates the nave, the construction of which possibly represents a feature of the 11th century. It may represent an element of the pre-Norse monastic settlement on the site.

## *Cemetery*

Despite extensive excavation in and around the chapel, extremely few graves have thus far been identified. Redeposited remains have also been rare. This is contrary to what might have been expected, given the circumstances of the discovery of the now lost DNE DI cross-slab when large quantities of human skeletal material were exposed. The cemetery, and with it the find site, may have lain to the S or E of the chapel, in those sectors most susceptible to erosion. However, the rare occurrence of graves or human bones in these areas, as excavated, might suggest that the cemetery lay elsewhere. The recorded depth of burial (3' or 4') of the lost cross-slab and its distance from the chapel (20yd) might imply a location in the deeper soils to the N of the excavated site.

An unusual, and stratigraphically early, grave, aligned NE–SW, was located near the cliff edge, to the S of the chapel. The grave contained the much truncated remains of two young adults, lying on their right sides, facing S, with their legs slightly flexed. A second, stratigraphically late, grave lay to the E of the chancel.

## *Sub-rectangular building*


The fragmentary remains of a large sub-rectangular building, aligned NE–SW, were located under and to the E of the chapel. The building is stratigraphically at the same level as the corbelled cell and pathway to the W, and could represent contemporary elements of an early monastic settlement.

The putative W wall of the building lay at an angle below the floor of the chancel. Internally, the building was roughly 7.5m long, at least 2m wide on the NE and possibly wider on the SW. The stone-lined tank, excavated in 1999, lay along the centre line of the building just in front of the narrower E end. The long walls of the building appear largely to have been robbed; their line may be indicated on the N by the extent of paving and on the S by a series of edge-set stone features, possibly set within the wall line of the building. The function of the building is not clear.

## *Enclosure walls*

The stratigraphic relationship of the two enclosures is well-established, with, to the N of the chapel, wall 1066 superseding the earlier wall 1126. There are indications, however, not yet fully resolved, that the earlier wall line (1126) represents a composite, multi-phase structure. Its relationship to the corbelled cellular building and to the large sub-rectangular building to the E is not clear.

Further details and photographs are available at [www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology). A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsors: HS , Arts & Humanities Research Board, University of Birmingham, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Orkney Islands Council, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

## **Bakie, Westray** (Westray parish)

H Moore, G Wilson

Late medieval or post-medieval farmstead (EASE Archaeology)

HY 4479 4315 A coastal exposure was investigated in which structural remains and anthropogenic deposits were visible. The section was cleaned and recorded in its entirety. Rescue excavation carried out in the immediate hinterland revealed that the wall seen in section formed one side of a rectilinear structure, which incorporated a small corn-drying kiln at one end. The remains of two further buildings were also located. The structures are thought to represent a farmstead of late medieval or post-medieval date.

Sponsor: HS .

## **Evertaft** (Westray parish)

J Barrett, T O'Connor, S Dobson

Iron Age settlement mound

HY 455 512 The coastal settlement mound of Evertaft was recorded by EDM survey and section drawing. It has suffered considerable erosion over the last four years and now survives as a strip of interleaved middens, drystone structures and sand layers running 60m along the coast and c 25m inland. Its maximum thickness is c 4.5m. A radiocarbon date on cereal grain from low in the profile has yielded an assay of AD 131–419 (AA–39134, 1750±55 bp cal 2σ). Samples were recovered for ecofactual analysis and further dating using OSL and radiocarbon. Twenty test pits excavated in the immediate hinterland of the site revealed little surviving evidence for associated anthropogenic deposits. However, this survey was hampered by a thick blanket of wind-blown sand which may obscure deeply buried features. The single exception was five courses of stonework associated with other loose rubble at HY 454 512. This might be the structure previously noted in the NMRS at HY 4539 5119, recorded in 1970 but not relocated in 1981.

Sponsor: University of York.

## **Knowe of Skea and Berst Ness,**

H Moore, G Wilson


**Westray** (Westray parish)

(EASE Archaeology)

Chambered cairn; Bronze Age burials

HY 4414 4181 Rescue excavations were carried out on an eroding mound known as the Knowe of Skea (NMRS HY 44 SW 2) and on several smaller mounds in the near vicinity. The Knowe of Skea is situated at the S extremity of Berst Ness and has previously been interpreted both as a cairn and as a settlement mound. Assessment excavation revealed it to be a chambered cairn. The mound is over 20m in diameter; at its centre is a large oval chamber and there are indications of up to four smaller surrounding cells. The central chamber is unusually large, measuring some 7m by almost 4.5m. It appears to have been deliberately filled in with deposits containing large amounts of fish bone, shell and animal bone; a few sherds of pottery and

some worked bone objects have also been found. The surface of the mound was found to be littered with fragments of bone. At least two later Bronze Age burials were inserted into the exterior of the cairn. In one case, the crouched skeleton of a young adult was found in a shallow pit cut into the surface of the cairn. Towards the periphery of the cairn, a stone-lined cist was found set into the cairn. Work has also taken place on a series of five smaller structures on Berst Ness. All have been identified as burial monuments.

Sponsor: HS .


#### Links of Noltland, Westray

(Westray parish)

Prehistoric settlement; burial

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE Archaeology)

HY 428 493 A scatter of human bone was noted eroding at the Links of Noltland (NMRS HY 44 NW 33). At the same time, settlement remains of prehistoric date and a probable burial cairn were noted in the surrounding area. These remains were located within an unstable dune system, close to a known Late Neolithic settlement which is under Historic Scotland Guardianship. A drawn, written and photographic record was made of the archaeological remains. Limited excavation carried out in the vicinity of the human bone scatter indicated that the remains probably represented a single burial which, although *ex situ*, most likely had not moved far from its original resting place. The probable cairn, which was not associated with the bone spread, was found to be regularly rectangular in shape with a coursed facade on two sides and may be of Late Iron Age date. The settlement comprised at least three sub-circular buildings, together with a yard or enclosure and a probable burial mound, all of probable Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Each of the areas of archaeological interest was found to be under threat from continued deflation of the dunes in which they are located and from disturbance by rabbit burrowing.

Sponsor: HS .


#### Point of Peterkirk, Westray

(Westray parish)

Polished stone axe; broch

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE Archaeology)

HY 4998 4008 Rescue excavations were carried out on an eroding mound at the Point of Peterkirk (NMRS HY 44 SE 2). The mound was found to comprise the remains of a broch with extra-mural settlement, enclosed by a rock-cut ditch. Finds include worked bone and pottery. A polished stone axe was recovered from destruction deposits overlying the ditch.

Sponsor: HS .

#### Quoygrew–Nether Trenabie

(Westray parish)

Viking Age and medieval middens and structures; associated anthropogenic soils

J Barrett, H James,  
T O'Connor, S Dobson

HY 443 506 Following previous survey and sampling (*DES* 1997, 61) ten weeks of excavation, opening c 150m<sup>2</sup>, were conducted in July and August, 1999 and 2000. This work has identified a well-preserved late Viking Age and medieval rural settlement (NMRS HY 45 SW 4). It covers an area of over a hectare and includes a coastal fish midden, a 6.5m by c 18m house with undisturbed ash floors, a 'farm mound' of kitchen midden, and a plaggen infield. Radiocarbon and artefactual evidence suggest that these deposits are broadly contemporary. All but the infield (which may only be associated with the latest phase) appear to date to between the 10th and 13th centuries.

The eroding fish midden at the shoreline, composed of peat ash, shell and fish bone, was mapped and sampled in 1997, but has since been dated to the 10th–12th centuries. A cellar or naust

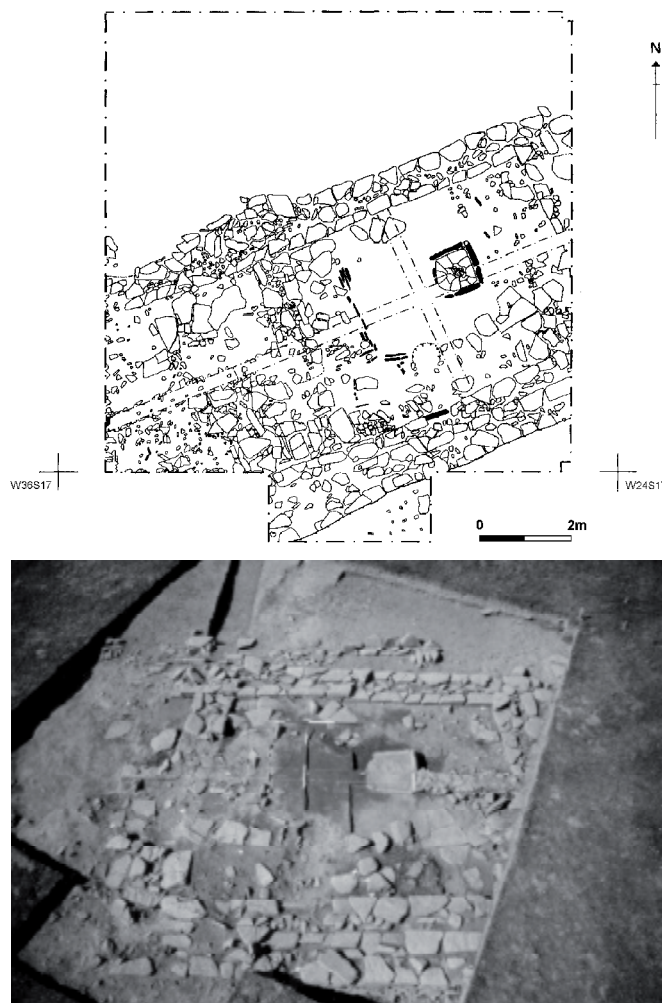


Fig 25. Quoygrew: plan and photo of Area F.

dug into it is now known to pre-date the 13th century.

Approximately 14m inland from the cellar, and in line with it, is a rectangular drystone building (Area F) aligned roughly NE–SW. The excavated central section has an external width of 6.5m, an internal width of 4.8m and a length greater than 11.8m. The exterior walls, c 0.8m thick, survive to a maximum height of 0.6m. They are double-faced with a rubble core. There is not yet clear evidence for an outside door. A secondary cross-wall divides the excavated area into two rooms connected by a doorway (near which was found a pivot stone). A primary cross-wall which runs into the W-facing section could represent the E end of the structure. It is more likely to be another internal division, however, given that geophysical survey suggests that the building continues 6m or more in this direction. Its W end also lies beyond the excavation and may be associated with the cellar exposed in the wave-cut bank.

The E room is 4.8 x 5.3m internally, with a stone-built bench 0.5m wide and 0.3m high along the S wall. Its E end is constructed of flat slabs laid horizontally, but towards the W the bench is constructed of orthostats backfilled with rubble and topped with flat slabs. The central feature of the room is a square hearth, 1m square, comprising a single fire-cracked flagstone surrounded on all but the W side by orthostats which jut above the central slab by up to 0.1m. This hearth was covered by a localised spread of pure peat ash and was embedded in an earth floor composed of hard-packed and finely laminated ash. The floor both pre-dates and post-dates the hearth. It supported the orthostats, but was thickest just W of the open side of the hearth and may have

## PERTH AND KINROSS

been augmented by repeated sweeping of its contents. An earlier hearth, not yet completely excavated, lies under this thickened area. The ash floor provided a smooth, but not flat, surface of uneven thickness over a roughly laid flagstone sub-floor. A lintelled drain lies under the flagging. It runs slightly diagonally, from NE to SW, along the length of the room.

At least two phases of stepping stones lead from the internal doorway into the E room. They were probably replaced as earlier ones became lost in the build-up of the floor deposit. These flags end at two parallel orthostats which act as a low threshold over which one must step to enter the centre of the room. They may once have secured a higher threshold board. A series of small orthostats in two parallel rows also mark off a rectangular area, 1 x c 2m, along the internal dividing wall at the W end of the room. They are embedded in the latest phase of the earth floor. Their function is unclear, but could have been to secure a wooden feature of vertical or horizontal planking. Prior to the construction of this feature, a circular, U-shaped pit measuring c 0.85m in diameter and 0.4m deep had occupied this area. It was filled with rubble and sealed prior to the last phase of the building's use. Several large stones around the edges of the room may have supported internal furniture or posts. It is equally possible, however, that they represent elements of the destruction rubble which became pressed into the relatively soft earth floor.

Large numbers of sherds of medieval coarse wares were found lying on and in the floor layers. Several clusters are likely to represent vessels crushed by an overlying stratum of destruction debris. An unfinished steatite line sinker was also found in the ash floor (sherds of circular steatite vessels were also discovered in sheet midden which built up around the outside of the building). A fragmented schist baking plate was found in a section through the core of the bench. These finds are consistent with a c 12th-century date, but radiocarbon assays and further analysis of the artefacts could refine this estimate. The floor also contained a rich ecofactual assemblage which was extensively sampled.

The E room is generally well-preserved, having been partly sealed by the overlying destruction layer, but a later ditch has removed one lintel of the bench and created a negative feature originally interpreted as a barrel impression. Conversely, the W room was heavily robbed in antiquity. Only the lowest courses of the exterior walls and remnants of an uneven flagstone sub-floor survive. It is likely that the bench along the S wall continued into this end of the house prior to construction of the secondary cross-wall, but it does not appear that any other interior fittings remain *in situ*. The sub-floor drain has not yet been located in this room.

Approximately 20m E of the house is a low mound reaching a height of c 2m. A modern croft and garden, abandoned in the 1930s, sit on top of the mound. A 6 x 7.6m area (Area G) was excavated in the garden. The maximum depth to subsoil was found to be 1.6m. The top c 0.7m was composed of homogenised garden soil, under which lay undisturbed middens with exceptionally good bone preservation. The midden deposits were finely stratified, but could be divided into two distinct blocks based on the ratio of fish bone and shell to mammal bone. The upper c 0.5m was dominated by marine resources, the lower 0.3m by mammal bone, including several cattle skulls. A single radiocarbon assay of AD 1004–1262 (AA–39135, 905±60 bp cal 2σ) was obtained for a horse bone from the interface between the two. Steatite vessel sherds, bone or antler pins and a fragmentary bone or antler comb from the midden are all consistent with accumulation in the late Viking Age and early Middle Ages. A flagstone path runs up the side of the mound in the upper stratigraphic block, but no other architectural features have yet been found. The middens were extensively sampled for ecofactual and sediment analyses.

An 0.8 x 8m trench was also excavated as a southward extension of Area G in order to establish the relationship between the edge of the farm mound and an adjacent relict infield located in 1997. The field soil was found to overlie the Norse middens, suggesting that it is of medieval or post-medieval origin. Micromorphology samples were taken of the interface between these features. Seven additional test pits were also dug to clarify the distribution of this infield and to collect samples for OSL dating from locations where it is associated with deposits of wind-blown sand. A topographic survey of the site was also completed and an auger survey of its hinterland identified additional (presently undated) relict fields and settlement sites.

Sponsors: HS<sup>1</sup>, Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada, Orkney Islands Council, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society for Medieval Archaeology, University of York, University of Glasgow.

## PERTH AND KINROSS

**Aberdalgie** (Aberdalgie parish)

A Saville (NMS)

Stone implement

NO 084 203 An implement of serpentinite, possibly an unfinished macehead with an incomplete perforation, was found on the surface in 1999. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 59/99) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Abernethy Den** (Abernethy parish)

I Hallyburton, R Brown

Survey

NO 188 161 Survey of previously unrecorded/lost standing stone and possible ruinous stone circle at Abernethy Den.

Photographs and a plan have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Main Street/Newburgh Road, Abernethy**

R Cachart

(Abernethy parish)

(SUAT)

Medieval monastic

NO 1925 1655 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken on the proposed site of a new primary school for Abernethy. The site is part of a field on the S side of Newburgh Road at the junction with Main Street. The site is considered to be close to the E boundary of the Culdee monastery and later religious establishments adjacent to the c AD 1100 round tower of Abernethy. Five trial trenches, approximately 4% of the available area, were excavated and recorded. Modern pits were found and a small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. At the W end of the site a deeply buried surface of large cobbles and small river boulders was seen in two adjacent trenches; a further phase of archaeological excavation has been recommended.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Shanzie, Alyth** (Alyth parish)

R Coleman


Souterrain

(Headland Archaeology)

NO 279 507 Ploughing on the top of a knoll on the farm of Shanzie, E of Alyth, dislodged two large slabs. Initial investigation revealed a section across a stone-lined souterrain with a paved floor less than 1m below ground level. Trial trenches revealed the full extent of the souterrain and demonstrated that nothing survived of any contemporary settlement as a result of plough truncation and erosion. It was then decided to excavate the truncated remains of the souterrain.

The souterrain is a good example of the Angus type. It consists of a horseshoe-shaped main chamber, up to 2m wide and c 35m long (including entrance passage) with a small (2 x 3m) side chamber close to the entrance. The main chamber is entered by a sloping passage with a sill stone and door checks marking the start of the chamber. The side walls have a basal course of large boulders with smaller quarried rubble above, which stands in places to 1.5m high. The upper parts of the walls were corbelled but none of these larger slabs survives *in situ*. The floors of the entrance passage and main chamber (but not the side chamber) are paved.

The floor slabs were covered with a shallow layer of charcoal-rich sediment that yielded a small assemblage of pottery and metal objects. Almost all of these finds came from close to the entrance. A small area of rough paving was found in the main chamber overlying this basal fill and was associated with a patch of carbonised grain. Upper fills of the souterrain were more varied, reflecting the later history of the structure. Collapses of large corbel slabs were found in two areas indicating that part of the main chamber fell in. However, most of the main chamber contained small rubble and soil which is believed to result from systematic demolition after the collapses. Part of a glass bottle was found beneath one of the collapses suggesting that it occurred as late as the 18th or 19th century. The recent demolition of the souterrain is also indicated by the fact that the site was formerly known as the Weem Hillock.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Fealar** (Blair Atholl parish)

J Harris

#### **Survey**

NN 9837 7838 – NO 0369 8218 A survey was carried out across the majority of the 12,500 acre estate of Fealar as part of the estate audit. Almost all the land is situated above 450m OD and most of the sites comprise turf and stone wall footings of shielings (over 170) together with the remains of a few scattered buildings and enclosures. The lodge itself, the cottages, stables and ancillary buildings are still in frequent use and there are three isolated pony-boy shelters and two 19th-century bothies.

NN 9837 7838	53 shielings and pens; 19th-century bothy.
	NN 97 NE 12.
NN 984 779	Building and enclosure.
NN 9850 7570	34 shielings, pens and enclosures. NN 97 NE 6.
NN 988 779	4 shielings and 2 enclosures.
NN 9880 7614	2 shielings.
NN 9893 8000	17 shielings, pens and enclosures.
NN 9898 7968	32 shielings. NN 97 NE 13.
NN 9960 7920	2 shielings and enclosure.
NN 9965 7935	3 shielings.
NN 9975 8158	9 shielings and enclosure.
NN 9995 7925	3 shielings.
NO 0002 8198	Building.
NO 0010 8240	Building.
NO 0060 7839	4 shielings and enclosure.
NO 0061 7542	Building and enclosure.
NO 0079 7730	Enclosure.
NO 0084 7756	7 shielings.
NO 0091 7996	Lodge, cottages, annexe, stables and ancillary buildings. NO 07 NW 1.
NO 0094 7725	Building.
NO 0157 8059	Building.
NO 016 792	4 shielings.
NO 017 792	Building (pony-boy shelter) and cairn.
NO 0176 8160	Building.
NO 0324 8332	Building (pony-boy shelter).

NO 036 821 Building (pony-boy shelter).

NO 0369 8218 Building (bothy).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

#### **White Kirk, Dunira Street, Comrie**

R Cachart, A Cox

(Comrie parish)

(SUAT)

#### **Post-medieval church**

NN 772 219 During November 1999, a small excavation and a watching brief were carried out inside the Comrie Community Centre, the former White Church, which was constructed in 1805 on the site of an earlier church. The watching brief revealed some structural evidence for the White Church and recovered disarticulated human bone from the pre-White Church burial ground deposits. Four articulated burials were also recorded. A fragment of transom, probably from an earlier church, was found reused in a dwarf wall for the White Church floor. The human remains were later re-interred in the graveyard on the S side of the church.

Some of the artefacts recovered from the graveyard deposits represent coffin fittings and furnishings, while others provide clues to burial attire and burial practice. The coffins recorded during the investigation were of a flat-lidded, single break type, with grips placed at intervals around their sides. Ten coins were also recovered, mainly from the graveyard soil in close association with the coffined burials.

Sponsor: Comrie Community Centre Committee.

#### **Crieff** (Crieff parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

#### **Coarse stone mortar**

NN 8644 2047 A roughly worked piece of volcanic rock with a pecked depression on one side was found in the 1960s during ploughing in the Comrie field just S of Crieff. It was recently reported to Perth Museum & Art Gallery and acquired by them through Treasure Trove (TT 128/99). It is likely to be a crude mortar, potentially of prehistoric date.

#### **Donafuil Farm, Aberfeldy** (Dull parish)


S Halliday

#### **Evaluation**

(Headland Archaeology)

NN 7792 4899 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a possible burial mound (NMRS NN 74 NE 1). The results make it clear that this feature is a natural mound of gravel.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Home Farm, Castle Menzies**

S Halliday


(Dull; Weem parishes)

(Headland Archaeology)

#### **Evaluation**

NN 830 493 Excavations were undertaken during November and December 1999 in advance of gravel extraction. The site was originally identified by cropmarks representing pits and post-holes in oblique aerial photographs. These features were recorded and partly excavated along with other features not visible on aerial photographs. The principal feature was an arc of 16 post-pits. To the W of this arc, and not visible on aerial photographs, were three parallel lines of post-holes. The northern line was followed in an extension to the excavation which revealed over 120 post-holes ending just to the E of West Lodge. At this point it turned S and continued for an unknown distance. The two other lines of post-holes ran parallel to the northern line, 15m and 35m to the S. Numerous other features were identified in the main excavation area, but these could not be interpreted as coherent groups or structures.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .



## PERTH AND KINROSS

**Bridge of Earn** (Dunbarney parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 120 175 (centre) Arable fieldwalking in the area surrounding Bridge of Earn village produced the following finds:

- NO 119 177 6 flint flakes; agate scraper.  
NO 122 177 Broken flint blade. Large assemblage of medieval green glaze and white gritty pot, including handle junctions and large base sherd.  
NO 118 168 3 agate flakes; broken pipeclay figurine; medieval whistle (see below).  
NO 116 165 2 flint scrapers; agate flake.  
NO 124 194 Retouched flint flake.

NO 118 168 Ceramic whistle in the form of a robed figure playing a wind instrument. The figure stands 45mm high with the head missing. It is made from a red-brown fabric similar to that of East Coast redwares, probably made of carse clays.

Whistles in anthropomorphic forms are rare though there are some 15th-century parallels from the Low Countries. Dating of the object is difficult as it appears to have been made in a mould, however pottery experts agree that the fabric seems wrong for a Victorian or later date.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Dunkeld Cathedral** (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 023 425 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Dunkeld Cathedral during shallow excavations along the line of an existing footpath. A cobbled surface was exposed at a depth of 280mm, appearing to represent a cobbled entrance way into the cathedral courtyard.

Sponsor: HS<sub>1</sub>.

**Dunning** (Dunning parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 01 15 (area) Arable fieldwalking in the area surrounding Dunning village produced the following finds:

- NO 010 146 3 flint flakes.  
NO 012 153 23 flint flakes; flake of pitchstone; barbed-and-tanged arrowhead; flint scraper; flint core; 3 agate cores; 7 agate chips. A saddle quern was also found in this field several years ago.  
NO 014 151 2 flint flakes; 2 agate flakes; quartz core; flint core; agate core.  
NO 017 148 2 flint flakes; agate flake.  
NO 019 149 Quartz scraper.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Newton of Pitcairns** (Dunning parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Glass bead

NO 021 143 A small annular blue glass bead was found in a garden at Newton of Pitcairns. The type is a widespread one with a date range from Iron Age to Norse. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 79/99) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Forgandenny** (Forgandenny parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 09 17 (area) Arable fieldwalking in the area surrounding Forgandenny village produced the following finds:

- NO 093 166 3 flint flakes.

- NO 094 176 3 flint flakes; quartz flake. Sherds of green glaze and white gritty pot.  
NO 098 176 3 flint flakes; unfinished arrowhead/hafted scraper.  
NO 107 176 Flint core; flint flake; flint scraper; agate core.  
NO 096 165 2 retouched flint flakes.  
NO 095 165 Flint flake.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Kirkton of Mailer** (Forgandenny parish) I Hallyburton,  
Shale bead M Hall, R Brown

NO 108 198 A piece of worked shale was found during fieldwalking. It is a small oblong bead, slightly damaged on opposing long sides, and has a slightly curving profile. It is transversely perforated by a single, small hole at each end. Its curvature indicates its use in a bracelet or necklace choker. Probably Iron Age or early medieval.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Forteviot** (Forteviot parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 06 17 (area) Fieldwalking in the area of Forteviot village produced the following finds:

- NO 054 174 Flint scraper; flint flake; 3 agate flakes.  
NO 056 174 5 flint flakes; flint scraper; agate flake; hammerstone.  
NO 060 174 2 flint flakes; flint scraper; 3 agate flakes.  
NO 061 177 Agate flake.  
NO 067 175 2 flint flakes; agate flake.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Invervar, Glen Lyon** (Fortingall parish) M Dalland  
Deserted post-medieval village (Headland Archaeology)

NN 665 483 (centre) A survey was carried out of the shrunken village at Invervar in advance of re-Scheduling. The village was based on flax production, centred on a late 18th-century lint mill. Only a few of the original houses of the village are still standing; most of the village as depicted on the 1st edition OS map surveyed in 1862 is now in ruins. Additional buildings and dykes were located that had previously not been recorded.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS<sub>1</sub>.

**Tigh na Cruaiche** (Fortingall parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 380 553 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 85ha of land on the N shore of Loch Laidon, 4km to the SW of Rannoch Station. One group of shieling huts and enclosures was recorded.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS<sub>1</sub>.

**Scottish Crannog Survey** N Dixon, G Cavers  
(Kenmore parish)

As part of the Scottish Crannog Survey a number of sites in Loch Tay, originally surveyed in 1979 (PSAS 1982, 17–38), were resurveyed in August 2000. Only sites where there is a difference from the original survey are included here.

NN 664 360 **Craggan**. One of the timbers noted in the original 1979 survey appears to have been cut with a saw in antiquity. A possible log boat (NMRS NN 63 NE 18) was observed near the shore about 110m NW of the site.

NN 672 363 **Dall Farm (North)**. This site (NMRS NN 63 NE 26) is closer to Dall Farm (South) than was recorded in the original survey of 1979. The two sites are 20m apart. The N site is deeper under water (1.5–3.75m) and further offshore than that in the S, and it is slightly smaller with much steeper sides. Several structural timbers were noted embedded on the top of the crannog.

NN 674 362 **Dall Farm (South)**. Part of a rotary quern, not previously recorded, was observed on the NW edge of the site (NMRS NN 63 NE 19). The relationship of the Dall Bay crannogs offers the possibility of investigating a sequence of occupation, moving from one crannog to the next, since Dall (North) lies deeper in the loch and suggests that it may relate to an earlier and lower loch level. Both sites have visible structural timbers that would be suitable for sampling for radiocarbon dating.

NN 774 453 **Kenmore Beach**. A scatter of stones, possibly the remains of a crannog, was reported by staff at the Kenmore marina. The putative site lies in the centre of Kenmore Bay, directly between Spry Island and Kenmore Pier crannog. Investigation indicated no coherent shape, and no timbers were noted. The site is, however, unlikely to be natural and may have been subject to the same disturbance and destruction as Kenmore Pier crannog.

NN 7720 4528 **Kenmore Pier**. This site (NMRS NN 74 NE 22) was first recorded in August 2000. The site appears to have been partially destroyed, possibly deliberately, as it was a hazard in the 19th and early 20th centuries to navigation by steamboats approaching Kenmore Pier, or accidentally, by the wash from their propellers. The site is surrounded by a substantial amount of modern debris owing to its location at the end of the loch. Two parallel, lateral timbers were noted embedded on the E side of the crannog near lochbed level.

NN 7581 4500 **Mary's Distaff**. The site (NMRS NN 74 NE 15) appears to be sited at the outer end of a conspicuous natural ridge between the crannog and the shore. A marker pole with a fish on top, which was observed in the previous survey, is no longer present. Close to the crannog site, the remains of two possible log boats were noted. They are about 10m and 3m long and appear to be made of oak. The proximity to the crannog may suggest an association but this cannot be positively established.

NN 599 346 **Morenish Boathouse**. Three oak piles were recorded between the crannog (NMRS NN 53 SE 20) and the shore, possibly representing the remains of a walkway to the site.

NN 682 371 **Old Manse Crannog**. A small trial trench was opened on the shore in proximity to the crannog (NMRS NN 63 NE 20), to investigate potential shore features and to record the soil/sediment profile. No features were recorded although one flint artefact was recovered.

Sponsors: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology.

**Nethermuir** (Lethendy parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 158 412; NO 159 412 Found during arable fieldwalking: a flint scraper, five flint flakes and an axehead of unidentified stone.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Upper Gothens** (Lethendy parish) I Hallyburton, R Brown  
Fieldwalking

NO 169 415 Found during arable fieldwalking: three flint flakes and a quartz flake. A large scatter was found in this field in the early 20th century and a circular enclosure also shows on aerial photographs.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth Museum (Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Archaeological & Historical Section).

**Inchaffray Abbey** (Madderty parish) M Roy (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NN 954 224 A short watching brief in April 2000 was carried out at Inchaffray Abbey (NMRS NN 92 SE 4), a Scheduled Ancient Monument near Madderty, during the excavation of post-holes for a rabbit-proof fence.

An Augustinian priory was founded at Inchaffray around 1200 by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, and apparently replaced an earlier ecclesiastical establishment at that place. The abbey continued in use at least until 1561, and in 1609 became the seat of James Drummond, the first Lord Madderty. Now only the remains of the W range are visible.


Excavation was limited to seven fence post-holes with a maximum depth of 0.7m, all located to the W of the standing remains of the abbey. Of note was the uncovering of a layer of sandstone blocks set in a clay-sand matrix under the topsoil to the E of the area. This may have represented a zone of demolition material, or possibly structural remains.

Sponsors: Mr and Mrs Watkins.

**Sunnybrae Cottage, Pitlochry** (Moulin parish) T Holden  
Building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NN 936 583 Sunnybrae Cottage was acquired by Historic Scotland as an example of a well-preserved vernacular building suitable for presentation to the public. During initial surveys of the house the presence of a cruck frame and surviving areas of a thatched roof under the corrugated iron were noted. A detailed study of the thatch indicated a stob thatch roof formed of alternating layers of turf and rye straw. At the apex and eaves, broom had also been used, this also held in position by turves. Elsewhere 'grips' of straw and sharpened twigs of broom had been pushed into the thatch as repairs.

At the W end of the roof the remains of a hanging lum were identified resting against a false stone chimney. During the late 19th or early 20th century the hanging lum was replaced with a brick chimney. This was subsequently removed under archaeological supervision along with some of the floorboards and internal panelling. The remains of a trampled surface were identified in the W room indicating an earlier floor beneath the present floorboards. Recording of exposed walls is also revealing details of the internal arrangement of the building such as the location of the hallen (door screen), but evidence for the form of the hanging lum within the body of the building is so far proving elusive.

Sponsor: HS .

**St Patrick's Well** (Muthill parish) C Gordon Booth  
Well

NN 7785 1740 The report in *DES* 1992 (78), is not quite accurate. St Patrick's Well (NMRS NN 71 NE 3) can still be found by the N side of the road to Middleton Farm. It was filled in by a farmer who had lost a lamb in it; the mound is visible and the lintel stone recognisable. (Submitted in 1995).

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Greyfriars burial ground, Perth** (Perth parish) R Cachart  
Medieval graveyard (SUAT)

NO 120 232 A watching brief was undertaken on refurbishment works for Greyfriars burial ground. Much of the E wall was taken down and rebuilt and some 19th or late 18th-century memorial fragments were found to have been incorporated in the fabric of the wall. *In situ* human remains were recorded when foundations for a shelter to house important post-medieval gravestones were dug. Many 19th-century memorial stones and slabs were uncovered and recorded when pathways were being scraped for resurfacing.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Murray Street, Perth** (Perth parish) J Millar  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NO 1166 2375 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken on the site of the Foundry, Murray Street, prior to development. All deposits encountered during these excavations consisted of modern fills, with brick, rubble and industrial by-products well mixed throughout. No archaeological features were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Nicoll Russell Studios for A B and G B Morrison.

**Skinnergate House, Skinnergate, Perth** R Cachart  
(Perth parish) (SUAT)  
Medieval urban

NO 1193 2369 A watching brief and limited excavation were undertaken on two phases of refurbishment work at Skinnergate House. *In situ* medieval deposits and later stone walls were found just below modern floor make-up levels. Work in the basement revealed that these deposits continued to a substantial depth. In the N end of the building the top of medieval deposits, comprising mainly midden material, were revealed along with Early Modern/modern stone walls. In the S part of the building well-preserved medieval structural remains were revealed, comprising clay floors and wooden sills and uprights, as well as an Early Modern stone tanning pit and later walls. Due to the anaerobic conditions much of the wood was in an excellent state of preservation and will be able to provide important dating information. From the medieval deposits, abundant pottery, shell and bone was recovered.

Sponsor: Salvation Army Trustee Company.

**Balgarvie Farm, Angus Road, Perth** A Duffy  
(Scone parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Evaluation

NO 1411 2654 No archaeological features or small finds were revealed during an archaeological evaluation prior to Phase 1 development works at Balgarvie Farm.

Sponsor: A & J Stephen Ltd.

**Peel** (Tibbermore parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman tower

NO 060 232 A section was cut across the ring-ditch (NMRS NO 02 SE 38) at the W side of the site. This revealed a V-sectioned ditch, 0.84m deep and 2.04m wide. Only a relatively shallow 0.24m of silt had formed in the ditch bottom before it had been backfilled. The fill consisted mostly of clay but also included a substantial deposit of turf which may have been derived from the slighting of an internal rampart. The similarity of the site to the neighbouring Gask tower of Huntingtower, both in overall morphology and now in ditch profile, would seem to support the identification of the site as a Roman tower, but the shallow silt deposits suggests a relatively brief occupation, in contrast to recent results on other Gask system towers.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Rowchester** (Bowden parish) J Gooder  
Watching brief; evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 5476 2905 Archaeological test pitting and excavation of a cable trench prior to the erection of an overhead power line and underground cable across Rowchester fort, Kippielaw Farm, near Bowden (NMRS NT 52 NW 5), found the areas of pole assembly and cable trenching to be devoid of significant archaeological features. Two fragments of a whetstone (date unknown) were recovered from topsoil near the present farm buildings.

A watching brief located a stone wall, possibly 18th century in date, below the farm track crossing the site.

Test pits in the area of a Scheduled linear earthwork lying to the W of Rowchester fort found no significant archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Tweeddale** (Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho; T Ward  
Drumelzier; Tweedsmuir parishes)  
Survey

As part of the continuing re-survey of Tweeddale the following principal sites have been recorded:

NT 0981 3750 Unenclosed platform settlement – 3 platforms.  
NT 0981 3750 Chert quarry pits.  
NT 0964 3770 Burnt mound.  
NT 060 338 Sheep buchts.  
NT 0590 3284 Enclosures.  
NT 0597 3315 Unenclosed platform settlement – single platform.  
NT 0585 3350 Rig and furrow; enclosure.  
(centre)  
NT 073 330 Rig and furrow fields; bucht.  
(centre)  
NT 078 332 Cultivation terraces.  
NT 0835 3425 Unenclosed platform settlement – 5 platforms.  
(centre)  
NT 0765 3355 Rig and furrow.  
NT 1194 3103 Cairns.  
NT 1108 2987 Buchts. NT 12 NW 42.  
NT 1085 2987 Stone buildings – shielings.  
NT 1085 2987 Cultivation terraces. NT 12 NW 17.  
c NT 1065 2975 Cairn.  
NT 1047 2996 Burnt mound.  
NT 1045 2998 Burnt mound; cairn.  
NT 1045 2975 Cairns.  
NT 1085 2958 Deserted post-medieval settlement.  
NT 1025 2828 Burnt mound.  
c NT 1008 2840 Burnt mounds (2).  
c NT 0908 2880 Burnt mound.  
NT 104 289 Cairns and (natural) mound.  
(centre)  
NT 0930 2747 Cairns.  
NT 0930 2735 Cairns.  
NT 0915 2733 Stone building and bucht.  
NT 0890 2757 Burnt mound.  
NT 0820 2658 Burnt mound.  
NT 0810 2665 Burnt mound.  
NT 0790 2677 Burnt mound and natural mounds.  
NT 0788 2685 Burnt mound.  
NT 0775 2700 Burnt mound.  
NT 0775 2666 Burnt mound.  
NT 0840 2640 Bucht.  
NT 0835 2639 Bucht.  
NT 0773 2579 Burnt mound.

NT 0743 2600 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0830 2580 Scooped homestead.  
 c NT 083 257 Cairns.  
 NT 095 271 Terraced cultivation and cairns.  
 NT 1078 2736 Burnt mounds (3).  
 NT 1090 2648 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1094 2714 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1082 2710 Burnt mound and mound.  
 NT 1094 2650 Bucht.  
 NT 1035 2647 Burnt mound.  
 c NT 1025 2595 Cairns  
 NT 1030 2590 Burnt mounds (3).  
 NT 128 333 Cultivation terraces.  
 NT 1270 3322 Bucht.  
 NT 1260 3316 Lime clamp kiln.  
 NT 1244 3310 Bucht.  
 NT 1235 3290 Rig and furrow.  
 NT 1235 3280 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 NT 1280 3233 Burnt mound.  
 c NT 1270 3200 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1280 3233 Cairn; bucht.  
 NT 1280 3133 Buchts.  
 NT 1427 3060 Unenclosed platform settlement – 2 platforms.  
 NT 1425 3056 ?Cist and cairn.  
 NT 1406 3102 Cairns.  
 NT 1313 3342 Buchts.  
 NT 1312 3345 Settlement with buchts appended.  
 NT 0360 3323 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1385 3355 Bucht; enclosures; rig and furrow.  
 NT 1425 3280 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1417 3273 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0580 3581 Burnt mound and clearance pile.  
 NT 099 251 Buchts; rig and furrow; cairns; banks.  
 (centre)  
 NT 097 240 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 NT 0950 2514 Cairn.  
 NT 0946 2463 Buchts; clearance pile; quarry.  
 NT 111 221 Cairns.  
 NT 1115 2203 Burnt mounds (2).  
 NT 1273 2108 Burnt mounds (2).  
 NT 1304 2104 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1310 2103 Cairns.  
 NT 136 207 Cairns and enclosure.  
 (centre)  
 NT 081 215 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 NT 0794 2150 Unenclosed platform settlement.  
 NT 0860 2086 Burnt mounds (2).  
 NT 0840 2268 Bucht.  
 NT 0755 2200 Cairns.  
 NT 0795 2035 Enclosures; buchts; burnt mound.  
 NT 0707 2153 Unenclosed platform settlement.  
 NT 0795 2030 Burnt mound; buchts; enclosures.  
 NT 0815 2023 Bucht.  
 NT 0675 2060; Buchts.  
 NT 0665 2055  
 NT 0653 2012 Buchts.  
 NT 0688 2132 Cairn.  
 NT 1170 1829 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1145 1707 Cairns.  
 NT 1149 1697; Burnt mounds (2).  
 NT 1158 1698  
 NT 1143 1690 Cairn.

NT 1143 1590 – Shielings; buchts; enclosure.  
 NT 1170 1560  
 NT 0965 1811 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0975 1815 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 NT 100 167 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 NT 0986 1660 Burnt mound.  
 c NT 098 166 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0945 1825 Cairns.  
 NT 0955 1810 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0855 1970 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1276 3055 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1173 2910 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1121 2887 Buchts and mound.  
 NT 1250 2485 Cairns.  
 (centre)  
 c NT 1295 2380 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1280 2385 Buildings and buchts.  
 (centre)  
 c NT 1230 2480 Unenclosed platform settlement.  
 NT 1160 3304 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1170 3283 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1060 3447 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0975 3286 Barrow.  
 NT 1100 3280 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1100 3280 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1093 3290 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1065 3244 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1078 3234 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1055 3206 Burnt mound.  
 NT 1030 3299 Burnt mound.  
 NT 0984 3190 Burnt mound.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Peeblesshire Archaeological Society.

**‘Crachoctrestrete’, Billiemire-Ecclaw** C A-Kelly  
 (Bunkle & Preston; Coldingham; Cockburnspath parishes)  
 Old road

NT 837 605 – NT 759 683 Originating as the boundary between the parishes of Bunkle and Preston on the W and Coldingham on the E, this is traceable as field boundaries and a low ploughed-out mound as far as NT 815 626, where it crosses the Brockholes Burn. From then, it survives as a muddy track through Fawcett Wood, with patches of irregular flagging visible where later use and rain have eroded the later earth covering. The course may be followed to Ecclaw Farm at NT 759 683.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Preston Cleugh Fort** Martin Cook  
 (Bunkle & Preston parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
 Watching brief

NT 7960 5930 Excavation of a 35m long cable trench, prior to the insertion of an underground cable across part of Scheduled Ancient Monument of Preston Cleugh Fort, found it to be devoid of significant archaeological features or artefacts. The trench was to the SW of the fort but in the Scheduled area.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Dun Law, Soutra Hill** (Channelkirk parish) I Suddaby  
 Watching brief (CFA)

NT 470 575 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was conducted between September 1999 and March 2000 during the construction of access roads, turbine bases and other

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groundworks in connection with a new wind farm to the E of Dun Law and extending to the E of the A68. An extensive network of shallow drainage ditches was found, relating to medieval or later attempted land improvements in the area. In addition, a section was recorded through the Kings Road, dating to around 1750, which runs through the site. Other minor and modern agricultural features were also recorded.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

**Kinegar Sand and Gravel Pit** R Conolly  
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 770 706 A watching brief was conducted during topsoil stripping in advance of a new phase of aggregate extraction. Seven shallow pits of various sizes were located and excavated. No dateable finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**Abbey Yards Field, Coldingham** S Stronach  
(Coldingham parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Early medieval graveyard; industrial medieval features;  
late medieval graveyard

NT 9042 6604 An archaeological excavation was carried out in Abbey Yards Field, which lies a short distance to the NE of Coldingham Priory. A total of 26 inhumations were uncovered, representing two separate phases of burials. The earlier was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and finds suggest a 10th to 11th-century date. This cemetery would appear to have gone out of use when first a chapel and then the Benedictine priory was established in the late 11th to early 12th century. During the 13th to 14th centuries this area would probably have lain at the edge of the precinct of the priory and was the focus of various activities with a possible fish pond, water channels and a tanning pit sited here. Finds recovered from the excavation also suggest butchery and the processing of carcasses. In the late medieval or early post-medieval period, these features went out of use and the area reverted to a cemetery, with burials on an E-W alignment.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council.

**West End Farm, Redpath** (Earlston parish) R Coleman  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 581 356 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of seven new dwelling houses at Redpath village in order to determine the topography and development of the medieval village. Two small pits were found, of uncertain period or function.

An archive report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morrison Homes Ltd.

**Wilton Mill** (Hawick parish) K Speller, G Tompsett  
Textile mill (GUARD)

NT 503 152 (centre) A programme of desk-based assessment and fieldwork was carried out between October 1999 and July 2000 as part of a structural and historical survey of the mill lade system associated with a number of textile mills in Hawick. This work resulted in the re-forming of the River Teviot revetting wall and the exposure, consolidation and subsequent concealment of two mill lades which pass under Commercial Road. These lades were both directly associated with the Wilton Mill.

The survey involved the underground navigation and examination of several phases of lades, races and wheel pits. Selected traverses, elevations and plans were produced.

This project has provided a detailed documentary chronology and physical description of a lade system which had grown from simple beginnings to an elaborate system of lades and wheels between 1810 and c 1860, with modifications thereafter. (GUARD 786).

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Borders Council.

**Hareheugh Craigs** (Hume parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 6877 4005 A small archaeological evaluation was undertaken of two features first identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (*DES 1999*, 76) at the Iron Age fort (NMRS NT 64 SE 5). These were found to be natural in origin and of no archaeological significance.

Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council.

**Leithen Road, Innerleithen** (Innerleithen parish) J Lowe  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 333 376 An archaeological evaluation was conducted prior to a proposed residential development. Machine-excavated trenching amounting to a 5% sample of the development area revealed no features of any antiquity.

Sponsor: Richmond Homes Scotland Ltd.

**Camps, Edgerston** (Jedburgh parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age mount


NT 679 124 A small Iron Age decorative copper-alloy mount was found by a metal-detectorist on the W slopes of the Camps below the hillfort. The mount takes the form of a dome with a short rectangular shank; its exact function is uncertain, but similar items are found as linch pin terminals. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 95/99) and allocated to NMS (FA 125).

**Jedburgh Abbey** (Jedburgh parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 650 203 The removal of gravel and underlying deposits was monitored in October 1999 in the S choir aisle in Jedburgh Abbey (NMRS NT 62 SE 15). The area was to be paved in order to facilitate wheelchair access. An additional hole was dug outside the SE corner of the S choir chapel in order to unblock a rainwater drain.

The earliest context encountered within the S choir comprised the sandstone foundations for the 12th-century pier forming the corner junction between the S choir aisle and the S transept. The interpretation of a stone feature at the base of the SE crossing pier was less clear. It does not appear substantial enough to be part of the pier foundations, although it might have been part of a hurried attempt to repair or prop up the base of the pier; the floor level appears to have sunk under the weight of the stonework. Another possible interpretation is that this is a remnant of a cross-wall keyed into the base of the pier, forming part of the E side of the first post-Reformation parish church.

No deposits of significance were disturbed in either of the areas excavated. The layers removed in the abbey church support the conclusion that there has been wholesale disruption of the floor levels within the building. The structural remnants at the base of the piers in the S choir aisle were left *in situ* and will be avoided when the new pavement is laid.

Sponsor: HS .

**King's Haugh** (Kelso parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Medieval copper-alloy vessel fragment

NT 716 338 A fragment of a small globular lugged copper-alloy vessel was found by a metal-detectorist at King's Haugh, near Kelso. Parallels from Ireland suggest it is an 11th-century

chrismatory, a holy oil container. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 55/99) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums.

**St Leonard's, Lauder** (Lauder parish) T Neighbour (CFA)  
Geophysical survey

NT 550 455 (centre) Resistivity and gradiometer survey were carried out in two blocks over the ditches of two intersecting cropmark sites. The total survey area was c 2.4ha. Gradiometry revealed some small, high magnetic anomalies which may be the remains of Roman field ovens or latrines. Otherwise, the survey revealed little that was not already known from the particularly clear cropmark record of the putative cursus (NMRS NT 54 NE 30) and Roman temporary camp (NMRS NT 54 NW 14).

A report has been lodged with the NMRS and Scottish Borders SMR.

Sponsor: Miller Homes Ltd.

**Thirlestane Castle** (Lauder parish) S Carter  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 533 479 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an adventure playground on a mound at the S side of Thirlestane Castle. This mound is probably the remains of the SW bastion of a 16th-century artillery fort that predates the present castle buildings. Excavation of post-holes up to 800mm deep revealed variable sediments and a small assemblage of bone and shell. These results support the interpretation of the mound as artificial.

Sponsor: Thirlestane Castle Trust.

**Main Street, Lilliesleaf** (Lilliesleaf parish) K Cameron  
Post-medieval dwellings; Charles I coin (CFA)

NT 533 250 Excavation was carried out in a field near the centre of the village. Robert Scott's *Directory of Lilliesleaf* indicates that in 1800 the field contained two cottages, a stable and a garden.

The remains of a probable well and the wall footings of three rectangular, terraced structures were discovered. The buildings comprised two single-roomed dwellings (Structures 1 and 3) and a smaller building (Structure 2), which was probably a stable. Structure 3 was stratigraphically later than Structures 1 and 2. Structure 1 had a central hearth, formed from a flat, rectangular

sandstone slab set in a slight hollow. Structure 3 had a larger, gable-end hearth. Traces of plaster floors survived within both of these structures. Traces of stone paving were discovered within Structure 2, which had no hearth.

A coin found in the base of a drain next to the wall in Structure 1 has been identified as a Charles I turner, 3rd edition, 1642–50.

A report has been lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: J S Crawford Contracts (Borders) Ltd.

**Garvald Burn** (Linton parish) C Barrowman  
Late Mesolithic chert scatter and knapping floor

NT 101 486 A three week excavation of a surface lithic scatter at Garvald Burn (NMRS NT 14 NW 50) was carried out in August 2000. A combination of magnetic susceptibility and resistivity surveys were carried out, and a total of six excavation trenches were opened.

Test pitting in 1997 (*DES* 1998, 80) had uncovered a possible hearth, but no related features. The linear morphology of the scatter suggested that there might be more hearths situated along the edge of a marshy area, which may have been flooded in early prehistory.

The magnetic susceptibility survey showed many well-defined anomalies, some of which were interpreted as possible features. On excavation, however (Trenches 1 and 2), these were not located, and it was concluded that the anomalies related to geological features. The resistivity survey also showed clear geological features, and no archaeological anomalies.

The excavation recovered approximately 1000 lithics of a similar nature to previous assemblages found through fieldwalking and test pitting. These include microliths, blades, waste flakes and chunks related to the knapping of lithics *in situ*. The original hearth spot was recovered in Trench 4, as well as two possible post-holes and four smaller stake-holes in a line, directly adjacent to where the hearth had been. These may have represented the remains of a small structure such as a wind break or cooking frame associated with the fire.

On initial analysis, it appears that the knapping floor was situated directly to the S of the hearth spot, and that subsequent ploughing has moved the lithics to the N and W. The form of the lithic scatter as it lies now is a linear strip along the bottom of the

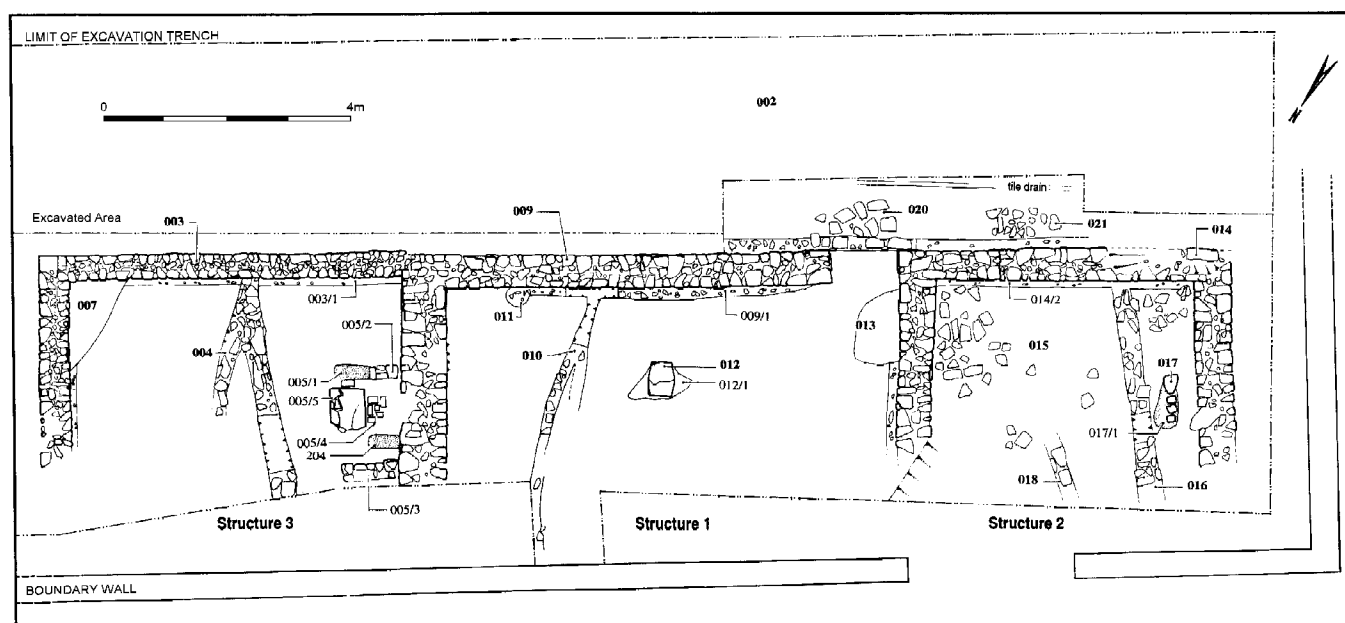


Fig 26. Main Street, Lilliesleaf: plan of structures.



## SHETLAND


field. This morphology, therefore, relates directly to tillage activity. The results of the excavation reinforce the idea that the lithic scatter represents minimal archaeological activity. It is likely that a small campsite was present at the site, perhaps of a very short duration.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow.

**Melrose Abbey** (Melrose parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 5486 3417 A watching brief was carried out at Melrose Abbey (NMRS NT 53 SW 30) in March 2000 during a programme of cable trenching. The work consisted of excavating a narrow, 300mm deep trench over a distance of 91.4m, externally and within the abbey church. The whole of the trench was hand-dug, with archaeological monitoring covering the section of excavations within the church.

It is known that the interior of the church was extensively cleared and landscaped in 1923, and presumably much of the levelling material located in the trench sections would date from that period. A soil layer located throughout the church might be an early natural accumulation of soil over a thin layer of demolition debris, which was in turn sealed over in the 1920s by red sandstone waste material.

Sponsor: HS .

**Newstead** (Melrose parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman intaglio; architectural block; small finds

NT 570 343 (centre) A jasper intaglio bearing an image of the emperor Caracalla was found near the N gate of the fort. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 114/99) and allocated to NMS (FRA 4771); it is displayed in the Trimontium Museum in Melrose, where it is on long-term loan.

A wide range of other finds have been recovered after ploughing, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 116–17/99) and allocated to NMS, where full listings are held. Significant finds include brooch fragments, a button and loop fastener, and an architectural stone block bearing decorative mouldings (NMS FV 66) which is probably from the fort's S gate.

**Orchard Cottage, Melrose** (Melrose parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 5486 3417 The excavation of wall foundation trenches was monitored in June 2000 in advance of a new service room extension to the S gable of Orchard Cottage. The general area has seen several episodes of archaeological assessment and recording, none of which have revealed any structural remains associated with the abbey and its assumed precinct buildings. The present Orchard Cottage (dated to 1998) appears to fall within Capt. Steadman's Orchard, as shown on John Wood's 1826 plan of Melrose and Gattonside.

The finds from the upper deposits suggest cultivation towards the end of the 19th century, but the generally clean aspect of the lower fill suggests redeposited natural soils, imported to form the garden once the boundary walls were in place. The walls themselves do not appear to be part of the earliest settlement of the abbey (12th to late 14th century) and may be better regarded as part of a later period of land use, where extensive gardens and orchards were laid out at a time when the 13th-century abbey community had been reduced in size and the abbey plan rationalised.

**Orchard Site, Newstead** (Melrose parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5609 3420 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development. Five trenches


were excavated and three features were identified: these proved to be modern.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Eildon Housing Association.

**Dryburgh Abbey** (Mertoun parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 591 316 A minor excavation was carried out at Dryburgh Abbey (NMRS NT 53 SE 2) in May 2000 in order to allow a new gravestone to be placed in position. The excavation was located outside the church in the corner created by the junction of the N transept and the E end of the church. No masonry or finds were exposed.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cademuir** (Peebles parish) R D Knox  
Burnt mounds

On the N slopes of Cademuir Hill there are three unmarked water courses running N towards Morning Hill. On the westerly of the three there are two burnt mounds.

NT 2400 3860 Approximately 5 x 3m and 40cm high, with water close by on two sides. Covered in grass and moss, surrounded by longer, coarser grass and reeds; c 30m downhill from prominent outcrop of rock.

NT 2405 3875 On the right bank of the same burn, where the burn is cut by the marked path. Hard to determine the size, but c 5m diameter and 50cm high. Covered in long heather.


On the middle of the three water courses, at NT 2415 3800, where the burn is cut by the marked path, there are pieces of burnt rock showing in the burn, but no trace of the mound from whence it came.

**Whaum** (Peebles parish) R D Knox  
?Smelting site

NT 2335 3765 Between the settlement at Whaum and Cademuir Hillfort 1 there is a roughly circular area, c 5m in diameter, of charcoal-rich soil containing slag, probably ferrous. Showing in molehills.

**Smailholm Tower** (Smailholm parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)


NT 637 346 A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Smailholm Tower (NMRS NT 63 SW 2) in late January 2000, during construction of an extension to the public car park. The shallowness of the excavation prevented any examination of the subsoil within the area, and no occupation material was uncovered. The only visible activities comprised a vaulted drain of uncertain age and a late attempt at improving the car parking along the side of the road.

Sponsor: HS .

## SHETLAND

**Shetland Burnt Mounds dating programme** H Moore, G Wilson (EASE Archaeology), I Anthony

HU 4843 6026; HU 2334 7752; HU 3755 3230; HU 4815 4231 A programme to recover samples from burnt mounds for thermoluminescence dating was carried out at Loch of Garths, Nesting, Tangwick, Eshaness, Houlls, East Burra and Cruester, Bressay. All of the sites had previously been assessed as part of the 1996 Shetland Burnt Mounds Project (*DES 1996*, 91–2).

Sponsor: HS .

**Aith** (Bressay parish)

A Duffus

Late Norse/medieval house

HU 5155 4350 Basal course of foundations, mostly turf-covered, externally measuring 24 x 6m, with outshot room on W side, measuring 2 x c 11m. Habitation platforms and upper central hearth clearly defined. Walling, where exposed, c 1m wide. No distinct entrances are visible. Topographically the structure is aligned downslope, with a NE-SW orientation. This structure is situated within the abandoned Aith crofting tunship which is dominated by the remains of an Iron Age broch. There are traces of field boundaries and possibly other structures which may be contemporary with the Late Norse/medieval house. Surface finds of steatite pot sherds and loomweights have been found in the vicinity.

**Cruester, Bressay** (Bressay parish)

H Moore, G Wilson

Burnt mound

(EASE Archaeology)

HU 4815 4232 Rescue excavations were carried out on a burnt mound (NMRS HU 44 SE 8) which is being eroded by the sea. The site was previously examined in 1996. Excavation revealed a complex structure, comprising multiple cells, some of which survive to roof height, with corbelling intact. The structure incorporates a stone-lined tank and a large enclosed kiln-like hearth and a cistern. Sherds of pottery, some of which are decorated and thought to be of Bronze Age type, were recovered both from within the structure and among the burnt stone and ash deposits which surround it.

Sponsor: HS.

**Muckle Roe-Gossaford** (Delting parish)

B Simpson

Survey

HU 3350 6550 – HU 3450 6750 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 11Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 1999. The following sites were identified:

HU 3365 6641 Croft homestead and kale yard.

HU 3370 6642 Planticrub.

HU 3372 6640 Stone and turf field dyke.

HU 3393 6637 Narrow field entrance with large stone lintel.

HU 3386 6639 Planticrub or small kale yard.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Sullom-Brae** (Delting parish)

B Simpson

Survey

HU 4150 7350 – HU 3550 6850 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 33Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 2000. The following sites were identified:

HU 4070 7325 Military remains. HU 47 SW 8.

HU 4025 7279 Prehistoric structure.

HU 3925 7210 Building, ?Norse period.

HU 3921 7202 Military remains.

HU 3846 7178 Dyke.

HU 3783 7089 ?Prehistoric cairn.

HU 3787 7085 Mill.

HU 3778 7082 Mill.

HU 3785 7053 Two orthostats.

HU 3779 7047 Planticrub.

HU 3780 7045 Dyke.

HU 3763 7020 Field boundaries.

HU 3759 7010 Building ruins.

HU 3743 6991 Croft buildings.

HU 3715 6956 Dyke.

HU 3608 6884 ?Cist burial.

HU 3608 6881 Dyke.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Okraquoy** (Dunrossness parish)

N Fojut

Burnt mound

HU 4367 3176 Low mound, about 10 x 6m, and a maximum of 1m high above surrounding field, in pasture beside a small stream (now channelled into a ditch). The mound has a typical crescentic plan with the concavity facing S.

Sponsor: HS.

**Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project**

S J Dockrill,

(Dunrossness parish)

V E Turner, J M Bond

Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 389 106 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement (NMRS HU 31 SE 21) commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (DES 1999, 80–81).

*Broch*

This year, further investigation of the broch tower revealed its complexity, with the excavation of intramural cells in the broch wall, filled with slumped masonry and rubble. On the W side of the structure, further excavation of a passageway running W–E though the wall revealed a flagged ‘floor’, which was in fact the lintelled stone roof of the entrance passage. The broch entrance was found to be on the W side, facing seawards. Beneath the *in situ* lintels the entrance passage could be seen to run towards the outer face of the broch wall, with the stone door jambs and bolt holes visible part way along it. A stairway was also partially excavated, running N from the level of the passage ceiling lintels, into the unexcavated baulk which separates the site from the road which cut through it in 1975. The existence of a scarcement ledge at the same level as the lintelled ceiling is suggested by the way the innermost lintel projects from the inner face of the broch wall by at least 15cm. The presence of two later phases of standing structures within the broch (Structures 7 and 16) prevents further excavation in this area.

*Corbelled structure*

Immediately W of the broch tower, excavation commenced on the circular arrangement of stones first revealed in the 1997 excavation season, and thought at that time to be the roof of a corbelled cell (DES 1997, 69). This feature proved to be a virtually intact cell; only the topmost courses of the roof are missing. The cell (Structure 24) does not seem to be connected to either the broch or to the surrounding partially excavated buildings, but a low entrance suggests a passageway running N into the baulk and the area of the site destroyed by the road in 1975. There are several stone ‘cupboards’ built into the N and W walls of the structure, possibly intended as stress-relievers. Examination of the entrance and the excavated surface above the cell to the N shows collapsed rubble beyond the cell walls. The structure appears to have been deliberately backfilled with rubble and midden and to have had several top slabs replaced, possibly following the collapse of the passageway. A long-handled or weaving comb of whalebone, with simple incised decoration and a small perforation through the handle, was found in the fill of the cell.

*Other early structures*

Almost all of the buildings surrounding the broch tower are proving to have had several phases of rebuilding and use. In addition to the more obvious phases involving major structural changes, several buildings show apparently more ephemeral phases of use, with evidence of occupation on the surfaces of midden dumps which had already partly filled the buildings, ‘temporary’ hearths created against the walls, or evidence of the blocking and use of only part of the structure. The complexity of these changes has inevitably slowed excavation of the settlement around the broch.



Fig 27. Old Scatness: the almost intact corbelled cell.

Structures 12 and 14, to the W of the broch, were further excavated in 2000 and both are proving to have had many later phases of use and rebuilding, with ephemeral traces of later floor levels on a midden infill. The N wall arc of Structure 12, now standing to almost 2m high, shows an upper curvature which may be evidence of a later rebuilding in which the wall began to be corbelled inwards. It appears that the piers may have been remodelled at the same time, with the area between the back orthostat and the wall infilled and the pier keyed into the wall by linking stones. The piers in Structure 14 have also been remodelled; key stones projecting from the inner wall are situated between the extant piers, which in one case obscured an earlier wall cupboard. In one late phase of use in Structure 14, there seems to have been a pebble floor surrounding a hearth and stone-built tank in the S half of the building. The S wall arc of Structure 14 has not yet been fully excavated, but there are indications that it may have been rebuilt at this time. The piers in Structure 11 also seem to be much later than its original construction, and there are indications of at least one earlier pier.

#### *The ditch*

One section of the ditch encircling the broch tower and settlement was also investigated. Geophysical surveys had shown features interpreted as a ditch on the W side of the settlement

mound, and excavation had uncovered the top courses of a revetment on the outer edge. Excavation this season revealed a ditch c 7m wide and over 5m deep, cut into the sandy natural and revetted on inner and outer faces with stone. A change in the quality of the stonework about 1m from the top of the excavated section on the inner face of the ditch suggests the possibility of a breastwork. A stone-lined ditch over 5m deep, topped by a stone wall and with the buildings and broch tower rising behind it, must have been an imposing sight. Unfortunately, the stone lining seems to have slumped into the ditch bottom on the inner face relatively soon after construction, and judging from the quantity of stone found in the portion excavated, a section of wall or rampart also fell down into the ditch. From the evidence of the area excavated this season, it appears that the ditch may never have been fully cleared of rubble after this incident.

Investigation of the midden deposits on the W edge of the mound showed that, contrary to expectations, they did not follow the slope of the mound but were laid horizontally, suggesting the build-up of a level area or possibly an earth rampart behind the breastwork, which was levelled by later settlement activity. Excavation showed that Structure 8, the sub-rectangular building containing what appears to be an oven (*DES 1999*, 80–81), had only a single-faced inner wall on its W side, which had been built against a cut into these horizontal layers of ash midden. The ditch was also traced and partially excavated in a small section to the E of the settlement mound, where it also seems that some of the later structures may have been built into the face of the earth rampart.

#### *Late Norse/medieval activity*

Excavation of the S portion of Structure 14 revealed traces of a later building, possibly Late Norse or medieval in date, overlying the Iron Age one. Only the corner of a well-built straight-walled building was exposed, running (probably) E–W down the flank of the settlement mound. Finds associated with this building include a stone net-sinker. The structure was left unexcavated.


#### **Environs Survey**

Topographical survey has continued in the area between Eastshore and Toab, and is producing further evidence of prehistoric and crofting settlement. Geophysical survey was used on some of the previously recorded structures, demonstrating the potential to add detail to the topographical survey both on the light sandy soils and on the thinner hill-land soils in the area under study. Local reports of longhouses between Old Scatness and the airport were also pursued by geophysical survey, but the results were not conclusive. Soil analysis was undertaken in the vicinity of the brochs at Eastshore and the Cletts.

Two assessment excavations were also carried out in advance of proposed development, which fell within the auspices of the environs survey. A watching brief was carried out beside the Control Tower at Sumburgh Airport (HU 400 107). Four trenches were opened, but no archaeological deposits were identified.

The second assessment was carried out in the NW corner of the Sumburgh Hotel walled garden (HU 399 095). The assessment consisted of a magnetometer survey of a 20 x 20m area and two trial trenches. The larger 3.5 x 4m trial trench was located over a curvilinear anomaly on the geophysical survey. A soil horizon containing 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes was present immediately below the modern topsoil. The earliest activity present on site was a cultivated soil, associated with ard marks cut into an underlying quartz sand at a depth of 1.1m. A 0.6m wide curving wall had been constructed within this early soil. Build-up of cultivated soils had continued on both sides of the wall, and both it and the soils were sealed by a stony layer that included an exceptionally rich assemblage of siltstone

artefacts. The stony layer also sealed a partially stone-lined pit that had a capstone. Excavation did not proceed beyond the capstone, which was encountered at a depth of 1.4m, and the depth and nature of the pit were not determined.

The second trial trench measured 3 x 1m, and was located at a position where there were no anomalies present on the geophysical survey. Prehistoric soils were first encountered at a depth of 0.6m. A shallow slot and the remains of a hearth were found at a depth of 1.1m. Samples were taken for OSL dating. Sponsors: HS , BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd, EC Objective 1, Robert Kiln Trust, Pilgrim Trust, Scottish Hydro Electric Plc, SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford.

### Quarff-Sandwick, South Mainland

B Simpson

(Dunrossness parish)

Survey

HU 4250 3350 – HU 4340 2550 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 11Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 1999. The following sites were identified:


- HU 4269 3283 Rectangular building.
  - HU 4273 3261 Planticrub.
  - HU 4276 3254 Planticrub.
  - HU 4290 3235 Kale yard.
  - HU 4274 3226 Planticrub.
  - HU 4352 3060 Field system remains.
  - HU 4333 2975 Planticrub.
  - HU 4330 2975 Planticrub.
  - HU 4336 2966 Small square building.
  - HU 4301 3255 Stone and turf meandering hill dyke.
  - HU 4303 3226 Stone and turf hill dyke.
  - HU 4301 3228 Foundations of 4 turfed-over planticrubs and lozenge-shaped enclosure.
  - HU 4296 3232 Ruins of 6 or more planticrubs.
  - HU 4308 3205 Stone and turf meandering hill dyke.
  - HU 4323 3188 Stone and turf meandering hill dyke.
  - HU 4342 3155 Cultivation remains.
  - HU 4350 2988 Foundations of heel-shaped structure.
  - HU 4340 2973 Ruined remains of croft house.
  - HU 4280 2814 Horizontal mill.
  - HU 4279 2829 Planticrub.
  - HU 4271 2781 Stone and turf hill dyke.
  - HU 4277 2778 Large sub-rectangular structure/enclosure.
  - HU 4269 2776 Turf field dyke.
  - HU 4269 2774 – Remains of 3 sub-rectangular structures.
  - HU 4268 2767
  - HU 4263 2742 Sub-rectangular structure.
  - HU 4257 2736 Circular planticrub.
  - HU 4363 3150 Ruin and foundations of 3 planticrubs.
  - HU 4389 3142 Drystone-built ?otter house.
  - HU 4385 3142 Planticrub with 2 smaller annexes.
  - HU 4390 3145 Remains of stone and turf curving field dyke.
  - HU 4380 3124 Remains of ruined croft house.
  - HU 4385 3060 Planticrub.
  - HU 4394 3063 Wide turf track.
  - HU 4416 3034 Circular planticrub.
  - HU 4206 2941 Concrete mast weights.
- Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

### Burland Farm, Trondra (Lerwick parish)

H Moore,

Late Iron Age building; ?broch G Wilson (EASE Archaeology)

HU 3906 3700 Rescue excavations were carried out on a sub-rectangular building of probable Late Iron Age date, which is being eroded by the sea. Preliminary findings suggest that the

building, in its final phases at least, functioned as a smithy. A series of small hearths together with an anvil stone and widespread evidence of hammer scale were found in the interior. Fragments of up to six rotary quernstones, one of which is decorated, were recovered, together with quantities of decorated black burnished pottery. Summary investigations on a small offshore islet which lies adjacent to the site revealed the very fragmentary remains of a probable broch (NMRS HU 33 NE 1). Sponsor: HS .

### 13 Charlotte Street, Lerwick (Lerwick parish) B Simpson

Watching brief

HU 4753 4146 In July 2000 a watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a new building adjacent to Fort Charlotte, which originally dates to the 17th century. Apart from the remnants of an earlier 19th-century building, no other archaeological structures or features were identified. Various sherds of 19th-century pottery, a decorated clay pipe bowl and a small copper handle (with felt material attached) were recovered during the course of the excavations.


Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

### Torgur, Trondra (Lerwick parish)

N Fojut

Prehistoric house

HU 3903 3784 Foundations of an oval structure, about 10 x 8m externally, lying immediately beneath a more recent field boundary dyke, itself ruined. Fragments of non-diagnostic, probably prehistoric, pottery from rabbit scrapes nearby.


Sponsor: HS .

### Bretabister (Nesting parish)

N Fojut

Prehistoric house

HU 4789 5730 Remains of an oval structure, about 5 x 7m internally, with entrance facing towards the SE, on a slight shoulder with open aspect to the S and E.

Sponsor: HS .

### Lunna Kirk (Nesting parish)

B Simpson

Mound

HU 4863 6910 In December 1999 an oval grassy mound was partially excavated in advance of a graveyard extension to be developed at Lunna Kirk. Although similar in appearance to several mounds to the W of the kirk, which are believed to cover Viking burials, the excavated mound consisted of dumped clay, stones and lime plaster.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.


### Eshaness (Northmavine parish)

N Fojut

?Prehistoric house and walling; otter trap

HU 2043 7800 Remains of an oval structure, about 6m long internally, set on a ruined wall running from cliff edge to Gerdie Loch.

HU 2038 7784 Remains of a small, drystone-built rectangular structure on a seasonal stream line, between low cliffs and a shallow loch. Typical location and form of an otter trap, probably of 19th-century date.

Sponsor: HS .

### Eshaness (Northmavine parish)

B Simpson

Survey

HU 2950 7850 – HU 2150 8050 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 11Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 1999. The following sites were identified:

- HU 2413 7882 Stone dyke.
- HU 2472 7882 Stone and turf dyke.

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HU 2755 7830 Croft house and outhouses.  
 HU 2732 7824 Planticrub.  
 Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Ness of Wadbister** (Tingwall parish) H Exton  
 Standing stones; ruinous ?prehistoric cairn

HU 447 495 Two earthfast stones of the local metamorphic rock are clearly visible on rough ground at an elevation of 20m above OD. They lie in a SE-NW direction. The SE and NW stones are respectively 0.65m and 0.72m in height.

HU 447 497 An indeterminate pile of stones on rough ground at 18m above OD exists to a height of about 1m. It is overlain by what seems to have been a rectilinear planticrub of much more recent date. The whole feature is rather shapeless with no noticeable features and is 10m long and 2m across, pointing along the lie of the land in a SE-NW direction. This site was noticed quite recently by the local inhabitants Ian Sinclair and Neil Anderson.

**Baltasound, Unst** (Unst parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
 Fishing buoy (EASE Archaeology)

HP 641 091 A fragment of leather noted in an eroding coastal section by Mr S Owers, Baltasound, was reported to the Shetland Archaeologist. An assessment of the remains was carried out in June 2000. Work revealed that the leather object was a fishing buoy which had been washed into a crevice in the rocks and subsequently covered by washed-in soil and flotsam. The buoy is of a traditional Shetland type used for marking lines into the early part of the 20th century. These buoys were made from an uncut animal skin, in this case probably dog skin, into which a mixture of linseed and fir tar was rinsed to make it watertight. The outer surface was usually painted to render it more visible. It was considered that no further work was required.

Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Unst** (Unst parish) B Simpson  
 Survey

HP 6550 1650 – HP 5650 0050 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 11Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 1999. The following sites were identified:

HP 6569 1643 Drystone building, later a sheep shelter.  
 HP 6508 1506 Croft remains.  
 HP 6467 1446 Drystone sheep shelter.  
 HP 6429 1356 Croft remains.  
 HP 6468 1264 ?Prehistoric field boundary.  
 HP 6386 1246 Drystone outbuilding.  
 HP 6331 1241 Planticrub.  
 HP 6337 1227 Planticrub.  
 HP 6270 1253 Drystone sheep shelter.  
 HP 6258 1271 Crofting remains.  
 HP 6223 1237 3 planticrubs.  
 HP 6217 1219 Sheep shelter.  
 HP 6160 1266 Turf and stone dyke.  
 HP 6156 1262 Remains of croft.  
 HP 6122 1252 Horizontal mill.  
 HP 6146 1350 Remains of two-storey haa with enclosure.  
 HP 6072 1406 Horizontal mill reused as planticrub.  
 HP 6091 1424 Croft ruins.  
 HP 6093 1434 Outbuilding remains.  
 HP 6323 1209 Prehistoric ring cairn.  
 HP 6321 1203 Standing stone within later remains of low turf and stone boundary.  
 HP 6275 0941 Croft remains.  
 HP 6117 0923 Crofting remains.  
 HP 6175 0932 Well.

HP 6233 0830 Drystone sheep shelter.  
 HP 6313 0803 Croft remains.  
 HP 6074 0671 Small field system with outbuilding remains.  
 HP 6013 0537 Basal stones of ?prehistoric dyke.  
 HP 5971 0854 Turf planticrub.  
 HP 5742 0603 Planticrub.  
 HP 5915 0595 Large numbers of scattered earthfast stones.  
 HP 5941 0601 Remains of small crofting outbuilding.  
 HP 5928 0595 Planticrub.  
 HP 5919 0593 Enclosure constructed from massive rocks.  
 HP 5911 0192 Rectangular planticrub.  
 HP 5807 0154 Drystone sheep shelter.  
 HP 5764 0135 Drystone dyke.  
 HP 5737 0119 Drystone dyke and planticrub.  
 HP 5695 0094 Drystone dyke.  
 HP 5671 0071 Drystone dyke.  
 HP 5886 0101 Oval, earthen mound and standing stone; ?burial cairn.  
 HP 5934 0172 Horizontal mill.  
 HP 6038 0150 Planticrub.  
 HP 6108 0143 Planticrub.  
 HP 6119 0149 Enclosure.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Yell** (Yell parish) B Simpson  
 Survey

HU 5250 9450 – HU 4650 7950 A walkover survey in advance of refurbishment to the 11Kv hydro-electric line was undertaken in 2000. The following sites were identified:

HU 5122 9235 Burnt mound.  
 HU 5352 8957 Remains of turf dyke.  
 HU 5180 9033 Remains of hill dyke.  
 HU 5190 9075 Traditional boat shed.  
 HU 5138 9088 Turf banking.  
 HU 4619 9271 Ruined building.  
 HU 4624 9273 Enclosure.  
 HU 4740 9250 Clearance.  
 HU 4735 9248 Spread of stone.  
 HU 4537 8942 Building.  
 HU 4527 8940 Burial.  
 HU 4503 8908 Horizontal mills.  
 HU 4470 8820 ?Late Iron Age or medieval settlement.  
 HU 4475 8818 Standing stone and lazy beds.  
 HU 4507 8770 Earthen mound.  
 HU 5360 8660 Mound, building and field system.  
 HU 5215 8025 Planticrub.  
 HU 5260 7975 3 planticrubs.  
 HU 5175 7982 2 planticrubs.  
 HU 5158 8000 ?Prehistoric dyke.  
 HU 5088 8000 Planticrub.  
 HU 5010 7987 Stone-lined boat noost.  
 HU 4982 7972 Pronounced mound with footings of farmhouse (?post-medieval).  
 HU 4970 8025 Chambered cairn.  
 HU 4672 7986 Planticrub.  
 HU 4770 7932 Enclosure/sheep pen.  
 HU 4620 8050 ?Prehistoric dyke.  
 HU 4591 8161 Planticrub.  
 HU 4586 8175 Planticrub.  
 HU 4550 8252 Building.  
 HU 4552 8263 Planticrub.  
 HU 4570 8280 5 planticrubs.  
 HU 4535 8395 Large square enclosure with turf sides.  
 HU 4532 8405 Small building or planticrub.  
 Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**Dundonald Castle** (Dundonald parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 363 345 A watching brief was carried out in April 2000 while contractors carried out excavations to locate a broken electricity cable. No archaeological deposits were disturbed.  
Sponsor: HS.

**Culzean Castle, Old Kitchen** T Addyman  
(Kirkoswald parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Late 18th-century kitchen

NS 232 102 The original kitchens of Culzean Castle (NMRS NS 20 NW 1) were recorded during conservation works in March 1999. A number of significant features were recorded including the early flue arrangement relating to stewing stoves within the apsidal NE end of the kitchen. A historical assessment related the original construction to the first phase of Robert Adam's reconstruction of Culzean of around 1777, although there were significant design changes during building. Further modification occurred to the SW part of the kitchen (the scullery) during construction in c 1785. A receipt from Carron Company, dated 1790, may relate to the fitting out of the kitchen.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Dolphin House, Culzean Country Park** T Addyman  
(Kirkoswald parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
18th-century laundry and bathing complex

NS 231 102 Assessment and architectural recording was undertaken during conservation works in June 1999.

**Dolphin House.** A structure of three principal phases, the original as a laundry in the manner and material of other Robert Adam-designed buildings at Culzean (c 1775–1800) and perhaps to a design by Adam himself, or perhaps by his clerk of works, Hugh Cairncross. The structure faced away from the beach (and the lordly bathing area), being lit on that side (NW) by a single Venetian window. The structure was originally symmetrical in general form – the central block of three bays being flanked by smaller wings of equal size. The original construction includes the incorporation of an earlier, bolection-moulded fire surround within the room in the NE wing. The arrangement of the fenestration of the central block, however, was not symmetrical and the principal entrance was off-set. This was perhaps recovered from demolished pre-Adam parts of the castle (early/mid-18th century). Additions were made to the NE flanking wing, being extended by 2m, and then abutted by a later 19th-century outbuilding. In the mid-20th century extensive modification of the structure occurred, with multiple windows inserted in the sea-facing elevation (cementitious surrounds modelled to mimic the originals) and various plastic repairs to external dressings elsewhere. Internally the structure was wholly reordered with, particularly, the insertion of a staircase and a first floor within the central block.

**Bath House.** Externally arranged as a gothic folly formed of substantial blocks of local whin with rustic windows of sandstone. Internally a concrete floor and ceiling structure were removed during conservation works, revealing the bedding for a sandstone flag floor and an internal arrangement consisting of a major ashlar-lined bathing tank and a much smaller stone-lined (?plunge) tank. Evidence of the original roof structure was also recorded.

Records were also made of other associated structures:

**Two cisterns.** On the sloping ground above the Dolphin House to the S. Provided water for both the laundry and the bath

house; the entrances of each were subsequently cut down.

**Changing House.** A circular structure built of fine ashlar with an ogival roof.

**Sea water pool.** Stone-lined pool below high water mark.

**Building platform.** On the rising ground some 50m to the E of the Dolphin House. Rubble-built retaining wall some 0.5m high on the downslope side, cut into the upslope side. No structural remains visible above.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Walled garden vinery, Culzean Castle policies** T Addyman  
(Kirkoswald parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
18th/19th-century vine house

NS 231 098 Excavation in February 1999 and monitoring in March 2000 revealed that the former vine house (NMRS NS 20 NW 35) had two principal phases:

*Phase 1:* c 1790, associated with Robert Adam's redevelopment of Culzean. Identified remains of the original vine house consist of the heated wall – containing a series of horizontal flues; the piers of the front wall of the vine house; parts of a brick flue system connected to the heated wall running into the interior of the glassed structure. Recovered architectural fragments relating to this include a number of stone bases for cast-iron supporting piers. The remains of a central structure, perhaps an orangery, were also identified. These consisted of an entrance and bulls-eye window above, within the heated wall, some foundation remains and a number of architectural fragments, including parts of a probable cornice and a corbel, suggesting that the structure had been partly built of stone.

*Phase 2:* mid-19th-century redesign of the vine house. This involved the removal of the original centrepiece; the extension of the range to the S; and, to maintain symmetry, the formation of a new central gabled glassed structure off-set from the position of its predecessor. The redesigned glass house was sub-divided by glassed cross-walls into six units, the soil preparation varying within each according to the grape variety grown.

A detailed analysis was undertaken of a sample area of the vinery, consisting of a 5 x 7m transverse trench running from the heated wall to the dwarf wall defining the bed to the exterior of the glass house to the E. This revealed a most complex and sophisticated preparation consisting of: a carefully prepared base gently sloping down to the E; a *solum* level of poured tar; and a complex system of stone-lined 'air drains' leading from heated iron water pipes running within the glass house to the exterior. Once outside, the air drains branched into a series of cross-drains and loose drystone capped by a level of stone slabs. The drains were vented externally to allow control of air flowing into the interior. Overlying soil preparation externally included a bed of charcoal (mussel elsewhere), humic soil 'sweetened' with crushed lime mortar and horse bone throughout. Localised dense concentrations of horse bone at the foot of the glass house piers corresponded to the planting point of the vine bole before being trained back into the interior of the glass house. (Elsewhere the vines appear to have been planted internally and the spaces between the piers blocked with brick). Internally a scattering of mussel underlay a build-up of silty soil within which was created an upper air duct formed of terracotta pipes.

Nothing remained of the upper structure of the glass house. The water pipes were heated by convection from semi-subterranean boilers within a range of lean-to outhouses on the W side of the heated wall, now gone. The base of a slate-lined water tank was also revealed.

The glass house was removed in c 1950 following a period of dereliction.

Sponsor: NTS.



## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Dunure Castle** (Maybole parish) T Addyman  
Medieval and early post-medieval castle; (Addyman & Kay)  
post-destruction occupation


NS 2522 1582 Work in February 1999 concentrated upon Area 5 – the mound of rubble collapse along the E side of the standing ruins (NMRS NS 21 NE 8). A 3 x 10m area was excavated in order to provide direct public access to the partly buried principal entrance. Rubble deposits banked steeply up to the N reached a depth of some 2m. A number of cut architectural fragments were recovered.

Removal of the rubble revealed an abandonment surface of former topsoil build-up, presumably of the 17th century. Upon and within this, evidence for the dismantling of the castle came in the form of scattered broken roof slate and chips from the re-dressing of recovered sandstone blocks. Just below the principal entrance a group of five substantial square-headed door nails were recovered associated with a splintered fragment of 2" iron shot. It may be speculated that the shot became embedded in the door upon shattering when impacting nearby. The only recorded military action at Dunure that might account for the fragment consisted of a short siege in 1570. A Civil War action or slighting is a further possibility, although the castle may have been abandoned by that time.

Below the entrance itself a short forestair was located and its limits defined. A short flight of four steps rose up to a platform just below the entrance. Many of the steps and the surface of the platform itself had been robbed of their sandstone.

The route of a stone-lined water course was located at the S end of the trench as it ran into the entrance of the Area 4 kitchen range. Groundworks to the S of the ruins located a further, well-preserved section of the same water course.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust, South Ayrshire Council, Heritage Lottery Fund, Enterprise Ayrshire.

**Baird Road, Monkton** S Stronach  
(Monkton & Prestwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 3610 2875 A total of eight archaeological trial trenches were machine-excavated in advance of proposed development. A simple stratigraphic sequence of topsoil derived from a parent subsoil was evident across the area. The bases of a number of ditches and two pits were encountered and recorded. The ditches are thought to be drainage or boundary features relating to agricultural use of the site. A small abraded sherd of modern pottery was recovered from one fill, whilst the others were found to be sterile. The two pits were isolated and neither contained dateable artefacts.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Miller Homes (Scotland West) Ltd.

**Monkton, Prestwick** K Cameron (CFA)  
(Monkton & Prestwick parish)  
Evaluation

NS 35 28 Further to desk-based assessment and fieldwalking conducted in 1997 (*DES 1998*, 74–5), a field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed airport-related business development. A total of 16 trenches (covering c 900m<sup>2</sup>), and 66 test pits were excavated. The test pitting and trial trenching did not locate any features of archaeological significance. An assemblage of chipped stone artefacts collected from the ploughsoil indicates that there was a focus of activity which has since been dispersed by ploughing. The lithics are predominantly later Mesolithic in type. The other finds recovered from the test

pits and trial trenches are consistent with post-medieval midden-spreading agricultural practices.

A report has been lodged with West of Scotland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dames and Moore.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Caldermill Quarry** (Avondale parish) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 6640 4140 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken at Caldermill Farm, near Strathaven, in advance of a proposed quarry development. A total of 29 trenches were excavated. The earliest feature identified was considered likely to be a post-medieval field boundary. Elsewhere features related to modern agricultural use were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Alexander Russell plc.

**Biggar Auction Mart** (Biggar parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 0410 3760 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of the old Auction Mart in advance of a proposed retail and business park development. Twelve trenches were excavated. No features of archaeological significance were identified although a number of stone-filled drains were noted, as well as two cut features which proved to be of 19th/20th-century date.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fewer Partnership Construction Management Ltd.

**Brownsbank Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Early Neolithic pits; pottery and lithics

NT 0765 4280 During fieldwalking the same field as last year (*DES 1999*, 82) further lithic material was recovered. Several locations in the field produced small scatters of Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherds. One location was chosen for excavation and four pits containing pottery and pitchstone were recorded. Flakes of Type VI axes and numerous tools were also found in the excavation. Charcoal from the pits and a spread of old ground surface produced hazelnut shell and grains of carbonised wheat. Several specimens of charcoal will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

An interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Carwood Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Quern rubbing stone

NT 0295 4040 Further fieldwalking in the area reported last year (*DES 1999*, 82) produced a rubbing stone for a saddle quern.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Heavyside Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Fieldwalking


NT 055 375 (centre) A new project to walk ploughed fields has begun, to test the potential archaeology of the so-called Biggar Gap, the flood plain which connects the rivers Tweed and Clyde. Results from one farm have so far produced flint, chert and pitchstone as random finds in each of five fields. One concentration of chert, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead and several scrapers, is at NT 0580 3755.

An interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Bothwell Castle** (Bothwell parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 6880 5933 Excavations were carried out at Bothwell Castle (NMRS NS 65 NE 5) in August 2000, during a programme of improvements to the access road. The works included raising sunken parts of the surface paving as well as extending the surfacing to include two additional areas. The excavations were a maximum of 250mm in depth. No archaeological structures were identified, and no finds retrieved.

Sponsor: HS .

**Kilcadzow, Carluke** (Carluke parish) R Conolly  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 8860 4911 A watching brief was undertaken during the erection of two poles for an overhead power line adjacent to the line of the Castledykes–Bothwellhaugh Roman road. No archaeological features were encountered.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Shawhill** (Carmichael parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NS 931 411 Little was found in the large field opposite Shawhill apart from some late 19th-century domestic rubbish at the entrance to the field near the site of a cottage which had been demolished some years previously.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Townfoot of Netherton** (Carmichael parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NS 917 415 Behind a nursery and about 15m from the edge of the old road going in the direction of Hyndford Bridge, half a dozen sherds of late medieval pottery were found in one area. Other pieces of medieval pottery of the same period and earlier were also found; of these the most interesting is a 14th-century jug handle covered with an apple green glaze. A variety of clay pipe stems and bowls were found, varying in date from the late 17th century to the Victorian era.

There was a considerable spread of late Victorian rubbish scattered over the field, including a large amount of pottery and various artefacts including a slate pencil. There were several early 19th-century fertilizer bag seals made out of lead, including one from Fiume in the Adriatic.

NS 923 415 One area of this field appeared to be fairly dark suggesting a charcoal deposit. No artefacts were found.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Dykefoot Farm** (Camwath parish) S Stronach  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NT 0350 5300 (centre) An archaeological survey was carried out on c 61ha of land to the E of the A70, around 6 miles NE of Camwath. The survey confirmed the existence of a known group of small cairns (NMRS NT 05 SW 08) and identified a previously unrecorded group. A possible Roman road (NMRS NT 05 SW 26) was not identified on the ground or on aerial photographs. This road alignment was first proposed by an amateur archaeologist in 1964 but a subsequent attempt by the OS to locate the road in 1971 also failed.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr H Spurway.

**Falla Farm, Carnwath** (Carnwath parish) J Lewis  
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 9915 5030 The present Falla Farm steading is thought to date from the mid-19th century although, on the evidence of Pont's map of the 1590s, its origins are considerably earlier. The


proposal to renovate the outbuildings – which include a large barn, a derelict cottage, cart sheds and animal houses – prompted an investigation to determine whether such work might damage evidence of earlier settlements. This investigation, which comprised exploratory trenching against the walls of the outbuildings, produced no evidence of any pre-19th-century features. A photographic survey was also undertaken of the exteriors and interiors of the standing buildings.

Sponsor: Mr David Baillie.

**Lint Mill, Carnwath** (Carnwath parish) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 9968 4536 – NS 9978 4523 Two trial trenches were machine-excavated in advance of a proposed new access road to Lint Mill. The proposed route ran through an archaeologically sensitive area possibly containing a Roman road and an enclosure. No remains relating to these sites were found. The lade associated with Lint Mill was encountered and a section across it excavated and recorded. Artefacts retrieved from the primary silts of this channel suggest a 19th-century date for its use.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**South Tarbrax Farm** (Carnwath parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NT 034 536 In the area being developed for forestry to the N of South Tarbrax Farm, the following finds were made: a selection of pottery fragments dating from c 1780–1860; and three prehistoric finds – one brown flint waster, a piece of burnt flint and a piece of struck grey quartzite.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Weston Farm** (Camwath; Dunsyre parishes) T Ward  
Mesolithic and later prehistoric lithic scatters; medieval brooch

NT 0337 4620 Arable fieldwalking continued in this area (*DES* 1999, 83). Three-quarters of the extent of a major Mesolithic flint and chert scatter has now been established to cover an area of over 100m in diameter. Many more microliths and cores were recovered. The field to the E also produced several fine tools of various types, these probably represent later prehistoric periods.

An interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.

NT 0411 4740 A copper-alloy medieval penannular brooch was found on a potato patch by Miss Coombs. The brooch has been disposed via Treasure Trove to Biggar Museum.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Castledykes** (Carstairs parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
?Roman stamp

NS 9303 4440 A tanged copper-alloy stamp was found casually to the NE of Castledykes fort. The stamp bears the inscription 'LCG' in a border of latticework decoration. While there are unusual features which defy exact parallel, in view of the findspot it is most probably Roman. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 64/99) and allocated to the Hunterian Museum.

**Sherrifflats Farm** (Covington & Thankerton parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NS 976 380 In a field parallel to the road coming off the main A72 at the Tinto Café crossroads, a few items were found. The metal objects include a well-worn piece of lead pistol shot and a piece of 17th-century bronze scroll work, use as yet unidentified. A single fragment of the base of a lightly glazed pot of the 14th century was also recovered. A fragment of ?prehistoric worked cannal coal was found.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

NS 974 378 A variety of chert wasters, one chert cutting tool, a piece of worked Arran pitchstone and a flint waster were found. The assemblage probably spans the Late Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic periods. One of the more surprising finds was a piece of very worn samian ware. There is no known Roman presence on the site.

In the NE corner of this field one of the bottom feet was found of a medieval cauldron. Other metal finds from this area of the field include two medieval lead spindle whorls and a piece of lead pistol shot. There are also about a dozen fragments of early medieval pottery belonging roughly to the 14th century.

Amongst the other finds made in this field, is a large selection of clay pipe stems and bowls. Two of the bowls are 17th century in date, and there are several fragments of stems from mid-19th-century pipes made in Glasgow.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

### Daer Reservoir (Crawford parish)

T Ward

Mesolithic flint-knapping site and other lithic scatters

NS 975 078 (centre) Further work was done within the reservoir area (*DES 1997, 75*). Another flint-knapping site was excavated, lying only 25m N of the site which has been dated to 10,080 BP (*DES 1998, 128*). The sites are separated by an apparently lithic-free zone and although the distinctive and unusual flint type is the same at both sites, there are clear differences in the lithic assemblages, there being no siltstone or the enigmatic blue stone artefacts at the new location. Charcoal was retrieved for radiocarbon dating, which will hopefully corroborate the previous early date.

A detailed search of the beach areas of the reservoir was undertaken and revealed the following lithic scatters which appear to represent Mesolithic and possibly later prehistoric periods:

NS 9855 0795	NS 9713 0760	NS 9680 0715
NS 9675 0711	NS 9672 0702	NS 9674 0710
NS 9678 0693	NS 9677 0688	NS 9705 0670
NS 9715 0765	NS 9712 0754	NS 9680 0710
NS 9676 0705	NS 9677 0680	NS 9678 0693
NS 9678 0686	NS 9673 0660	NS 9733 0674

NS 9847 0846 = findspot of pitchstone flake.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

### Leadhills/Wanlockhead

J Whitworth

(Crawford; Sanquhar (Dumfries and Galloway) parishes)

Lead cups

NS 88 14 (centre) A further 60 lead cups of assorted sizes have been found in the villages of Leadhills and Wanlockhead (*DES 1999, 83*). The previous finds have been disposed to Wanlockhead Museum via Treasure Trove. The function of these objects has not yet been determined.

### Long Cleuch (Crawford parish)

J Pickin

Alluvial gold mining

NS 911 177 Area of alluvial mining for gold-bearing gravels comprising two parallel linear spoil mounds and a single circular mound. A shallow bench on the N side of the burn marks the extent of extraction.

### Redshaw Burn (Crawford parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Roman lead sheet fragment

NT 030 139 A fragmentary large rectangular lead sheet was found close to Redshaw Burn Roman fortlet. The flanged edges and perforations suggest it may have come from a tank lining. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 122/99) and allocated to Wanlockhead Museum Trust.

### Stake Hill (Crawford parish)

J Pickin

Hydraulic mining

NS 887 126 A dam, internally 12 x 29m, with a semi-circular earth wall, is located on the E side of Stake Hill. It appears to be connected with a contour lade which runs from the upper reaches of the Shortcleugh Water towards Mine Hill and Leadhills. The dam has a single entrance from which a V-shaped channel runs downslope to the NE for some 300m. On the N side of the channel at NS 888 127 are two shaft mounds. The dam and channel relate to a form of hydraulic mining known as hushing.

### Coulter to Waterhead Reservoir (Culter parish) S Stronach Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 0270 3310 (centre) Five test pits were machine-excavated in advance of the construction of an overhead power line. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered despite the proximity of several known archaeological monuments.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

### Dykehead, near Carnwath (Dunsyre parish)

G Mudie

Watching brief

(CFA)

NT 0250 5234 – NT 0430 5460 An archaeological watching brief was conducted at several locations during the construction of a water pipeline, running mainly along the SE side of the A70. The most significant discovery comprised a curving length of drystone wall surviving as a basal course c 1m wide, at NT 0343 5357. This feature was sealed beneath 0.5m of well-humified peat. No trace was detected of an alleged Roman road alignment running between NT 0355 0580 and NT 0332 5330 (NMRS NT 05 SW 26).

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

### East Kilbride

M Cressey

(East Kilbride; Blantyre; Hamilton parishes)

(CFA)

Survey

NS 643 517 – NS 694 527 An archaeological baseline survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed overhead line to the S of East Kilbride (*DES 1999, 83*). The survey identified nine sites along the new corridor: three sites associated with quarrying; a house; a raised mire; and four parcels of rig and furrow cultivation.

A report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

### Back o' Barns, Hamilton

H Moore, G Wilson

(Hamilton parish)

(EASE Archaeology)

Assessment

NS 7253 5570 Assessment excavations were carried out as part of redevelopment of a plot of land between Back o' Barns and Castle Street. Most of the remains uncovered were found to be of recent date. Fragmentary remains of probable medieval date were found in one trench. These comprised part of a linear cut feature, the fill of which included a sherd of green-glazed pottery. Work revealed that much of the site had been scarped in recent times and it is unlikely that any further remains of pre-modern date survive.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

### Bowling Green, Chatelherault

P Sharman

(Hamilton parish)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NS 7365 5390 In November 1999 a watching brief was undertaken at the Bowling Green, following on from previous

excavations (DES 1995, 79). As spoil was removed, a general stratigraphic sequence was revealed, the uppermost horizon consisting of topsoil from the gardens and bowling green designed by William Adam between 1732 and the early 1740s. Below this was a horizon of red sandstone waste, from the use of the area as a mason's yard during the construction work. This overlay what appeared to be an agriculturally derived soil pre-dating the building of Chatelherault. The perimeter walls were recorded, noting a rebuild that probably dates to the late 19th century. An enigmatic linear earthwork was noted some 18m SE of the rear of the kennels.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

#### **Cadzow Castle** (Hamilton parish)

D Murray

Excavation; survey

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 7348 5375 The recording of the N elevation of the east range at Cadzow Castle was undertaken in the spring of 2000, while excavation and associated archaeological recording was completed in July 2000.

The castle sits on a natural eminence over the Avon water, and was the site of an occasional residence of David I and his successors, down to Robert the Bruce. The current stone castle was probably built by the second Earl of Arran between 1542–48, and was much modified in the later 18th and 19th centuries during landscaping works undertaken by the Duke of Hamilton.

The archaeological recording and excavation was completed in advance of repair, restoration and drainage work made necessary by centuries of progressive collapse and dilapidation. The proximity of the structure to a steep-sided gorge has resulted in structural failing within the masonry, and this, coupled with insensitive alterations in preceding centuries, has accelerated the collapse of the structure.

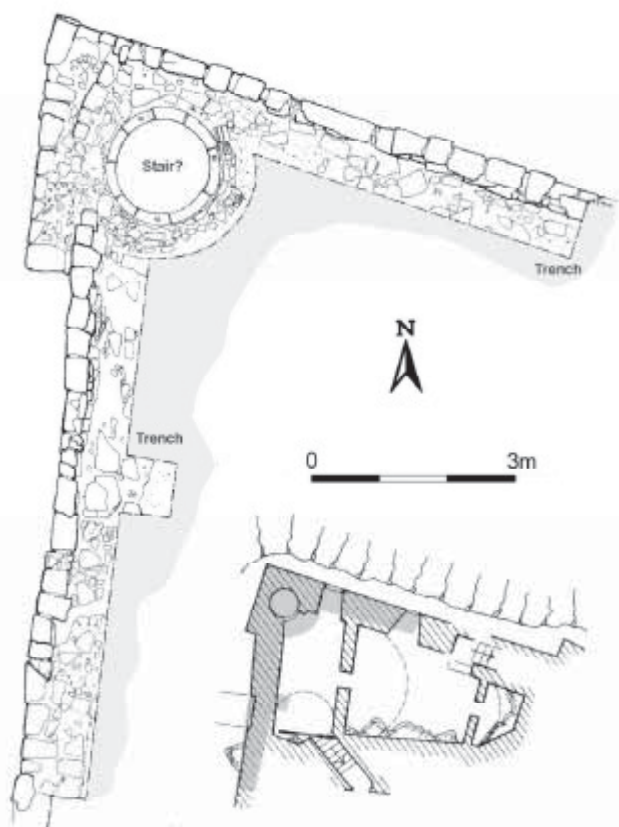


Fig 28. Cadzow Castle.

#### **Recording**

The N elevation of the east range was drawn at a scale of 1:50, and features were recorded. Several separate phases of activity are represented by the surviving masonry, from the 16th-century construction to more recent landscaping, but the precise sequence of events remains conjectural.

In addition, a series of profiles of the N wall were prepared to provide an indication of the extent to which the structure is deflecting from the vertical.

#### **Excavations**

The initial excavated area lay immediately outside a doorway leading, via a flight of stone steps, down into the main vault beneath the east range. This area was excavated down to bedrock, with a further channel also excavated, leading S from the S limit of the main trench, to serve as a drain. Dating evidence was not forthcoming, but a relative sequence of construction was recorded. The implication was that more of the castle than had been previously realised may represent late (18th and 19th-century) romanticisation of an extant ruin.

The second phase of excavations concentrated on the N and W sides of the enclosure wall of the inner ward of the east range, with the emphasis on the NW corner of the wall which had recently suffered a partial collapse and which was to be consolidated. In addition, a record was made of the interior of a presumed stairwell at the NW corner of the structure.

The form of the present castle owes much to the 18th-century romanticisation of the ruins. The state of the masonry along the N and W walls of the enclosure, as revealed in these excavations, is the result of centuries of decay, alongside possibly deliberate slighting of the castle. Part of the decay is localised, such as the wallhead damage which is caused by trees, and part is more substantial, such as the crack along the wallheads separating the masonry skin from the wall core, which is a problem that clearly pre-dates the 18th-century landscaping. It is also noted that a deep vertical crack exists in the N end of the W wall. This could be the result of subsidence or military action.

Sponsor: HSE.

#### **Cold Chapel Farm, near Abington**

G MacGregor

(Lamington & Wandel parish)

(GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 9353 2480 An archaeological watching brief identified the presence of struck lithics. Further archaeological investigation resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 75 struck lithics, predominantly chert, and established that they were not associated with significant archaeological deposits or features. (GUARD 812). Sponsor: MKI International Ltd.

#### **Charleston Farm** (Lanark parish)

E Archer

Fieldwalking

NS 917 418 During fieldwalking a ploughed field adjacent to the A73, a number of interesting discoveries were made. At the top end of the field the following items were found: the top of a bell, possibly early medieval (though an equally good case could be made for it being a Roman terret); a bronze foot of a medieval cauldron; and some bronze slag. Most of the W side of the field from this spot down was scattered with mid- to late 19th-century rubbish. In the bottom SE corner of the field a base metal pilgrim badge was found; it has a scallop design on it indicating a connection with St James of Compostella. This discovery was made about 10.5m from the side of the field and about 20m up from the edge of an old river bank that forms the S border of the field.

Other discoveries include two grey chert microliths and a piece of worked flint. The microliths are possibly Mesolithic in date and

## STIRLING

the flint is probably Neolithic as it appears to be an unfinished leaf-shaped arrowhead.

NS 918 418 Little was found in this area apart from some worked chert and a piece of 14th-century pottery. There was also a scatter of late 19th-century domestic pottery.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Clydesdale Hotel, Lanark** Martin Cook, R Inglis, D Sproat  
(Lanark parish) (AOC Archaeology Group)  
Watching brief

NS 8802 4366 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on construction works at the Clydesdale Hotel, 15 Bloomgate. Specifically the works related to the monitoring of the exposure and subsequent relaying of a drain in an area to the E of the hotel. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered, nor were any notable artefacts recovered.

Sponsor: Tuffy, Ferraby and Taylor.

**Craignethan Castle** (Lesmahagow parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 8158 4635 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a drainage trench along the base of the N section of the outer face of the outer courtyard wall (NMRS NS 84 NW 3). An area of high-quality basalt setts, along with a worn threshold slab apparently associated with a blocked doorway in the courtyard wall were located 4m S of the doocot. The threshold and setts represent an earlier entrance to the outer courtyard.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**14 Angle Street, Stonehouse** S Stronach  
(Stonehouse parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 7565 4670 Trial trenching was carried out to the rear of 14 Angle Street. Modern overburden sealed a deposit believed to represent topsoil. Artefacts within this suggest that Angle Street was first constructed in the late 18th to early 19th century. No earlier archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: O Ginestri & Sons.

**Hyndeshawland Farm, Elsrickle** (Walston parish) J Millar  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 053 433 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in fields around Hyndeshawland Farm to identify areas of archaeological significance prior to the planting of Christmas trees. The area was subjected to trenching and fieldwalking. No features of archaeological significance were identified and only a very low density of finds was recovered. Some fieldwalking remains to be done.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Chesterhall Farm** (Wiston & Robertson parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NS 967 322 A flake of light brown, probably Neolithic, flint was found W of Chesterhall Farm. In the field adjacent to the farm, a couple of pieces of chipped blue chert were found, as well as a piece of worked grey-brown flint.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Townfoot Farm, Robertson** I Suddaby (CFA)  
(Wiston & Robertson parish)  
Evaluation

NS 947 286 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in December 1999 in advance of the construction of a new house.

Study of air photographs during an initial desk-based survey revealed several possible features of archaeological interest close to the known cropmark site of a roundhouse, and fieldwork was conducted to evaluate these. The features noted could all be explained by variations in the natural subsoil and no significant archaeological remains were discovered.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Construction Design Associates Ltd.

## STIRLING

**Leny Wood** (Callander parish) P J Wilson (ACFA)  
Survey

NN 5946 0921 (centre) An archaeological survey of Leny Wood, at the Falls of Leny, was carried out by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists between January and August 2000, in advance of harvesting operations by Forest Enterprise.

Prior to the Forestry Commission acquiring the woodland site in 1954, Leny Wood was part of Leny Estate, thought to have originated in the early 13th century. Woodland cover ranges from a mixture of ancient and semi-natural species including coppiced oak, in conjunction with various coniferous species planted in the late 1950s.

Over 70 features were located and recorded, the majority of which were platforms varying in construction, size and height of front revetment wall. Other features recorded were field banks of medieval and later date, and burnt slag signalling one bloomery site. Sheltering in the upper reaches of Bealach nan Biodag, both within and just outwith the perimeter fence, were remains of several shieling structures of varying shapes. Stone footings of buildings were found further downhill in wood pasture amongst a network of pony paths and specimens of pollarded oak. Documentary sources indicate that the woodland was coppiced in 24-year rotational cycles and many of the platforms and associated pits/shelters would have been utilised as charcoal-producing sites since the 18th century. Evidence of charred wood was found on the ground of several platforms.

A string of smaller revetted platforms and possible quarry scoops runs parallel to the public road in the SW sector. Maps identify the line of the Stirling-Fort William military road, built in 1749, and it is possible that traces of this roadway may still exist within the woodland.

NN 5982 0940 –	Field boundary.
NN 5989 0938	
NN 5987 0935	Stone setting.
NN 5990 0935	?Stone setting.
NN 5984 0928 –	Field boundary.
NN 5990 0935	
NN 5981 0925	Oval platform/scoop.
NN 5983 0927 –	Stone dyke/field bank.
NN 5983 0923	
NN 5975 0919	Circular platform.
NN 5973 0919	?Platform.
NN 5969 0916	?Platform.
NN 5964 0913	Circular depression/pit.
NN 5966 0907	Oval depression/pit.
NN 5963 0910	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5960 0913	Platform.
NN 5994 0884 –	Field bank.
NN 5994 0885	
NN 5956 0913	Platform/structure.
NN 5951 0911	Circular recessed platform.

NN 5956 0904 –	Ditch/channel.
NN 5950 0907	
NN 5948 0906	Depression/?pit.
NN 5949 0901 –	Track/footpath.
NN 5949 0902	
NN 5945 0910	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5945 0898 –	Track/footpath.
NN 5940 0903	
NN 5941 0904	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5942 0905	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5941 0908	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5937 0901	Platform.
NN 5936 0900	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5929 0899	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5925 0900	Circular platform.
NN 5925 0910	Stone setting.
NN 5920 0900	Circular platform.
NN 5921 0897	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5918 0897	Circular stone structure.
NN 5917 0896	Stone setting.
NN 5918 0895	Stone feature.
NN 5916 0896	Rectangular stone ?foundation.
NN 5915 0895	Sub-circular stone feature.
NN 5915 0895	Stone setting/?cist.
NN 5916 0894	Circular platform.
NN 5913 0895	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5965 0928	Oval recessed platform.
NN 5967 0928	?Stone shelter/bloomery.
NN 5967 0945	Circular platform/stone structure.
NN 5973 0947	Circular platform.
NN 5926 0944	Oval turf/stone structure.
NN 5927 0943	U-shaped stone/turf structure.
NN 5950 0952	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5935 0921	Circular recessed platform.
NN 5933 0914	Rectangular building footings.
NN 5922 0918	Peat bog area.
NN 5890 0884	Platform.
NN 5891 0883	Platform.
NN 5892 0881	Oval recessed platform.
NN 5894 0880	Rectangular revetted scoop.
NN 5895 0879	Oval revetted scoop.
NN 5895 0878	Oval platform.
NN 5896 0875	?Rectangular platform.
NN 5896 0880	Circular platform.
NN 5900 0876	Oval platform.
NN 5920 0939	Oval turf/stone structure.
NN 5921 0940	Rectangular turf/stone structure.
NN 5895 0912	Turf bank.
NN 5893 0902	Circular platform.
NN 5884 0892	Rectangular stone structure.
NN 5885 0891	?Circular platform.
NN 5927 0927	Circular platform/scoop.
NN 5923 0921	Rectangular stone structure.
NN 5923 0920 –	Linear stone setting.
NN 5923 0924	
NN 5921 0919	Stone setting.
NN 5917 0921	?Platform.
NN 5918 0922	Stone setting/?shelter.
NN 5916 0922	?Platform.
NN 5915 0921	Oval scoop/pit.
NN 5915 0921	Platform.
NN 5914 0920	Stone setting.
NN 5908 0910	Circular platform.
NN 5907 0909	Rectangular stone structure.
NN 5885 0887	Circular quarry scoop.

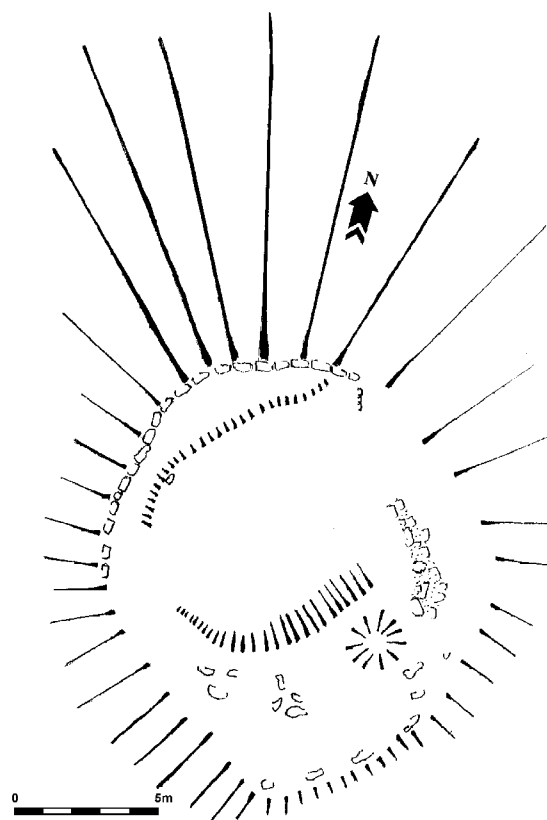


Fig 29. Leny Wood: platform/structure at NN 5956 0913.

NN 5926 0946 Stone/turf shieling hut.

A full report will be lodged with ACFA and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

#### Drumquhassle (Drymen parish)

L J F Keppie

Roman fort

NS 484 874 Recent finds from the site (NMRS NS 48 NE 13) and its vicinity by Drymen & District Local History Society (1998) and by Mr W Kerr and Mr J Stevenson (1998–2000) have included coins of the emperors Titus and Domitian (reinforcing the suspected 1st-century AD date of the fort), clay slingshot, a possible surgical instrument, the terminal of a 'patera' stamped for P Cypius Polibius, a copper-alloy harness mount, a lead weight, samian, amphora, and coarse pottery. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 63/99 and 66/99) and allocated to the Hunterian Museum.

#### Dunblane Cathedral

P Sharman

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NN 781 013 A watching brief was conducted in the nave at Dunblane Cathedral (NMRS NN 70 SE 15) in December 1999. Only 19th-century contexts were disturbed, although fragments of human bone and glazed floor tile were recovered.

Sponsor: HS.

#### Keir (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

D S Simpson, T M Allan

?Roman road

NS 767 997 On a field border between NS 767 997 and NN 771 001 there is clear evidence of a well-engineered road to the NW in the direction of Dunblane (bearing 40°). It is marked on the OS map (Pathfinder 1:25,000), and purports to be a farm access track, with a small N-S 'dog-leg' connecting it to the B824 at NS 770 997. Between NS 770 999 and NN 771 001, it is grass-covered, 180m long, universally solid to probing at 50cm,



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with a slight central camber, and a consistent width of 5m (with an additional 1m border which is stony, but less consistently so). Importantly, this section extends NW for some 20m beyond the access to the W side field but thereafter appears to have been ploughed out. Immediately to the SW, on the field border at NS 769 998, there is a continuation of the consistent stoniness to probing. On a further extrapolation to the SW (and S of the B824) on the field border between NS 767 997 and the modern road, there is further evidence. The whole area is unploughed and would appear unploughable. At NS 768 997 there is a 40m length of raised agger, intermittently solid to probing, and in sections very consistently solid, at about 60cm. The width of the agger is 9m, and the solid response, where definable, is 5m wide. This carries the proposed line S towards NS 766 996, where there is an apparent crossing of the old Caulfield Military Road. This last runs generally ESE along a ridge in the direction of Gallowhill (NS 780 998), and which, itself, may be found to have been originally a Roman road through the B824, at NS 744 006, and thence to Doune.

There is, however, nothing to be found immediately NW of the Dunblane Bypass at NS 773 003, on the edge of Hillside Flavian marching camp.


### **Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish)

D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 7285 0107 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a shallow trench in the N part of the castle courtyard (NMRS NN 70 SW 1), in order to create a track for a paved footpath. Up to 150mm of turf and topsoil within the zone of the new footpath was removed, exposing the tops of cobble stones across the entire area. Following this initial clearance the cobbles were cleaned and recorded. Features of interest included occasional remnants of a surface drain original to the cobbled surface, and which drained the courtyard on its N side. The shallow drain was made of red sandstone slabs edge-to-edge positioned 2m S of the inner face of the N wall and running E-W towards the courtyard entrance. The drain could only be seen within the excavated area at the base of the NE stair and at the entrance to the vault below the NW external stair. It was clear that both the external stairs are late additions to the fabric of the castle and that they have been built over or have superseded the cobbling of the courtyard. The E-W drain disappears into the fabric of the stair at the entrance to the W vault. An area measuring some 32m<sup>2</sup> has now been opened up along the N side of the courtyard, in most of which the (possibly original) cobbling of the castle courtyard is intact.

Sponsor: HS .

### **East Coldoch/Mains of Burnbank**

M H Davies

(Kilmadock parish)

Palisaded enclosures; ?square barrows

NS 703 988 A large-scale geophysical survey was conducted in the field adjacent to the site at East Coldoch in an attempt to place it in context. Three superimposed oval palisaded enclosures and several small rectilinear enclosures are visible on aerial photographs held by the NMRS (NS 79 NW 35). Resistivity survey showed the remains of at least two near-circular palisaded enclosures, which may represent additional phases in the sequence. One of these exhibited a marked inturning of entrance terminals. The rectilinear enclosures were also visible on the resistivity plot. Some appeared to have central high-resistance anomalies, which may indicate the presence of cist burials. Magnetometer survey also provided evidence for a palisaded enclosure, but its oval shape was closer to that of the enclosures

visible on the aerial photograph. A curvilinear feature, previously unknown, was identified to the E of the enclosures.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

### **East Coldoch** (Kincardine parish)

M H Davies

Palisaded enclosures; barrow; cists; homestead

NS 703 986 A further season of survey and excavation was carried out on the cropmark site at East Coldoch (NMRS NS 79 NW 34; *DES* 1996, 102). A more extensive resistivity survey failed to highlight any further significant features, but confirmed the exact positions of those known from aerial photographs and showed the extent of disturbance caused by the sinking and backfilling of a water tank. Due to interference from this tank and associated metal pipes, a magnetometer survey failed to give a fuller picture of the remains.

Excavation concentrated on confirming the nature and function of the main enclosure and smaller ring-ditch and elucidating the chronological relationships between features. The main ring-ditch, which yielded evidence for two phases, enclosed the remains of a large roundhouse. This consisted of well-preserved stratified deposits, including two clay floors and a 'destruction' layer, containing charcoal and peat ash, and burnt bone, nutshell and daub. Due to time constraints, only a section of the lower clay floor was removed, revealing a surface consisting of deliberately laid stone slabs. Further excavation in this area is necessary.

A long cist suitable for a small child was found at the putative entrance to the roundhouse. The inhumation had not survived, due to the acidic nature of the soil. No coherent evidence for an entrance structure was found between the butt ends of the enclosure ditch, which was found to have two phases. Further evidence was uncovered to suggest the presence of the remains of an associated boxed rampart. It is now known that the ring-ditch feature to the S of the main enclosure represents a barrow, cut by and therefore constructed before the main ring-ditch. Within this enclosure was an oval cist, suitable for an adult crouched inhumation. Again, the skeleton had not survived.

The relative sequence for the site indicates that the earliest feature is the northernmost palisaded enclosure. The later palisaded enclosure is cut by the barrow ditch. The possible souterrain identified on the aerial photograph proved to be a modern crop anomaly. It seems likely that the palimpsest of features represents activity on the site from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age through to the Pictish period. In the absence of dateable finds, only radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples will confirm this.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.


### **Inchmahome Priory** (Port of Menteith parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 5743 0054 The excavation of a small hole, dug to receive a memorial tree, was monitored in October 1999. The excavations lay towards the N shore of the island, with the hole being located at a point 9m N of the foot of the mound immediately to the NE of the nave of the priory church (NMRS NN 50 SE 4). The hole lay beyond (N of) the limits of maintained land, within a narrow boundary strip leading to the shoreline, and was excavated to a depth of 450mm. A rubble deposit was located, appearing to derive from the demolition of priory buildings, possibly emanating from buildings on the N side of the nave, which have been totally removed. The level area and mound appear to have resulted from extensive landscaping. Whether these features represent part of the later plantation over the island, or part of earlier occupation, is not known. No finds were recovered.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cringate Muir** (St Ninians parish) L Main, L Craig, G Paterson  
Hut circle

NS 7102 8724 (centre) A group of seven hut circles are situated on a grassy area of open moorland on the W side of Earl's Burn at a mean altitude of 330m. They vary in internal diameter from 5.7m to 7.5m and are identified by a low stony bank, which is mostly covered in grass. Reeds surround and grow within the banks.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**King's Yett** (St Ninians parish) L Main, L Craig, G Paterson  
Building

NS 7325 8948 Long rectilinear building with only a few stones protruding through the turf, on a dryish spur of land next to King's Yett Burn. There is a possible entrance on the S side, reflected by a gap on the N side. Internally c 10.5 x 2.8m.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**Touch Burn** (St Ninians parish) G Paterson, L Main  
?Hut circle

NS 7236 9045 This well-preserved circular structure lies on the N bank of the Touch Burn at a height of 305m. Internally it measures 6.9m N-S by 6.6m E-W. The wall is around 1.6m thick and several external facing stones are visible on the S and W. There is an entrance gap of 1.1m in the E. On the N side an adjoining semi-circular bank may represent either an earlier phase or a small annexe.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**Stirling Castle** (Stirling parish) C A-Kelly  
Arched recess in curtain wall

NS 7892 9411 The magazine in the Douglas Garden obscures a recess cut into the inner face of the W curtain wall. The feature is 1.9m high by 0.85m wide and 0.6m deep, topped by a flattened arch of small sandstone blocks. There are two rectangular sockets 0.2m inside and half-way up the S side. These are at almost the same level as a possible shelf in the rear of the recess and there is no evidence this cut through the thickness of the wall and was a window or doorway.

**Stirling Castle, Nether Bailey** (Stirling parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 790 940 A watching brief was maintained in August during the excavation of a pipe trench through the E gateway of the protective wall surrounding the Nether Bailey powder magazines.

The excavation consisted of a meandering trench 9m long with an average depth of 500mm. The trench cut through areas of granite setts and sandstone paving, the setts forming the surface of the roadway which runs E-W through the Nether Bailey, while the sandstone paving forms the surface of a footpath created by the 2.5m gap between the magazines and their protective perimeter wall.

It seems clear that the area around the sides of the magazines has seen considerable disturbance over the years. Removal of the sandstone paving from the pathway around the immediate base of the magazine walls exposed a concrete foundation layer which, when removed, revealed a layer of black-brown soil in which numerous disturbed cobble stones could be seen. This appears to be the remnants of an earlier cobbled surface destroyed by later construction work and thrown back as landscaping to underlie the new sandstone paving slabs. Below this, the clay which overlay the basalt masonry seems to be an original waterproofing layer placed over the buried top of the magazine founds in order to direct moisture away from the powder magazine stonework.

In general terms, the new sandstone paving seems fairly recent and most of the disturbances appear to have taken place over a period probably not exceeding the last 50 years or so.

Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**The Tolbooth, Broad Street, Stirling** (Stirling parish) R Will  
Medieval urban (GUARD)

NS 793 936 During December 1999, an excavation was carried out in the courtyard behind the Tolbooth (NMRS NS 79 SE 45) prior to the complete renovation of the building. A previous archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trial trenches in the courtyard, had uncovered a rich sequence of archaeological deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (*DES* 1999, 88). Area excavation proceeded in a 3m wide strip next to the E boundary wall of the courtyard, where a substantial cobbled surface was uncovered along with the stone foundations of several walls and buildings pre-dating the construction and subsequent extension of the Tolbooth in 1703. Historical records refer to executed prisoners being buried within the confines of the Tolbooth; therefore, care was taken to ensure that any human remains discovered during the watching brief or excavation were treated in an appropriate manner. Previously disturbed human remains were in fact uncovered during the watching brief. (GUARD 806).

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**The Tolbooth, Broad Street, Stirling** T Addyman  
(Stirling parish) (Addyman & Kay)

Standing building survey; interior excavation

NS 7931 9369 Standing building survey, analysis and monitoring was undertaken of the Tolbooth during conversion of the structure to an arts centre in April-May 1999 and May-June 2000. The survey included a full drawn record of the earlier N wing and tower of the complex, and a general analysis of the entirety of the complex. Monitoring extended to the recording of sub-floor archaeological deposits throughout much of the structure and in parts of the courtyard.

Sub-floor excavations revealed a mass of structural remains and associated deposits that relate to the tenements already identified within the courtyard by GUARD. A very substantial clay-bonded footing to the S of the site appears to represent the original line of the St John Street frontage, while the original Broad Street frontage was also identified to the N. In places the N frontage walling survives to a height of 1m and contained the lower jambs of a street entrance. It is clear that within the N range these exposed walls are contiguous with parts of the standing fabric, particularly that of the S, courtyard-facing wall.

A considerable proportion of the medieval Tolbooth structure of c 1473 also appears to survive, including the tower (subsequently refaced externally) and much of its E and S walls. A test excavation within the structure revealed an extensive build-up of deposits relating to the construction of the Tolbooth; two make-up deposits consisting of midden-like levels containing a considerable quantity of ceramic and other domestic debris. Wall footings beneath the existing court may relate to its predecessor, the old council house and the jail that, from documentary sources, seem to have occupied the same site.

The extent of the reconstruction of the Tolbooth of c 1703-5, to designs by Sir William Bruce, was defined, including the refacing of the tower, the rebuilding of the W wall of the early Tolbooth and, following its purchase, the wholesale reconstruction of the tenement on the E side of the original structure including the encroachment by some 2m into Broad Street and the existing classical frontage. The existing roof structure survives from this phase of work as does the panelled first-floor council chamber.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Architectural fragments of classical detail recovered from the courtyard may relate to a refurbishment of the original court house by Alexander McGill, c 1710.

The subsequent evolution of the Tolbooth and wider complex largely follows that as defined by the RCAHMS, namely an eastwards expansion of the N range in 1785 (architect, Gideon Grey), the court and debtor's prison forming the W and S ranges respectively, to the designs of Richard Crichton in c 1806–11, and a general refurbishment by Wardrup & Brown in 1862.

An inhumation was located beneath the original pend below the court house that led from Jail Wynd into the prison courtyard, following removal of concrete flooring. Upon excavation this was found to lie within a pine coffin. The poorly preserved remains were that of a tall elderly male which, taken with the detailed documentation of the trial and execution, almost certainly represent the remains of Allan Mair, hung for the murder of his wife in Broad Street on 4th October 1843.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Dalquhurn** (Cardross parish) F Baker  
18th-century and later bleachfields and dyeworks (FIRAT)

NS 391 777 A desk-based study and field survey of Dalquhurn Bleachfields, Dying and Printing Works was carried out in November 1999 in advance of proposed development.

The bleachfields at Dalquhurn were established in 1715 and expanded to become one of the largest and most profitable industrial ventures in the Vale of Leven textile industry.

The site was largely demolished in the early 1990s and now less than 10 of the 40 or so buildings that stood on the site during its later 19th-century hey-day survive. The site has been colonised by trees and dense undergrowth in parts and piles of demolition rubble are located all over.

The site of the tomb of George Scott who was buried at Dalquhurn in 1767 on his request was desecrated in 1989 and 1991 and there is now no trace of it on the ground. His gravestone is currently broken into three pieces and under the cemetery tip at Alexandria Cemetery.

Forty sites were recorded in the field and a clear history of the site revealed by the desk study.

A full report has been deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: CRGP.

**Castle Road, Dumbarton** (Dumbarton parish) H F James  
Evaluation; watching brief (GUARD)

NS 401 747 A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation was undertaken of the site of the new stadium in Castle Road. The desk-based assessment concluded that the shipyard fitting-out dock and recent water pipeline would have destroyed any medieval or earlier remains in these areas, and they were therefore considered archaeologically sterile. It was still, however, thought possible that pockets of archaeological remains could have survived in the N and S parts of the site; these were targeted for evaluation.

Eight trenches were dug by machine during the evaluation, showing that there were medieval cultivation deposits at a depth of between 0.3m and 1.6m below the present ground surface. The remains of the house at Castle Green was represented by a wall with adjoining cobbles and two robber trenches signifying the location of walls, at a depth of only 0.3m below the surface. It is probable that pockets of these foundations survive on the S part of the site between the deep shipyard foundations. All the

trenches contained evidence for massive concrete foundations belonging to the shipyard, and two trenches contained evidence for timber jetties or sub-structures which may have been from a 19th or early 20th-century phase of jetty building.

Based on the evaluation results, it was agreed that a watching brief would take place during the excavation of the drainage trenches for the car parks. During the watching brief only shipyard remains and industrial deposits were encountered.

Sponsor: Dumbarton Football Club Ltd.

**Cleddans Road, Hardgate** (Old Kilpatrick parish) R Strachan  
Antonine wall (CFA)

NS 5047 7229 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the line of the Antonine Wall at Cleddans Road, in advance of the laying of an underground electricity cable. Two trenches were excavated on either side of Cleddans Road running from the S limit to the N limit of the Scheduled area, although Cleddans Road itself was not excavated.

The presence of the rampart and military way was confirmed to the S of the road and the excavations confirmed the presence of the N edge of the ditch and the outer mound N of the road (within the Clydebank and District Golf Course).

The rampart was located 1.9m to the S of the field boundary, with the military way located c 18m to the S of it. The base of the rampart measured 5m wide and was formed of two parallel kerbs of single-coursed, large angular blocks of yellow sandstone, between which was contained a foundation deposit of medium to small-sized angular sandstone cobbles. The turf component of the rampart was located immediately above the cobble foundation base and kerbstones and was 0.28m deep. Deposits of collapsed turf were identified immediately N and S of the rampart, in the latter area also sealing an old ground surface.

The military way comprised a slightly concave depression, c 4m wide by 0.1m deep, which contained a spread of small to medium-sized pebbles. A narrow ditch measuring c 0.35m wide by 0.29m deep was present immediately to the S of, and running parallel to, the stone surface.

The N cut of the ditch was present c 1.8m N of the fence on the N side of Cleddans Road, with the outer mound located c 2m N of the ditch. The ditch was excavated to a depth of c 0.75m below subsoil level. The rest of the ditch appears to lie beneath Cleddans Road. The outer mound measured 11m wide and survived to c 0.24m high, sealing beneath it an old ground surface. Two slots were located cut into the summit of the outer mound, c 0.9m apart, but are likely to be of relatively modern date.

Further archaeological work was carried out in advance of construction work on cable-related features within the Scheduled area to the S of Cleddans Road. The excavation identified vague traces of the military way, comprising a patchy spread of small pebbles almost 4m wide. Two poorly defined carbon-rich spreads were located to the N of the military way. No further archaeological remains were recorded within these trenches.

A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of a cable trench which ran parallel to the presumed alignment of the Antonine Wall features, immediately S of the Scheduled area, westwards to NS 502 722. No features of archaeological significance were identified. All finds recovered were modern or pre-recent in date.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Dumbuck Crannog** (Old Kilpatrick parish) A Hale, R Sands  
Crannog

NS 4157 7392 A trench was excavated on the edge of the Dumbuck crannog timberwork. The trench revealed that the

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timberwork on the central platform comprises radially placed branches laid on top of circumferentially positioned foundation beams. Sampling of both sediment and organic deposits aims to analyse the surfaces onto which the structure was built. Small finds include animal bones and a small carved stone which has similarities to the fakes found on the site when it was excavated in 1898.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Knappers, Great Western Road** D Alexander (CFA)  
(Old Kilpatrick parish)  
Evaluation

NS 506 716 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within a 3ha area of previously undisturbed farmland at the N end of a proposed golf driving range. There were no features of archaeological significance. Apart from a flint scraper and a sherd of prehistoric pottery, only recent artefacts were recovered from topsoil.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: A L Project Services for Ashtour Ltd.

**Middleton Farm, Milton, Dumbarton** R Conolly  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 4280 7524 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the courtyard of Middleton Farm prior to the construction of an extension to the existing farmhouse. A 19th-century history of the area indicated that the ruins of a castle or mansion stood in the vicinity of the farmhouse in 1810 (NMRS NS 47 NW 3). Three trenches were opened, only one of which encountered any features, which proved to be 19th century in date. Nothing was found that could support the report of a castle having stood on the site of the farmhouse.

Sponsor: E Mooney.

**Ocean Field, Duntocher** (Old Kilpatrick parish) Murray Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NS 4870 7252 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the development of Ocean Field, the possible location of the find of a 'Roman vase' (NMRS NS 47 SE 11). An evaluation comprising the machine-excavation in excess of 3% (608m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposed development area was undertaken; no archaeological features were revealed. The field comprised two well-defined terraces, the upper of which had been heavily truncated to construct a garage and car showroom. It is probable that the resultant material was then used to level up the lower terrace, which contained up to 1.5m of redeposited soil.

Sponsor: Nissan UK Ltd.

## WEST LOTHIAN

**Duntarvie Castle** (Abercorn parish) L Dunbar, Murray Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology Group)

NT 0905 7647 A watching brief was conducted to supervise the removal of vegetation and soil deposits that had amassed on the W tower of Duntarvie Castle (NMRS NT 07 NE 09). These works are part of a continuing programme of restoration work on the castle.

The watching brief revealed no evidence for the use of clay as a sealant in the construction of the roof. Very little of the original roof was *in situ*, with even the surviving drainage and gutter stones slipped or skewed.

Sponsor: Ed Kelly Architects.

**Linlithgow Palace** (Linlithgow parish) C A-Kelly  
Earthwork remains

NT 0015 7727 A slight scarp extends W for 32m from the SW corner of the palace, towards a number of irregular slight hollows around 7m in overall width. There is a straight-sided hollow 15m from the NW corner of the palace and along the top of the slope; it is 9m long by 3m wide. For around 26m beyond that, the top of the slope is noticeably ragged. These may be the remains of the palace garden.

**Linlithgow Palace** (Linlithgow parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 0020 7734 Archaeological monitoring was required in August 2000 during the excavation of a trench for a new tree. The site was to the E of St Michael's Church, on a terraced area believed to contain a 15th-century access route leading up to the E side of Linlithgow Palace (NMRS NT 07 NW 9). The hole for the tree was dug wide enough and deep enough to allow a clear view of any sub-surface features that might be found within the area of the excavation.

The excavation did not find any definitive evidence of a substantial road or track. The layers exposed comprised modern topsoil landscaping sealing a 19th-century footpath, which in turn lay over a thick layer of sandy subsoil. Presumably the access route to the James I entrance on the E side of the palace would have been a reasonably solid structure reflecting the importance of the site. No such structure was either seen or indicated by the evidence from this minor excavation. Either the route lies further E, nearer the edge of the terrace, or the road has been landscaped away or possibly buried under later levelling material.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

**Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow** M Hastie  
(Linlithgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 9850 7776 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in connection with the construction of an office extension at Mill Road Industrial Estate. An area 60 x 40m was stripped to the surface of the subsoil. Ten foundation trenches and one service trench were excavated to the S of the site. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were found. A coin found in topsoil was identified as a William III sixpence (1697–1701).

Sponsor: Kerr Marshall Associates.

**Cairnpapple Hill** (Torphichen parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 9872 7148 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the track for a new footpath. The path was located 25m to the S of the henge and joined the Custodian's office to an already existing gravel path. Removal of the turf and a small depth of dark brown topsoil revealed the surface of a subsoil horizon of reddish brown grit and gravel. Examination of the surface revealed no obvious archaeological features. No finds were recovered.

Sponsor: HS<sub>2</sub>.

## WESTERN ISLES

**Ard Mhor, Barra** (Barra parish) D Johnston, J Dempsey  
Survey

NF 71 03 – NF 72 03 (area) Babbie Group undertook archaeological investigations in advance of a proposed ferry terminal on the Ard Mhor peninsula. Two potential sites on the


## WESTERN ISLES

W coast of the peninsula were considered, together with three access road options. A preliminary desk-based and walkover survey identified a total of 29 sites of interest, mainly blackhouses, related structures, cultivation remains and clearance cairns, with one kelp oven (associated with the post-medieval kelp-burning industry). One circular stone structure was recognised, and interpreted as a possible shieling, although it could be an earlier building.

A detailed topographic survey was undertaken of 17 of the identified sites, together with a further nine sites identified during the survey. One 'blackhouse' was reclassified as a cellular structure, while a linear feature across the neck of a headland (defined by the SMR as a promontory enclosure) proved to be an alignment of monoliths. Some structures were so fragmentary, as a result of later *feannagan* cultivation, that their nature could not be determined; while they were provisionally interpreted as blackhouses, some could be Early Historic cellular buildings. Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**12 Eoropie, Lewis** (Barvas parish) G MacGregor  
Evaluation (GUARD)


NB 517 649 The proposed site of a house development was evaluated as human remains had previously been found in the immediate vicinity.

The foundation trenches of the proposed house were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to a depth of 1.2m. No human remains were present within the foundation trenches. Evaluation did identify, however, the presence of several features including a wall base, an area of cobbling, and deposits containing hand-made pottery, fish and animal bones. The features were characterised, through partial excavation, and probably represent the remains of a 19th-century domestic dwelling. (GUARD 914). Sponsor: HS .

**Galson** (Barvas parish) T Neighbour (CFA), M Church  
Long cist cemetery; Iron Age, Norse and medieval settlement

NB 436 594 Recording of the eroding cemetery and settlement site at Galson (NMRS NB 45 NW 2) was carried out during March and July 2000 as part of ongoing research into coastal erosion in Lewis. A detailed drawing of the erosion face was produced and a range of samples taken for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating. A stratigraphic relationship of at least six structures was established. From initial observation of the pottery, these range in date from Iron Age polycellular forms to rectilinear Norse and medieval structures.

Geophysical survey in the area immediately behind the erosion face revealed a range of high-resistance anomalies, probably reflecting the presence of buried walls up to 30m beyond the eroding face. The shapes of the anomalies confirm the presence of both Iron Age cellular structures and Norse or medieval buildings.


A full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , Caledonian Research Foundation.

**Machair Bharabhais (Barvas Machair)** M A MacLeod  
(Barvas parish)

Iron Age cremations and inhumation

NB 330 560 – NB 354 525 Rescue excavation of an eroding cemetery on Barvas Machair, Isle of Lewis, revealed a number of cremations in stone-lined ditches, and a prone, extended female inhumation in a well-constructed cist. The cremations were dated by association with a rim and body sherd of decorated Iron Age pottery. The inhumation was accompanied by an iron bracelet, decorated with incised copper-alloy plates, which was found

behind the back of the head. The lack of parallels for the bracelet makes it difficult to date, but its style is not incompatible with a Middle Iron Age date.

Sponsors: HS , Comunn Eachdraidh Bharabhais agus Bhrù, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.


**Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish)  
Watching brief

C M Knott

NF 099 991 A watching brief was undertaken as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent on minor remedial works to an emergency reservoir. No undisturbed archaeological levels were affected, but a number of residual artefacts dating from the pre-1930 occupation of the village were recovered, including imported and locally made ceramics, and fragments of a stone vessel and a stone tool.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: DERA.

**Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish) L H Johnstone  
Survey/conservation management (GUARD)

NF 10 99 (centre) The 2000 season on St Kilda included further survey work in and around the village and on the hills. Several cleits were examined and tagged for future conservation work. Conservation work continued on several structures throughout the season and work was inspected as required. (GUARD 362.5).  
Sponsors: HS , NTS.

**Paible, Taransay** (Harris parish) C M Knott  
Watching brief

NG 032 992 Preparation for the 'Castaway 2000' project included the refurbishment of the old schoolroom, the erection of animal pens and the digging of a soakaway. A watching brief was commissioned to ensure that these works – in the area of an extensive eroding settlement mound containing substantial structures and midden levels, and adjacent to the sites of St Taran's and St Keith's chapels and graveyards – had minimal archaeological impact.  
Sponsor: Lion Television.

**Tràigh á Siar, Taransay** (Harris parish) A P Fitzpatrick  
Late Iron Age/Viking settlement

NB 007 009 A settlement site represented by midden deposits, a possible hearth setting, and tumble which may be from a rectangular building, was observed eroding out of sand dunes at Tràigh á Siar. It is uncertain if all the features are contemporary, but Late Iron Age/Viking period pottery, some of which is grass-tempered, was recovered from the midden deposits.

The finds have been deposited with Museum nan Eilan, Stornoway, and copies of the report have been lodged with Comhairle nan Eilan Siar SMR and the NMRS.

**Traigh Iar (Horgabost)** (Harris parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
Stone setting; grave

NG 0393 9714 A spread of stones covers a circular area about 10m across. Some 35 stones protrude through a low grass-covered mound and hundreds more have been located by probing. The stones are up to 70 x 35cm in size. The W part of the setting is covered by a sand dune about 3m high and extending to the W for 26m.

The probe survey suggests a built structure(s) with a circular perimeter wall about 7.5m diameter and internal areas subdivided by radial walls.

The location is on the W face of the headland, slightly above the 20m contour. It has a view of the Clach MhicLeod Stone

166m to ENE, and (over the cliff 75m to the S) has a view of Traigh Iar (beach).

NG 0394 9704 A human skull, with about 20 teeth, all 'healthy' but very worn, and a few heavily weathered bones were found in a very exposed position at the top of a cliff. The grave may contain the remainder of the skeleton and is roughly outlined by several stones lying partly exposed in the sand and turf. The whole grave may have slipped down the eroding face. The grave and human remains are about 2m below the present turf level, and about 0.5m above the underlying till which forms a shelf some 3m wide, beyond which is a 10m drop to the sea.

### Shiant Islands (Lochs parish)

P Foster

Survey; excavation

The Shiant Islands are a small group of three habitable islands with assorted small stacks and reefs located between the islands of Skye and Lewis. During the first two weeks of June 2000 an archaeological landscape survey and the partial excavation of a blackhouse complex was undertaken on the Shiant Islands with a team of MA students and professionals from the Czech Republic.

#### Survey

The three main islands, House Island (Eilean an Tighe), Rough Island (Garbh Eilean) and Mary Island (Eilean Mhuire), were subjected to a systematic ground survey, and as many as possible were recorded by measured drawings, often stone by stone, the rest being recorded by measured field sketches. Most of the sites seem to belong the modern or Early Modern period. However, not unexpectedly, a number of these sites appear to be located on or utilise earlier sites and their stonework. In total 112 sites were located and recorded, 31 on House Island, 46 on Rough Island, and 35 on Mary Island.

**House Island.** This is the only island with blackhouses and it is one of these that was chosen for excavation. Most of the sites can be attributed to the modern and Early Modern periods, including the house Compton Mackenzie had built in the 1920s. Of earlier interest is a mound that is probably the early Christian cemetery, and a 'longhouse' that could be medieval or even Norse. Possible prehistoric sites are limited to a heel cairn and a dubious kerb cairn.

**Rough Island.** The variety of sites appears to be richer in kind and period on this island. There are no large blackhouses, but there are a number of substantially built shielings which could have been used for more than just seasonal occupation. The kelp industry is in evidence with kelp-burners' huts and ovens,

confirmed by a contemporary although romanticised print that shows the ovens in use in the distance. For the medieval period there appears to have been a small settlement on the N coast, and the Norse period may be represented by the best boat-shaped stone setting found so far. Several sites are potentially of the prehistoric period, such as a mound and stonework underlying a shieling or a massive stone-built platform and associated structures on the S coast, and several of the small cairns that dot the uplands. Of great interest are two rockshelters, but they have most likely often been used at any number of widely separated periods of time.

**Mary Island.** Except for the medieval chapel and an Early Modern shieling which are basically built with stone and earth, all the rest of the buildings are of turf construction and are presumably seasonal shielings. Two of these appear to reside in larger than expected earthen mounds. The apparently intensive lazy bed agriculture that was a feature of the Early Modern period has probably erased or at least masked earlier sites.

#### Excavations

A blackhouse farmstead complex on House Island, composed of a longhouse of 7.5 x 3m with barns built against the N and S long walls, a separate kiln house and two other possibly associated outbuildings, were chosen for excavation.

**The blackhouse.** Removal of the turf revealed baked clay floors with three central hearths, a stone drain running the full length of the building at the edge of the S wall, and several stone partition foundations running across the interior. A deposit of unbaked clay at the E end of the building may have been a byre deposit or post-abandonment material from the decayed roof. A sondage revealed that there was a deep and complex sequence of deposits and floor levels, including a central stone-lined drain below the revealed level of the excavation. Excavation was terminated at this point and the site was recorded and covered.

**The north barn.** Removal of the turf revealed a massive limpet shell midden, 0.2m thick, occupying the E half of the building, spreading over the walls and out through the N entrance. The W end of the building was occupied with soil and wall-collapse stone rubble. Under this midden, a thin layer of soil may have represented the use of the barn for animals or storage after its construction. Under this soil and the barn walls was a further 0.35m thick limpet shell midden occupying the E area. Stonework of earlier structures with associated soils was revealed at the base of the midden, most likely representing earlier medieval or late post-medieval structures and occupation. These levels were recorded at the surface, but not investigated.

**Finds.** A large number of iron finds that include the rivets from a wooden boat were found in the post-abandonment soils, and it is most likely that they originate from a section of a wooden boat incorporated into the roof thatch – a not uncommon practice. A large iron spike hollowed at one end for a shaft may be connected with the kelp industry. There are also several plate fragments from an iron cauldron. Also found were a half rotary flat millstone locally made from stone found on Mary Island, a number of stone flakes from stoneworking, but not of local origin, and a number of flint strike-a-lights. There are also numerous wine bottle fragments along with fragments from at least one wine glass. A few splinters of window pane indicate a light set in the thatch. The most interesting find is a large flattened round (0.26m across and 0.13m thick) sandstone cobble found face down in soil Phase E of the sondage. On the face was pecked a cross within a circle: it is obviously of Early Christian origin and may date from around the 7th century AD. The presence of the stone

HI 15

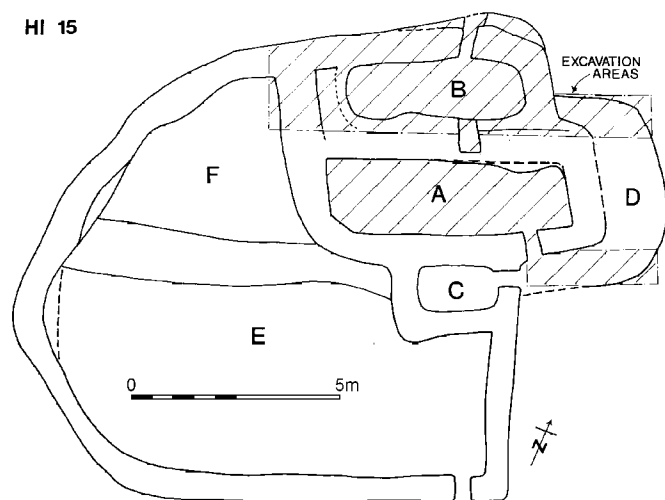


Fig 30. Shiant Islands: plan showing excavation areas.



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gives some substance to the accounts of an early chapel and possible hermitic cell on the islands. In the lower levels of the lower midden on the north barn was a mid-16th-century copper-alloy annular brooch which may relate to the underlying pre-barn structures.

**Pottery.** 307 fragments of late 18th-century table and kitchen ware were recovered which can be matched with material from many similar Hebridean sites. Also, mostly in the upper levels and mostly in the north barn, were 1228 fragments of hand-made Craggan ware. The assemblage includes several fragments that could be medieval, however the mixed nature of the midden matrix detracts to a certain extent from the value of the ceramic assemblage. One fragment of white salt-glazed dinner plate is of outstanding interest. On one surface has been etched the picture of a fully rigged sailing ship. This is the skilful work of someone who may have been used to working bone in the manner of 'Skrimshaw' work.

Sponsor: A Nicolson.

### **Eilean Olabhat** (North Uist parish)

S Gilmour

Crucible sherd

NF 7496 7528 Sherd of ceramic crucible recovered from deposits eroding from inside the N projecting pier in an oval revetted structure (NMRS NF 77 NW 13). The building has been dated to the mid- to late 1st millennium BC. Deposited with NMS pending formal allocation (Arch.DB.2000/106).

### **Scolpaig Tower** (North Uist parish)

T Addyman

Folly tower; landscape

(Addyman & Kay)

NF 7310 7503 A desk-based survey and non-invasive assessment was made of the site (NMRS NF 77 NW 6), in association with Simpson & Brown Architects, including a survey of the island and the approach, both of which were heavily landscaped. Probable site of crannog – no remains identified.

Sponsor: Southern Isles Amenity Trust.

### **Teampull na Trionaid, Carinish**

T Addyman

(North Uist parish)

(Addyman & Kay)

Medieval church; associated landscape

NF 8162 6028 A desk-based survey and non-invasive site assessment was made, in association with Simpson & Brown Architects, of the ruined church, burial enclosures and extensive surrounding remains and earthworks (NMRS NF 86 SW 24).

Sponsor: Southern Isles Amenity Trust.

### **Airigh Mhuilinn** (South Uist parish)

J Symonds, A Badcock,

Excavation; field survey

V Parsons (ARCUS), S Brighton

NF 741 269 (centre) In June and July 2000 a further season of excavation and field survey was conducted at Airigh Mhuilinn (NMRS NF 72 NW 28). Excavation of House J, the fifth blackhouse to be completely excavated since 1996 (*DES 1998*, 101), exposed the remains of a substantial stone structure. The structure was sub-rectangular, with rounded end walls and internal dimensions of c 16.2 x 3.8m. The walls were c 1–1.4m thick, and comprised an inner and outer skin of undressed gneiss boulders with a tempered-earth core. A single doorway (c 0.75m wide) was located on the W side of the house, c 5.5m from the S end.

The structure was aligned N–S, and had been carefully sited to make use of a natural slope on a hummock of morainic drift. In its original form the house had been divided into three rooms. The house was entered through the byre area (c 5.15 x 3.8m) at the foot of the slope. A stone-capped drain ran N–S down the centre of the byre, emptying through a hole in the end wall. The byre was separated from the main living area of the house by a short

partition wall. Beyond this, to the N, the main living room (c 8 x 3.8m) contained the remains of a central hearth. At the extreme N end of the house a smaller area (c 3 x 3.8m) had been demarcated as a sleeping area. Excavated finds from the floor deposits of the living area and byre include several glass beads, some of which may have derived from a rosary, and ceramics dating from the 1820s. A programme of bulk environmental and geochemical (phosphate and magnetic susceptibility) sampling was undertaken on floor deposits within the house and byre. The results of this work are being analysed.

After abandonment parts of the main structure were heavily robbed. A small V-shaped setting of stones (c 2.88 x 1.83m at base) was laid out in the former living area, presumably to serve as a lambing pen. The house and byre were bisected NW–SE by a line of stones that supported wooden posts and a barbed-wire fence, when the area was made over to croft land in 1917.

A handful of sherds of an undiagnostic coarse gneiss-tempered pottery were found in shallow depressions in the subsoil/bedrock beside the blackhouse. These finds may be examples of hand-made 19th-century pottery (Craggan-type ware) associated with the use of the house, or alternatively may indicate prehistoric or medieval activity on the site. One fragment of a snapped flint blade was recovered from a test trench to the E of the blackhouse excavation.



Fig 31. Airigh Mhuilinn: corn-drying kiln.

A corn-drying kiln butting up against the N wall of the blackhouse was also excavated. This ancillary structure (4.3 x 2.2m internally) had been constructed at some point during the primary occupation of the blackhouse. This corn dryer had randomly coursed stone walls (c 0.7m thick) on the N side. These walls thickened to include rubble and clay packing in the area surrounding the actual kiln. The flue had been badly robbed, but a small circular bowl (diameter c 0.9m at top, 0.3m at base) survived. Bulk environmental samples were taken from the bowl and threshing floor within this structure, and are in the process of being analysed.

Sponsors: Boston University, Earthwatch.

### **Bornish** (South Uist parish)

N Sharples

Late Iron Age to Norse settlement

NF 729 302 Three substantial mounds dominate the machair plain of the township of Bornish. Six seasons of excavation and field survey have revealed a chronological sequence dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Norse period, and geophysical survey has revealed the plan of an extensive Norse settlement (NMRS NF 73 SW 8; *DES 1999*, 90–91). The 2000 fieldwork involved the excavation of areas on mounds 2 and 2A.


The mound 2 excavations focused on a large bow-shaped hall, oriented E–W and dating to the late 11th century AD. The

1999 trench was reopened and extended to the E and W to define the full extent of the structure, which can now be defined as 19.3m long and up to 5.8m wide. A considerable portion of the floor was excavated and this revealed a large central hearth area surviving as a mound of peat ash. Thin occupation layers surrounded this hearth and at the W end of the house these deposits were preceded by 15 pits. The final floor layer contained a large number of artefacts, and this year the exceptional quality of this material was emphasised by the discovery of an elaborately decorated bone cylinder depicting an animal in characteristic Ringerike style.

Extending the trench to the E revealed a later rectangular building oriented N-S. This building was 12 x 5.4m with walls standing over 0.7m high. A 2m wide slot was excavated through the floor of this structure and revealed a complex sequence of deposits preceded by a series of shallow charcoal-filled pits. After the abandonment of the house a structure was constructed in the S end. The W extension revealed that the deposit initially thought to be the primary floor of the bow-shaped hall belonged to an earlier timber structure.

Excavations on mound 2A were largely concerned with defining the complete sequence of deposits in this area. Trenches were dug to the N and E and these revealed a consistent sequence that began with sterile wind-blown sand. The initial deposit was a ploughsoil dating to the Viking/Norse period. This was overlain with a thick accumulation of grey sand, which in the NW corner of the trench was associated with structures producing large quantities of slag. These were in turn sealed by midden deposits, particularly rich in fish bone, which seemed to be associated with a sequence of domestic structures in the centre of the mound. The final deposits were associated with large quantities of antler waste from comb making.

The assemblage recovered from the site is now very substantial and artefactual material from mounds 2 and 2A has been particularly prolific. This season alone we recovered over 482 pieces of worked antler, 160 pieces of worked bone, 13 whalebone objects, 22 lead objects, 48 copper-alloy objects, 423 iron objects, 54 stone tools (24 of steatite), 5 glass beads and over 189 flints. Most of the worked antler represents debris from comb making but there are still over 100 objects made from antler and bone.

Sponsors: HS , University of Cardiff.

#### **Borve Castle** (South Uist parish)

Hall house

T Addyman  
(Addyman & Kay)

NF 7733 5050 A desk-based survey and non-invasive site assessment was made of the ruin (NMRS NF 75 SE 12), in association with Simpson & Brown Architects.

Sponsor: Southern Isles Amenity Trust.

#### **Ceann a' Gharraidh Ferry Terminal, Eriskay** D Johnston, (South Uist parish) J Dempsey

Survey; trial excavations

NF 78 10 (area) Babbie Group undertook archaeological investigations in advance of a proposed ferry terminal at Ceann a' Gharraidh, on the W coast of Eriskay. Preliminary desk-based and walkover survey identified 44 features, 40 of which were blackhouses or related ancillary structures and cultivation remains lying within and around the settlement of Coilleag. The remaining features were a natural feature, two undated mounds (possibly post-medieval middens) and an undated, partially kerbed cairn.

Twenty-nine of these features lay within the area of potential impact; the layout was recorded by a detailed topographic survey, and compared with rectified OS maps. Five of the surveyed features appear on the 1st edition OS map of 1876; all of these, together

with one other, appear on the 2nd edition of 1904 (one of them shown unroofed).

Two blackhouses and two ancillary structures were sampled by trial excavation. Fragmentary remains of internal sub-divisions and fitments were recorded, and pottery of 19th to 20th-century date recovered.

Eleven trenches were excavated to evaluate the potential for the presence of sub-peat archaeological features. Features were identified only in Trench 3 (NF 7871 1043), where fragmentary remains of walls were covered by *feannagan* cultivation rigs. The features represented part of a probable enclosure and part of a stack base. Although there was no secure dating evidence, they probably relate to an earlier phase of post-medieval occupation in the Coilleag area.

Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

#### **Cladh Hallan, South Uist** M Parker Pearson, P Marshall, (South Uist parish) J Mulville, H Smith

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement

NF 7305 2203 Work continued on the N-S line of three sunken-floored roundhouses and on the yard area in front of them (NMRS NF 72 SW 17; *DES* 1999, 91-3). The excavation trench was extended a few metres to the S in order to excavate the whole of the southern roundhouse interior. Above it lay a later house, the N half of which had been entirely destroyed by sand quarrying. The remains of this house (1500) consisted of a central hearth, a floor surface, two stretches of walling (one of




Fig 32. Cladh Hallan.

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which may have been secondary), many post-holes and a pit containing a pot and raw potting clay. There was an unusually high number of bone points from these post-holes. A pot had been buried beneath the W part of the wall, presumably as a foundation deposit before construction. The S roundhouse (801) turned out to be sub-rectangular and in its well-preserved floor were a central hearth, a machair turf spread in the NW, a low earthen 'bench' and stone niche in the S side, and a line of stones which guided movement sunwise into the house.

The middle roundhouse (401) has archaeomagnetic dates of c 800–650 and c 900–750 BC for its fourth and fifth floors respectively (out of eight). This year we completed excavation of its third and second floors and began excavation of the first phase. As in previous years we found evidence of hearth ash, pottery and bones in the SE, remnant machair turfs piled up in the NW, and pottery across the S half but almost entirely absent from the N half. There was also a sunken 'cellar' area in the SW corner in the first phase. Under the successive builds of the wall on its SW and W sides we found further deposits of pottery prior to construction of walling. From the fill layer on top of the first floor we found a bronze tanged chisel and an Early Bronze Age flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. From the NE corner came a broken bronze tanged blade which had been left on the uppermost of the thin floor lenses immediately before the fill layer was deposited on top. Excavation of the entrance passage and the circular 'porch' area was also completed.

The N house (1370) was excavated to the top of its floor layer. Large sherds from several pots had been tipped into a wide pit on its S side. It appears to have had a circular 'porch' and its entrance was 'blocked' after desertion by a pit filled with rubble. Most of its inner wall stones were robbed whereas many of those on the exterior of the earth wall core remained *in situ*. This house was sub-circular, in contrast to the oval first phase of 401 and the sub-rectangular shape of 801, despite the fact that all three were built together with shared earth wall cores.

Sponsor: HS .

### Dun Vulcan (South Uist parish)

S Gilmour

Nail-headed hipped pin

NF 7140 2980 A short decorated and nail-headed hipped pin probably of 7th to 8th century AD date. Recovered from high in eroding midden deposits immediately E of the new sea wall built to protect Dun Vulcan complex Atlantic roundhouse (NMRS NF 72 NW 1). Deposited with NMS pending formal allocation (Arch.DB.2000/106).

### Eriskay causeway (South Uist parish)

D Johnston,

Survey; sample excavation; watching brief

J Dempsey

NF 78 11 – NF 78 14 (area) Babbie Group undertook a staged programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of a causeway linking Eriskay to South Uist, together with associated approach roads, haul road and rock extraction site. A desk-based and walkover survey identified a scatter of pre-crofting settlement and agricultural features spread between Saltavik Bay and South Glendale on South Uist. Some similar individual features were also identified on Eriskay, within and around the settlements of Rhuban and Haun. Although the settlements on Eriskay are recorded on the 1st edition OS map, very few of the features on South Uist are recorded either by the OS or on William Bald's detailed map of 1805. Other previously unknown features identified include a cairn N of Saltavik Bay.

A detailed topographic survey recorded a total of 254 individual structures or other archaeological features (211 on South Uist and 43 on Eriskay). Features of probable prehistoric date include an aceramic midden and five cairns on Eriskay, and four cairns

on South Uist. A sub-peat stone dyke was also recorded in a peat cutting on South Uist, while two possible roundhouses, two possible souterrains and a pair of possible hut platforms were all tentatively identified on South Uist. Six cellular structures scattered around the South Uist survey area could be either Early Historic buildings or later shielings.

The majority of the features on South Uist relate to post-medieval settlement, including at least 70 blackhouses and ancillary structures. While a few of these are isolated, most lie within 11 groups, organised in a pre-crofting *bailtean* pattern. Associated with these are plots of unenclosed *feannagan* cultivation. The whole complex is divided by a pattern of slight linear earthworks, with a head dyke running around the lower hillslopes and straight radial dykes running from the head dyke to the sea. These dykes form an organised pattern, not unlike an early crofting arrangement, except that the enclosures are of irregular size and shape and are very large (7–11ha, compared to the average croft size of 3.25ha). Variations in blackhouse design, combined with identifiable cycles of rebuilding or replacement, suggested that some of the *bailies* were occupied for between 180 and 240 years, while the cartographic evidence suggested that this occupation ended before 1805.

On Eriskay, the cultivation remains identified tend to date to the crofting period. Some of the blackhouses and other structures could be earlier, but the pattern was hard to discern, as the apportioned crofts do not appear to have been defined by dykes or walls, and the area is still well-settled.

Following the survey, the design of some elements of the proposed scheme was amended to minimise the impact on archaeological remains, and a programme of evaluation and mitigation works was implemented during the early stages of construction. Mitigation works included detailed survey and sample excavation of two blackhouses, an enclosure defined by a turf bank and several of the linear dykes on South Uist, and two cairns on Eriskay. The latter were confirmed as recent clearance features.

Dating evidence for the blackhouses on South Uist was sparse, although a small collection of 18th to 20th-century pottery, glass and lead artefacts was recovered, together with an unfinished millstone which was set into the floor of one blackhouse at NF 7809 1418. This blackhouse appeared to have been occupied in the early to mid-19th century, apparently contradicting the map evidence that the settlement complexes were abandoned before 1805.

Forty-three evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated to test for features within or under the peat cover. Archaeological features were identified in six of the trenches:

NF 7826 1413 *Trench 5c*. Patches of peat ash, one of which was contained in a shallow pit cutting peat deposits which contained lenses of burnt peat. A fragment of post-medieval pottery and a piece of burnt clay were recovered.

NF 7839 1422 *Trench 10*. A shallow pit cut the peat and was filled with clean sand.

NF 7801 1420 *Trench 15*. A spread of orange-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions lay on the surface of the glacial till which underlies the peat at this location.

NF 7809 1402 *Trench 18*. The basal courses of two sub-peat stone walls rested on the glacial till and were overlain by peat 0.45m deep. The walls were positioned at right-angles to each other and were tied at the join.

NF 7809 1403 *Trench 17*. This trench was positioned 8m N of Trench 18 to test the extent of the sub-peat walls. The top course

of a wall was identified at a depth of 0.2m, and excavation ceased at this point, although probing confirmed the presence of a second course.

NF 7808 1402 *Trench 19*. Positioned 4.5m W of Trench 18 to test the extent of the sub-peat walls. The top course of a wall aligned N-S was identified at a depth of 0.4m, and excavation was discontinued at this point.

Another trench (Trench 20), located S of Trench 18, identified no archaeological features. Although only a very small sample has been examined, the sub-peat walls were interpreted as being of probable prehistoric date. Their extent and layout tend to suggest that they formed part of a field system rather than a structure. The area was due to be affected by a contractor's temporary set-down area; this was relocated to the S, in an area where evaluation by nine trenches had identified no features of interest. The features were covered with a geotextile and the trenches backfilled; it was requested that the area be fenced off for the duration of the construction works.

Watching brief operations in four areas identified no further significant features.

In addition to the works in the construction area, a topographic survey was undertaken of a canalised channel at Cul Phort, near East Kilbride, South Uist. The feature appears to have been constructed during the 18th century to re-establish the link between Loch a Bruga and the sea, which had been sealed by sand during a storm.

Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**Howmore Churches** (South Uist parish) T Addyman  
Survey; desk-based assessment (Addyman & Kay)

NF 758 364 A desk-based survey and non-invasive site assessment was made, in association with Simpson & Brown Architects, of the complex of ruined churches and burial enclosures (NMRS NF 73 NE 1 and 35).

Sponsor: Southern Isles Amenity Trust.

**Loch a' Choire** (South Uist parish) C Henley  
Prehistoric settlement

NF 767 145 A survey of Loch a' Choire, an inland loch at the S end of South Uist, resulted in the recovery of flint and pottery from the shore of a natural peninsula on the N side of the loch. At the top of the peninsula there are two pre-clearance rectangular buildings, one large and one small, which flank an area of lazy beds, but in the area where the finds were recovered no obvious structures were visible.

Eight 1 x 1m trenches were excavated to identify the source of this material. Four of these produced artefactual remains, including pottery (119 sherds), flint (42 pieces) and pumice. Most of this material was recovered from the base of the topsoil, but in the most productive trench the finds came from a thin dark layer flecked with charcoal.

The pottery assemblage includes five decorated sherds – two body sherds, two carinated sherds and a lug. They are decorated with shallow grooves which form a herringbone pattern on one of the larger sherds. Although the material is in poor condition the style of decoration and the lug suggest a Neolithic date. The flint from the peninsula includes several retouched pieces. Diagnostic tools include two scrapers and a small and rather poorly made leaf-shaped arrowhead.

The context of the Neolithic material from the peninsula is as yet uncertain. The absence of a significant cultural layer in the excavated trenches and the poor condition of the finds suggests the material is not *in situ*.

Sponsor: University of Cardiff.

**Ormicate Castle** (South Uist parish) T Addyman  
Laird's house of c 1701 (Addyman & Kay)

NF 7399 3180 A desk-based survey and non-invasive site assessment was made of the house, its two wings and adjacent structures (NMRS NF 73 SW 1), in association with Simpson & Brown Architects.

Sponsor: Southern Isles Amenity Trust.

**Ormicate Castle** (South Uist parish) A Badcock, J Symonds  
18th-century castle (ARCUS)

NF 7399 3180 In 1999, investigations were undertaken at Ormicate Castle near Stoneybridge. The castle, now ruined, is situated on the edge of the machair plain. Historical records and oral history suggest that it was constructed in the early 1700s and was inhabited from 1707 until it was destroyed by fire during the second Jacobite uprising, in 1715. Because the period of occupation at Ormicate was so brief, and ended catastrophically, the site is a potentially important source of high-status, closely dated material culture. The aim of the work was to investigate the area immediately around the castle, and attempt to retrieve artefacts which could be compared to the material culture being recovered from the nearby blackhouse settlement at Airigh Mhuilinn (the focus of the ongoing Flora MacDonald Project).

Geophysical survey was carried out in several areas outside the castle and the foundations of an adjacent (ruined) building were located. A test pit was excavated through deposits in the S wing of the building in an attempt to locate original floor deposits. The results showed that the original floor surface had been completely removed, and solid bedrock was reached at a minimum depth of 20cm below the ground surface, suggesting that the wall foundations are very shallow. The castle structure itself is fairly unstable and the interior ground surfaces have been damaged by a sewer pipe and animal trampling. Fragments of green gneiss slabs were found which were the remains of roofing material. The distinctive nature of this stone is reflected in oral tradition, which has it that the roof was covered with marble.

A test pit and a series of 30 shovel pits were excavated in an attempt to locate midden deposits outside the castle. Some ceramic, glass, bone and shell fragments were recovered, although midden deposits were not located. A cursory assessment shows that the majority of the ceramics and glass are of 19th and 20th-century date.

Sponsors: Boston University, Earthwatch.

**Rubha Ardvule bothy** A Badcock, J Symonds (ARCUS),  
(South Uist parish) S Davis  
19th/20th-century bothy

NF 717 298 This site is located on the N edge of a peninsula on the W coast of South Uist (NMRS NF 72 NW 21; *DES* 1978, 34). It comprises the remains of 20 bothies which are surrounded by cultivated machair lands, although the bothies themselves are under grass which is used for grazing. The site has suffered very badly from rabbit damage, and ploughing has encroached onto the edges of some of the mounds. The entire complex was surveyed and partial excavation of two of the bothies was undertaken.

Each bothy comprised a circular mound of sand with a rectangular chamber cut into the centre. The chamber walls functioned as revetments, and were formed of gneiss cobbles pressed into the sand. Each bothy also had a narrow entrance on its E side, most of which were faced with stone along part of their length. The 1978 survey identified 24 structures, but only 20 were identified in 2000, suggesting four structures may have been lost through erosion or plough damage. Eighteen of the bothies were arranged as a group, in a rectangle open to the W,





Fig 33. Kelp-makers huts at Rubha Ardvule, Borenish. © St Andrews University Library (Valentine Collection, JV – 65245).

while two were located slightly to the N of the main group. All were similar in construction, although minor differences in size and design were apparent. All were partially infilled, with the exception of one that had been used as a temporary shelter in the recent past.

Excavation of the interiors and entrances of two of the bothies revealed them to be well-constructed. The entrances of both had been deliberately blocked with stones, although it was not clear whether subsequent infilling of the chambers had occurred naturally. Different phases of use were identified. A distinct floor layer of darker sand was identified in Bothy 2, and a semi-circular hearth created from several small gneiss slabs was located against the S wall. Another less formally constructed hearth was uncovered below this. Bothy 12 was a different shape from the

majority, having its entrance in the SE corner rather than in the middle of the E wall. This gave a smaller internal area, and no hearth was present. No distinct floor layer was identified, but regular sweeping of the loose sand might have prevented a floor deposit from forming.

Artefacts from the bothies include ceramics (including two almost complete spongeware bowls), glass (mainly bottle glass), clay pipes, iron nails and copper-alloy boat nails. Other finds include two mother-of-pearl buttons, and a small broken glass mirror. The artefacts are still being analysed, but preliminary results suggest the site originated in the late 19th century, and use of the site continued in a sporadic fashion until the later half of the 20th century. The photograph, believed to have been taken in the early 1900s, shows the site as being occupied; the roofs of the bothies appear to have comprised a rough wooden frame, covered with turfs and other material. The entrance ways would have been low and narrow, requiring the inhabitants to stoop or crawl to enter the bothies.

The Ardvule peninsula is a particularly good area for collecting seaweed, having both N- and S-facing beaches, and it is generally assumed that the site was used by kelp makers. While kelp making is thought of as a seasonal occupation, the study of estate letter books held in the South Uist Estate Office suggests the site was occupied all year round. These documents also point to the fact that entire families were involved in this work, and this is supported by the range of material culture retrieved from the excavations. The layout of the bothies suggests some degree of organisation, and the site may have been planned by James Drever, the factor, in the early 1870s. The fact that the site appears to have been built in the later part of the 19th century is of interest, as research to date has shown that kelp production in the Western Isles declined after the 1830s. However, recent documentary work has indicated that here, at least, kelp production remained fairly strong into the later decades of the 19th century.

Sponsors: Boston University, Earthwatch.

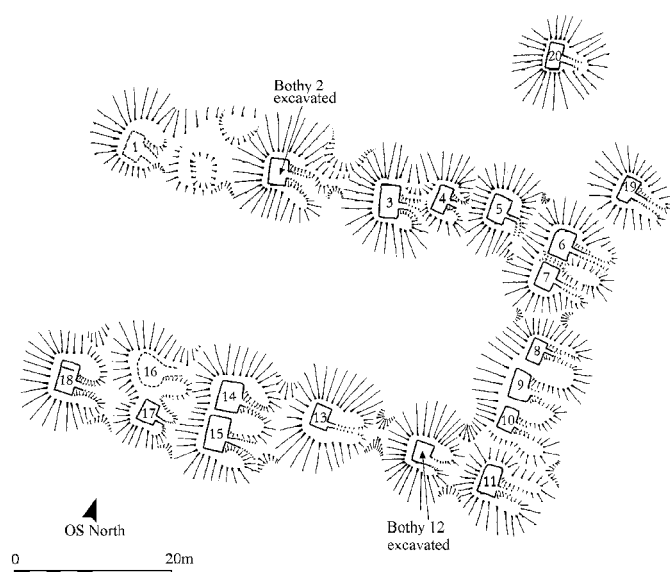


Fig 34. Rubha Ardvule: survey.

**South Uist farmsteads** (South Uist parish) A Badcock,  
19th-century farmsteads J Symonds (ARCUS)

A survey of 19th-century sheep farms on South Uist has been ongoing since 1997. To date the farms of Milton, Bornish, Askernish and Drimsdale have been studied. Detailed building recording was undertaken at Milton House in 1997 (*DES* 1998, 104), and since then landscape surveys and brief photographic records have been made at each of the other farmhouses and barn complexes. Other features recorded during the surveys include the remains of horse-gins for powered grain threshing, possible evidence for dairying, stone-built haystack bases, a corn-drying kiln and possible middens. The settings of these farmsteads are also important, and it is proposed that they were placed to have the maximum impact on the local landscape. Small-scale excavation at Milton House shows investment in land preparation in the form of large stone-built drains and raised trackways, and surveys at both Milton and Askernish suggest the farms were built in the location of previous settlement.

Sponsors: Boston University, Earthwatch.

**Eaglais na h-Aoidhe (St Columba's Church)** C Knott  
(Stornoway parish)

Watching brief

NB 485 322 A watching brief was undertaken as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent on the construction of temporary arch supports in part of the church. No archaeological levels were disturbed; existing floor surfaces were recorded, including a fragment of sculptured stonework or graveslab.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**Eye Church, Stornoway** T Addyman  
(Stornoway parish) (Addyman & Kay)

Medieval church and churchyard

NB 484 322 A general site assessment was undertaken, reviewing historical source material and evaluating the standing fabric of the ruined church (NMRS NB 43 SE 5) in advance of conservation works and coastal protection. A reassessment of the phasing of the church is presented whereby the chancel area is felt to represent the earliest surviving fabric, perhaps of the late 14th century. This was subsequently extended (nave walls) and the E gable rebuilt. The final phase represents the reconstruction of the W end and the addition of a substantial burial aisle, perhaps in the later 16th century.

Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**Fishermen's Mission, Stornoway** C M Knott  
(Stornoway parish)

Graveyard

NB 422 327 Human remains were found while digging a wall trench at the rear of the former Fishermen's Mission building, North Beach Street, during conversion works. Disturbed bones from several individuals, clay pipe fragments and an iron nail with wood traces were recovered from waterlogged shingle levels. A section of lime-mortared stone wall from an earlier building at a slightly different alignment to the present street and frontages was also observed. This part of the town was occupied by St Lennan's Church and graveyard in the 17th century.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS and Western Isles SMR.  
Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**Holm** (Stornoway parish) G MacGregor  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NB 44 30 (centre) In November 1999, an archaeological evaluation of sites at Holm was carried out in advance of proposed

construction of a waste water treatment works. The evaluation involved palaeoenvironmental assessment of peat deposits, geophysical survey, topographic survey or trial trenching of five sites: Site 2, Nether Holm pre-clearance settlement and field systems (NB 446 308); Site 8, circular turf-covered rubble feature (NB 444 308); Sites 10 and 12, underground WW2 bunkers (NB 442 309; NB 442 311); and Site 15, a rectilinear stone platform (NB 442 311).

Three trenches were excavated to evaluate Sites 2, 8 and 1. Trench 1 (5 x 1.5m) was opened over the W side of Site 8 and identified a denuded linear bank with sherds of Craggan ware adjacent to it. The linear nature of the bank and its close proximity to sets of rig and furrow suggest that it represents the remnants of a narrow rig. The stone element in its apparent structure probably represented the tumble of the denuded wall to the S.

Trench 2 (4.4 x 1.7m) was opened over the W side of Site 15. Evaluation indicated that the surface remains represent no more than the tumbled remains of relatively recent field walls lying within peat. A small assemblage of *in situ* lithics was recovered from below the peat and probably represents traces of settlement in the vicinity during the prehistoric period. Significantly, the palaeoenvironmental assessment suggests that the basal layer of peat may date, through comparison with the Sheshader core, to the third millennium BC. If this is the case at Holm, the lithics from Site 15 are likely to be Bronze Age or earlier in date.

Nether Holm (Site 2) comprises seven blackhouses arranged along a street running NW-SE. Trench 3 (5 x 1.6m) was opened over the W long wall of structure A, one of the least well-preserved buildings in the township. Excavation revealed a mid-brown humic silt clay containing frequent artefacts including iron, glass and white glazed ceramic; they sealed a cobbled surface within the interior. The long wall was up to 1.1m wide, and comprised an inner and outer drystone face and an earthen core 0.4m wide. The form of wall construction is typical of blackhouse architecture. The wall had been built in a foundation slot that extended for 0.6m from the inner face and had a depth of up to 0.15m. The artefacts recovered suggest a 19th-century date for the last phase of occupation of the house. Evaluation of one of the most denuded structures within Nether Holm suggests the other structures probably have *in situ* deposits preserved in their interiors. (GUARD 815).

Reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Holm** (Stornoway parish) C M Knott  
Watching brief

NB 44 30 Observation of soil stripping in the area of the waste water treatment plant, centred on NB 445 307, revealed the base of a pre-1982 coastguard lookout building, and sections of series of field walls and a drainage system associated with the 19th-century crofting township of Nether Holm. All features post-dated the growth of peat in this area, and no sub-peat archaeological features were observed. Unstratified finds comprise mostly 19th and 20th-century fragments, and a few undiagnostic hand-made sherds, probably of medieval or post-medieval Craggan type.

Observation of the transfer sewer from Stoneyfield Farm (NB 442 310 – NB 444 308) failed to produce any evidence of lithics further to those previously recovered during the archaeological evaluation. Apart from ditches, banks, trackways and drainage belonging to 19th-century or earlier field systems and the site of a probable bonfire, most features observed appeared to be of glacial origin. Only one fragmentary sub-peat stone-filled feature appeared to be of archaeological significance.

The outfall trench cut through the remains of the lower end of a blackhouse in the township of Nether Holm, centred on NB



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446 308. This showed the full sequence of construction and post-abandonment collapse of the house, and demonstrated that, despite limited surface evidence, the lower levels of these houses are well-preserved with excellent survival of organic materials. After abandonment, substantial walls were built on either side of the village street, which was ultimately stone paved. No features pre-dating the blackhouse village were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS and Western Isles SMR.

Sponsors: Christiani & Neilsen Ltd, George Leslie Ltd, Halcrow Crouch.

### Taigh an t-Sagairt (The Priest's House)

C M Knott

(Stornoway parish)

Early medieval chapel and environs

NB 507 292 A plan of the chapel (NMRS NB 52 NW 1) was drawn, and a survey of associated remains completed as part of an ongoing project. This drystone chapel, 5.7 x 4.8m externally, sits within a walled garth, probably originally rectangular. The W side of the enclosure seems to have been remodelled with the insertion of a NE-SW aligned two-chambered cellular building, and a number of other structures and field system. Damage to the site from marine erosion, sheep tracks and rabbits is being monitored.

A full report will be lodged with the NMRS and Western Isles SMR.

Sponsor: Lewis & Harris Archaeology Group.

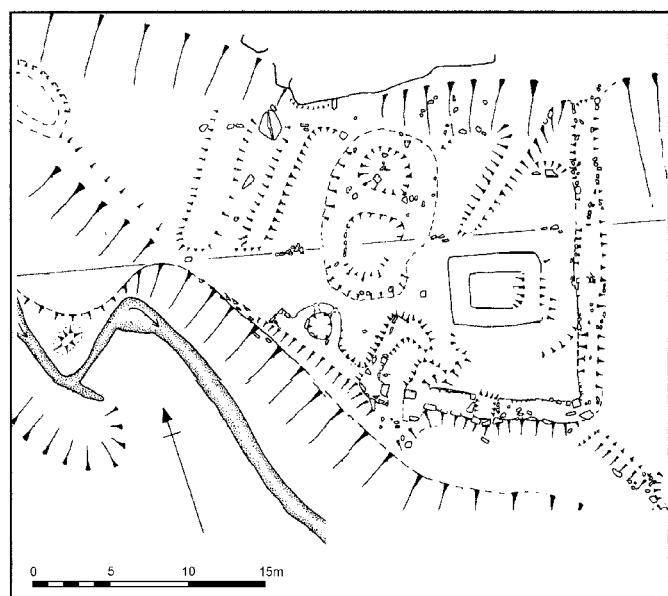


Fig 35. Taigh an t-Sagairt, Chicken Head. Surveyed by Lewis & Harris Archaeology Group.

### Calanais Farm (Uig parish)

C Flitcroft, M Johnson, G Coles

Sub-peat field system

NB 2125 3265 **The 1999 season.** As previously reported (DES 1998, 105), the laying of below-ground cables by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board in January 1998 uncovered the remains of sub-peat stone features at Calanais Farm, Isle of Lewis. These features were interpreted as field banks or walls and were associated with a well-developed buried soil horizon. It was suggested that these walls were of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and formed part of an extensive field system (NMRS NB 23 SW 70).

The first season of the Calanais Fields Project took place in the summer of 1999 in order to elucidate the nature, date and extent of these features. Along with detailed above-ground landscape

survey, a detailed study of the sub-peat landscape was undertaken using three different methods: Digital Terrain Modelling using a Total Station in conjunction with probing beneath the peat, based around a 30m grid system, which produced a sub-peat contour model aiding the determination of the extent of the field walls; magnetometer survey to locate sub-peat anomalies; and small-scale excavation which occurred in a number of areas following probing over what were perceived to be the main foci of the sub-peat features.

Fourteen trial trenches were excavated in total with several significant areas excavated more extensively. The results of the excavations and probing indicate that there is an extensive buried landscape preserved beneath up to 2m of peat. At the base, above glacial till, all of the trenches revealed a thick deposit of an anthropogenic soil and it was on this old ground surface that a number of stone structures had been built.

Trenches 4, 5 and 11 provided separate sections across a single substantial wall constructed of large boulders, showing the variety of construction methods and survival along its length, and which had also been located in the electricity cable trench. This wall was less well-preserved to the S, comprising a thin spread of stones in Trench 11, but was considerably more substantial to the N in Trenches 4 and 5, comprising a substantial wall running roughly NNW-SSE and measuring up to 1.2m wide and 0.7m high, with individual boulders reaching 0.6m in length. A small clearance cairn and a possible oval stone structure abutted this wall in Trench 5; this latter measured 1.8 x 1.2m internally and may prove to have had a domestic function. Further extents of stone and tumble within this trench may form part of other associated structures.

Trench 10, only 3m to the W of Trench 5, revealed a stone wall of very different construction and an area of dense cobbling, suggesting a roadway or prepared surface for working activities. The wall consisted of a single course of rounded stones forming a single wall face, with the palaeosol forming a small bank to the rear of this face; a dip down to the field surface may comprise a lynchet or ditch cut into the back of the bank. A stone clearance cairn was excavated in Trench 9; this consisted of small stones and was roughly circular in plan, measuring 1m across.

Trench 13 was excavated in order to investigate what was believed to be a single stone wall at the base of a small hummock eroding out towards the coast. The features exposed consisted of two distinct wall lines running N-S and E-W and probing indicated that they continue beneath a deep peat bank.

Trench 14, positioned towards the foot of the slope in the area under investigation, was found to have a light brown silty sand beneath the palaeosol, a deposit not present in any of the other trenches and which represents colluvium. This is the first soil development in the area following glacial activity and precedes vegetation colonisation and the earliest anthropogenic activity. Although no archaeological features were uncovered in this trench, the discovery of colluvium provides invaluable environmental evidence for landscape development in the area.

There were only a few finds associated with any of the deposits beneath the peat, consisting of flint and worked quartz.

A small semi-circular structure, its internal wall face visible through the turf, was located near the coast beside a vertical bedrock outcrop. Following excavation (Trench 3) there were found to be two phases of activity. The later phase comprised a semi-circular 'bothy' with a double-faced stone wall and a soil core, perhaps associated with the post-medieval blackhouses that surround Calanais. The deposits associated with this structure were very shallow but contained flint and Craggan ware sherds. This structure was built on an anthropogenic soil, beneath which was a hard-packed surface which extended beyond the limits of

the upper structure. Two post-holes were cut into this surface, along with a cut for a large orthostat, which had been reused to form the entrance of the later 'bothy'.

The palaeosol layer associated with the field walls was sampled for phosphates and peat monoliths were taken from several sections.

**The 2000 season.** A second season of excavation took place in summer 2000. The programme of probing continued across the grid system previously established, which, in conjunction with a coring transect to map the extent of the palaeosol, enabled further investigation of the extensive agricultural landscape buried beneath the peat. The focus of this season's work concentrated on Trenches 5 and 10 (see above). These were amalgamated and extended into a large trench, Trench 15, measuring 17 x 9m max. and encompassed features below a depth of up to 1.8m of peat. Following the mechanical removal of the overlying peat, a fragment of a prehistoric agricultural landscape was revealed. What had been interpreted as a field wall in Trench 5 during the 1999 season was found to represent the W side of a substantial figure-of-eight shaped cellular structure to the E of Trench 15, and an expanse of undisturbed palaeosol was newly exposed containing fragments of two sets of rig and furrow. The field wall itself (exposed in Trench 10 in 1999) was found to be more substantial to the N, with a single stone face revetted into a bank of palaeosol and a possible entrance through this wall was noted at its S end. To the W of this wall, an area of dense cobbling, lying in a peaty layer above the palaeosol, was also discovered. A further ditch/gully feature was found to the E of the building.

In conjunction with preliminary results from pollen analysis of the agricultural soil, five possible phases of activity can be identified within Trench 15.

*Phase 1:* The earliest agricultural activity indicated that a rig and furrow system of cultivation was being utilised, with cereals being grown, as shown by the presence of cereal pollen retrieved from the base of the ploughsoil. Associated ephemeral structural remains were found sealed beneath the cobbling of Phase 4.

*Phase 2:* The erection of a single-faced field boundary wall running NW-SE, possibly used to demarcate and separate areas of arable or pastoral activity. Specific pollen types and astiospores support the introduction of animal stocking at this time.

*Phase 3:* A period of development of the agricultural soil to create a more fertile, less waterlogged area in the centre of the trench, contained by the boundary wall to prevent its erosion which resulted in a banking up of material against the back of the wall.

*Phase 4:* The laying of a cobbled surface to the W of the boundary wall, perhaps as a consequence of peat initiation and increased waterlogging. This may have been used to consolidate the ground surface to facilitate the movement of animals.

*Phase 5:* The construction of a structure to the E of the trench, with at least two phases of activity identified. The earliest phase, Phase 5a, sees the building in its original form, with two cells in a figure-of-eight layout linked by an entrance. Two entrances into the larger, N cell were located on the E and W. A second phase of reconstruction, Phase 5b, saw the N cell shortened with a secondary cross-wall, and the W entrance blocked. The function of this building is unclear as very few artefacts were found associated with it and there were no stratified internal deposits or hearth. The walls were constructed of substantial boulders, which may have supported an organic superstructure, perhaps turf, and it may have lain exposed for a considerable number of years before the encroachment of the peat.

Excavation was also continued and expanded at two trenches opened last year: Trench 3 was enlarged and now represents a

dichotomy of use. Whilst the upper 'bothy' feature excavated last season was clear, the underlying deposits and those to the N, excavated in the 2000 season, remain elusive. Stonework had clearly collapsed and been removed and the deposits were fragmented. An earlier foundation layer was tentatively identified in association with lithic debris but the exact date and nature of this earlier structure is unclear.


Upon extension of Trench 13 to 5.3 x 5.2m during 2000, the two field walls uncovered in 1999 were found to be the same wall of a small stone-built oval building. This structure was covered with a thick deposit of colluvium and had a thin floor deposit preserved. A well-built slab-capped drain lay outside the structure to the SE, while a further possible stone wall continued beneath a peat bank to the NE. Few artefacts were associated with this building but include glass and Craggan ware pottery from the colluvium. The date of this building is unknown and it was not fully exposed due to time constraints.

A further two small trial trenches were excavated: Trench 17, situated towards the far S of the field, was excavated in order to sample the palaeosol and colluvial deposits for palaeo-environmental and soil micromorphological work. Trench 18 was intended to explore the continuation of the field wall in Trench 15 to the N, where it had been traced through probing. Unfortunately, this wall was not found, although a spread of small stones sitting within a peat layer directly above the palaeosol may be a continuation of the cobbled surface.

A further trench, Trench 16, revealed a substantial linear stone clearance heap, delineated on its N side and probably formed over a considerable period of time, considering the peat growth around the stones. It possibly augmented an earlier clearance heap found associated with the palaeosol beneath.

At present, this landscape is considered to be Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date – to be confirmed by radiocarbon dating. The field system at Calanais is proving to be a valuable archaeological resource, the implications of which will be particularly important for reassessing the wider landscape context of the Calanais standing stones and surrounding monuments.

A full report for the 1999 season has been lodged with the NMRS, and a full report on the 2000 season will be lodged with the NMRS in due course.

Sponsors: HS , Carnegie Trust, Royal Archaeological Institute, Russell Trust, University of Edinburgh Development Trust, Abercromby Trust, University of Edinburgh Travel Fund, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology.

## Gearranan (Uig parish)

C M Knott

Blackhouse village

NB 192 441 (centre) A watching brief was conducted between April 1999 and April 2000 during the restoration of six blackhouses in the conservation village of Gearranan, Isle of Lewis (NMRS NB 14 SE 9).

Peripheral features such as wells and a stone dyke were protected by fencing. One structure, House 6, was restored using traditional techniques to its near-original appearance for use as a site museum. The other five houses were reduced to foundation level or below, and clay floors, drainage systems and interior deposits removed by machine down to natural, the structural stone being set aside for reuse in the rebuilding of the village. External ground surfaces with stone drains and paved areas were also lowered and drainage trenches dug by machine. The houses were then rebuilt from scratch. Several other blackhouses were demolished for stone, including two near the entrance to the conservation village. These were outwith the area owned by the Gearranan Trust, so no recording of these buildings was carried out.

However, this comprehensive approach to the rebuilding of

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the blackhouses did allow full cross-sections of all five houses to be drawn. Recording carried out during the earlier landscape survey was also extended, although at times only limited further archaeological observation was possible.

All houses examined showed a similar pattern of construction. The area of each house was dug 0.15–0.3m into the clay below the topsoil across the width of the house. The inner stone wall faces were built up from the base of this excavated area, but the outer faces were built up from the higher external ground surface. The core of the wall was filled with peaty topsoil and clay dug out from the house site. Peat tended to be dug out first and was found predominantly in the lower wall fills; clay was dug out from lower levels and was predominantly in the upper wall fills, although some walls consisted of mixed lenses. Water gathered under the clay floor below the upper, living quarters and was carried away under the floor through end-set stones into drains at the lower end of the house. This flowed into open ditches or stone-lined and capped external drains.

**Houses 4 and 4a.** In Houses 4a and 4b, which were built last, against a steep, wet slope to the rear, a development of this principle was observed. The rear external wall face was built up from the rising slope, in places more than 1m higher than the internal face. Although the upper core of this wall was filled with the usual clay and peat, the lower half was filled with free-draining loose stones which allowed the water from the slope free egress to the sub-floor drainage space which was then carried out to the front and sides through drains. This system was still functioning successfully until disturbed by machining, when the house floor immediately filled up with water. However, restoration of these houses included the digging of deep, rock-cut drains to the rear of the houses, and the raising up of solid internal floor levels.

These houses had been built from the lower, W end upwards. The end walls had not been periodically taken down and rebuilt. A buttress at the bottom end of House 4a was a secondary addition to strengthen the building. The upper gable walls, windows and internal partition walls were secondary.

**House 7.** The house originally had a central hearth. Its end byre wall had been taken down and rebuilt. The barn to the rear had originally run the full length of the house, later truncated, with well-laid clay floors.

**House 6.** The end byre wall was periodically rebuilt. The secondary partition wall had been built without foundation directly upon organic deposits 0.8m deep above the original byre floor.

**House 3 complex.** House 3d had been built across and clasping the upper ends of the earliest house in the group, a

creaga-type house comprising Houses 3f, 3g and 3c (now the toilet block). This was later extended, and another house (3e) built at right-angles onto its lower end. Most of the old creaga-type house then went out of use, but remained well-preserved. House 3d was eventually truncated. A series of stone floors, hearths, and platforms were recorded in House 3d, and a small polished stone axehead was found in earth which had infilled the core between House 3d and the earlier complex. Houses 3d and 3e were restored as simple units without reference to their integral relationship with the earlier structures.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS and Western Isles SMR. Sponsor: Urras nan Gearrannan.

### **Loch Bharavat, Callanish** (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis Stone enclosure

NB 2228 3447 Last year a semi-circular stone enclosure, c 5.25m N–S by c 3.25m E–W, of c 15 upright stones up to 0.7m high, stood at the water's edge at the N end of Loch Bharavat, on the W side of a rocky promontory, about 40m from the 19th-century dam.

Crofting work in January 2000 by a mechanical digger disturbed the enclosure. Only six upright stones of the arc in the water remained *in situ*, but the socket holes of the others remain clearly identifiable. The disturbed stones, now lying inside the structure, could be matched with their sockets. About 10 of the displaced stones over 0.5m were marked with lichens at one end. There is a similar volume of stones c 0.3m in size.

At the S limit of the arc of stones, where the line of the structure abuts a rock outcrop c 0.9m high, it appears as a wall c 2m long and up to 0.7m high with a horizontal top slab, 0.95 x 0.75 x 0.4m. This slab acts as an upper course and is dressed to the inside. The stones below the slab are much smaller. This apparent wall may represent part of the original structure or a later modification.

The natural rock outcrop runs N–S and is 0.9m high. A lower shelf of rock, c 0.3–0.4m high, protrudes 1m into the semi-circular enclosure.

Local knowledge suggests that the structure was built as a sheep fank, or used as one, c 100 years ago – it is adjacent to a modern fank – although it may be much older.

### **Tom Uideval** (Uig parish) Struck quartz

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

NB 2525 3608 A quartz core, 6.3 x 4.3 x 3cm, and two quartz flakes up to 3cm long, were found 19m SSE of the smaller stone setting previously reported (DES 1999, 94).

# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND (INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

## Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years, with summary accounts of the major field programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS) followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the NMRS, are published in the RCAHMS annual report, *Monuments on Record*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The RCAHMS website ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to CANMORE, the NMRS database.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

### General

The reorganisation of the Archaeology Division referred to in *DES 1999* has continued with the amalgamation of the former National Archaeological and Afforestation Land Survey teams into a single Archaeological Field Survey Section. This has allowed greater flexibility in the manning of the increasingly wide range of field- and desk-based tasks now undertaken by the Division.

A feature of the work in 1999–2000 has been in preparation for the creation of Scotland's first national parks. In conjunction with

Historic Scotland, the First Edition Survey Project (FESP) and Historic Landuse Assessment (HLA) teams have been directed towards the Loch Lomond area and to the Cairngorms, while the NMRS has reviewed its holdings of material for these areas and the Field Section has undertaken supporting fieldwork.

During the course of the year two publications have been completed – *Catalogue of Aerial Photographs 1995* and, in conjunction with Historic Scotland, *The Historic Landscape of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs* – copies of which are available from RCAHMS.

### Strath Don, Aberdeenshire

Work in Strath Don has been concentrated on the completion of basic mapping and recording across the area as a whole. However, detailed recording of the recumbent stone circles has also been completed, as have site plans of the henge at Broomend of Crichton and of the fort at the Barmkin of Echt.

### Kale Water, Scottish Borders

The field survey of this area, which was described in *DES 1999*, has been completed.

### Ben Lawers, Perth and Kinross

The survey of an area of north Loch Tayside, centred on the National Trust for Scotland's Ben Lawers estate, was the principal focus for fieldwork in 2000. The work was carried out in partnership with the Trust and was supported by a substantial grant from European funds. Ground and aerial survey have revealed a surprisingly large number of hitherto unrecorded monuments ranging in date from the prehistoric period to the 19th century. Included amongst the new discoveries are a chambered cairn, some 70 cup-marked boulders, two ring-ditch houses and an unrecognised class of structure probably associated with peat storage.

### Special Surveys

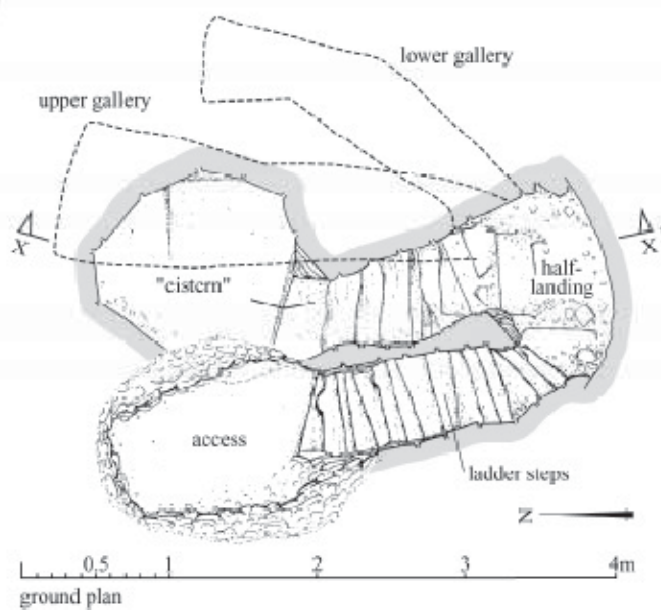
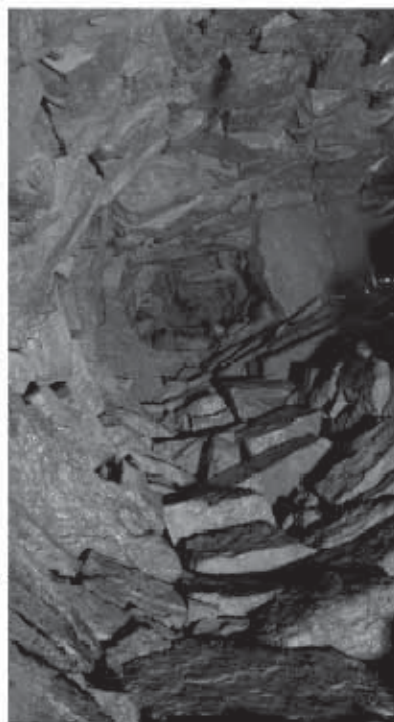
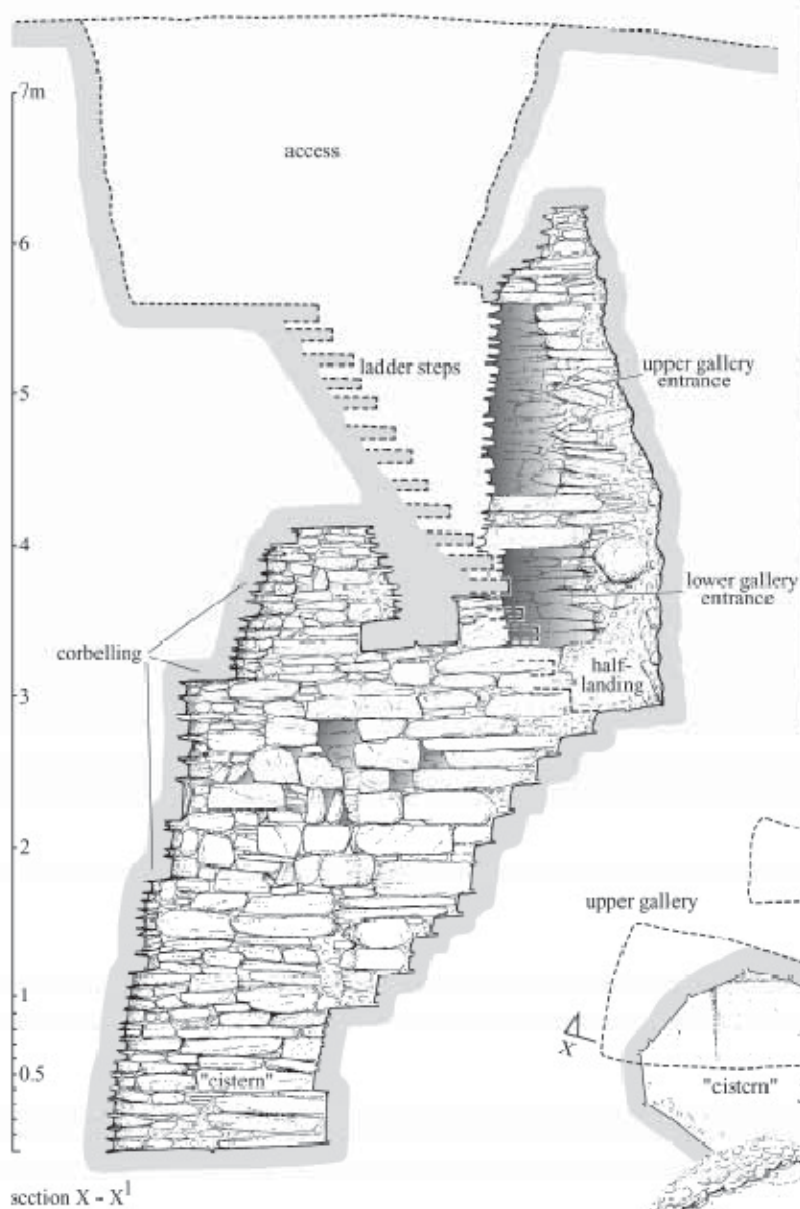
Four special surveys were carried out during the course of the year. The first, at Mine Howe, Orkney, was undertaken at the behest of the Orkney Archaeologist, and involved the preparation of a plan and cross-section of a remarkable underground structure, of probable Iron Age date, which had been relocated after having been originally discovered in 1946 (see Fig 37). The three other special surveys were carried out at the request of Historic Scotland. The first was on the site of the Early Christian monastery at Applecross, Highland, where trees adjacent to the present church had been felled; while, at Shieldaig, Highland, a plan was prepared of an open air church threatened by development. The third Historic Scotland project has been the photographic and drawn survey of the Pictish and medieval sculpture in the St Vigean's Museum, Angus, which has been recorded in advance of the redesign of the displays.

## FIRST EDITION SURVEY PROJECT

The work of recording sites in mainland Scotland has been completed and, during the winter of 2000–2001, the team will finish the survey of the whole of Scotland by recording Orkney and Shetland. To date, some 22,000 sites have been recorded, the majority entering the NMRS database for the first time.



Fig 36. RCAHMS Archaeology Division: field-survey projects 1987–2000.



*Mine Howe, Mainland, Orkney: the plan and sections. The elevation of the corbelled chamber and the lower flight of steps also shows the projected section of the upper flight. The photograph [SC539384] looks up into the corbelled roof of the cistern chamber.*

Fig 37. Mine Howe.





Fig 38. First Edition Survey Project: map of progress to October 2000.

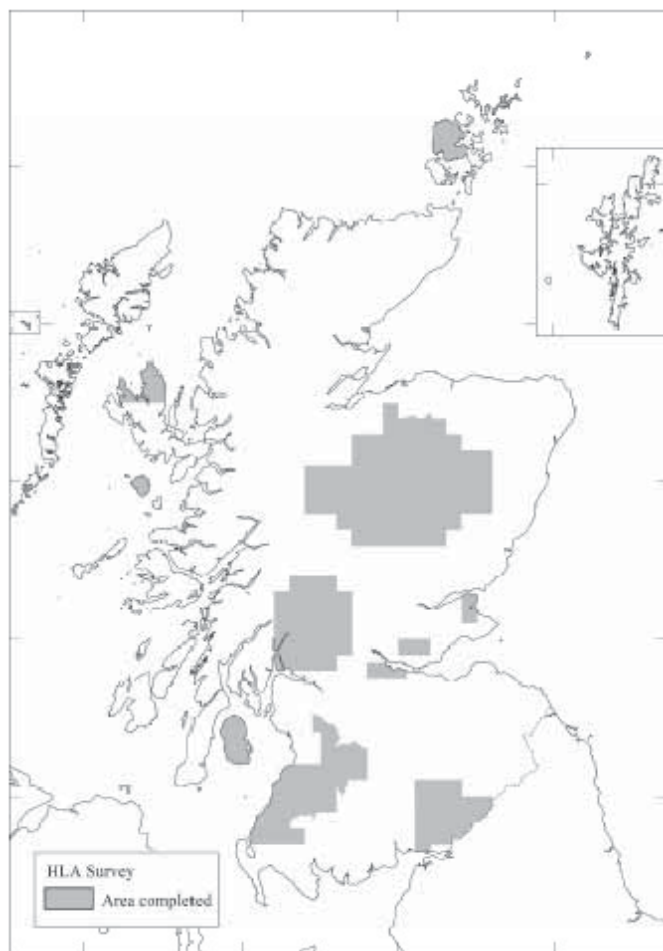


Fig 39. Historic Landuse Assessment Project: map of areas surveyed.

## HISTORIC LANDUSE ASSESSMENT

The work of the project has made steady progress, with some 20% of Scotland having been covered (see Fig 39). The survey of the Cairngorm area has been completed, as has a partnership project with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the Ayrshire Councils to cover parts of Ayrshire and Arran. A report based on the Cairngorm survey is in preparation for publication in 2001.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### Aerial Reconnaissance

The period from November 1999 to October 2000 saw some improvement on the poor conditions of the previous three years. A dry first half of May and an average rainfall in June favoured the creation of crop stress in some eastern parts of Scotland, leading to the best cropmark season since 1996. During 123 hours in the air 1121 sites were recorded – a marked increase over the previous year.

The late autumn and winter of 1999–2000 saw only a few days with suitable conditions for survey, and efforts were directed at areas related to specific subjects, such as excavations at Inveresk, East Lothian, and the industrial settlement of New Lanark, the subject of a nomination for designation as a World Heritage Site. Photography in support of the RCAHMS survey of the valley of the Kale Water in January took advantage of low-light conditions to record forts, settlements and cultivation traces. Liddesdale, another subject of ground recording, and Strath Don, an area of

long-term study, were also covered. Survey of farmsteads and shielings on the slopes of Ben Lawers was undertaken in advance of ground work there later in the year, and was continued elsewhere in western Perthshire, which like the coverage of western Dumfriesshire, was of an area under-represented in the aerial photographic record. Recording concentrated on the early features created as a result of mining activity, as well as on sites not noted since the early part of last century.

Cropmark survey, although more satisfactory than in recent years, was restricted in its scope. Successive sorties to western Scotland produced little in the way of sites, despite the region enjoying a drier August than much of the country. The majority of results came from northern Angus, the Lothians and Berwickshire, but Fife and southern Angus, traditional areas of arable cultivation, were hit by excessive rainfall at a critical period, and produced virtually no material. The area around Inverness was also productive, with a pitted structure being discovered close to the stone circle at Arcan Mains, and additional features being recorded in the prehistoric ceremonial landscape around Tarradale to the east of Muir of Ord. Lothian and Berwickshire produced the majority of cropmark sites during the summer. New forts and settlements were discovered throughout the area, including ones near Chirnside, Lilliesleaf, Stenton and Haddington. Details of the exploitation of the land around one of the most regularly visible sites, the fort known as The Chesters near Spott, were recorded for the first time. The coverage of pit-alignments was extended and a possible pitted avenue adjacent to a barrow was discovered to the west of Cockburnspath. Hopes for the creation of parchmarks late in August were dashed by heavy rainfall, but the thin soils on Coldingham Common produced some new settlements there.





Fig 40. Fort and settlement, Morebattle Hill, Scottish Borders: photographed during the Kale Water survey. (© RCAHMS D60691)



Fig 41. Mortuary structure, Howford, Moray: an example of this comparatively rare class of monument. (© RCAHMS D76173)



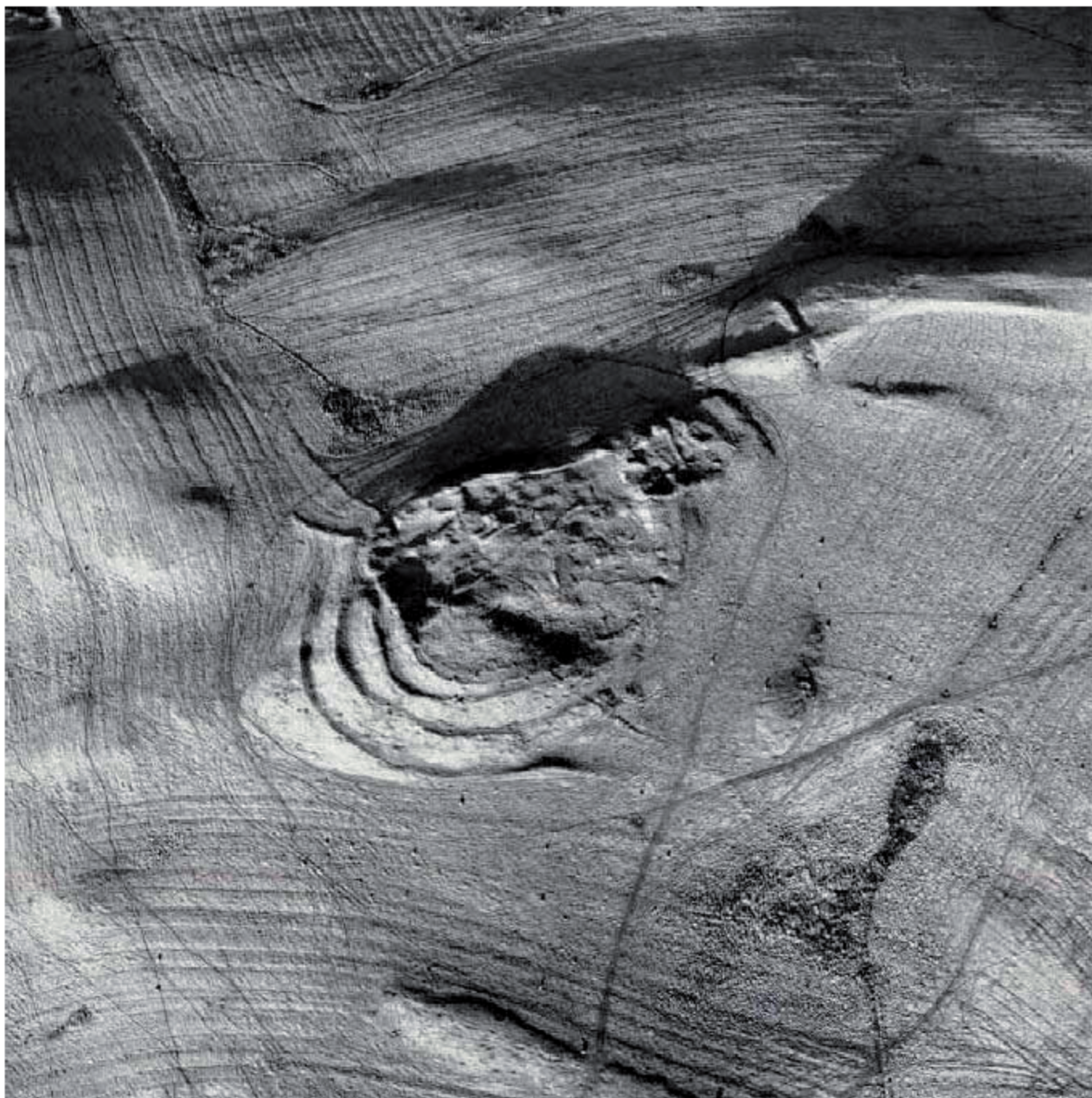


Fig 42. Fort and settlement Hownam Rings, Scottish Borders: this aerial photograph reveals the complex sequence of occupation on the site, which is set in a sea of rig and furrow cultivation. (© RCAHMS D60706)

### Sponsored Fliers

Fifteen flights totalling 30 hours in the air were undertaken over Moray, Aberdeenshire and Angus, recording upstanding sites, excavations and cropmarks, with better conditions than in the previous three years. Highland saw five flights and seven hours, concentrating on the Aviemore and Rogart areas in winter and the inner Moray Firth in summer; and one flight was carried out on the line of the Roman road between Inveresk and Carstairs and one in West Fife, all with useful results.

### NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

Promotional activities have featured prominently in the work of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) this year.

Designed to promote and publicise the work of RCAHMS and encourage use of the NMRS, activities included attending events and conferences around the country, selling publications and displaying exhibitions. Local archaeology and history groups and university students have been given tours of the NMRS, and many individuals from these groups have returned to undertake their own research. Activities designed specifically for children include a colouring-in stained glass window, word puzzle and quiz which accompanied the World of Worship exhibition, a millennium exhibition which was successfully displayed at venues from Inverness to Peebles.

Following on from the successful publication *Catalogue of the Luftwaffe Photographs in the National Monuments Record of Scotland*, a further volume in the series was published. *Catalogue of the RAF World War II Photographs in the National Monuments*





Fig 43. Over 14,000 public enquiries were dealt with last year by staff in the NMRS. Promotional activities included participating in Scottish Archaeology Month and Doors Open Day, as illustrated here. (© RCAHMS B68880)



Fig 44. Camus's Cross, Angus: photographed by Tom Gray in 1990. (© Tom Gray, Tom and Sybil Gray Collection (Tom Gray negative no. 3714/1): RCAHMS E504)

*Record of Scotland* illustrates and summarises some 4,000 aerial photographs taken by various photographic reconnaissance units and provides a fascinating insight into 1940s Scotland.

Some 14,000 people consulted the NMRS directly and a further 45,000 enquiries have been made in CANMORE, the NMRS database, on the world wide web. Developments in the public service have focussed on improving and maintaining the quality of the service, and training workshops have been held for staff, from which a series of guidance standards have been prepared and implemented.

Accessions from various sources continue to arrive in the NMRS, from reports on recent survey work by professional or local archaeology groups or individuals, to excavation archives from excavations and surveys funded by Historic Scotland and its predecessors. Under a continuing partnership project with Historic Scotland, some 14,000 manuscripts, photographs and drawings have been catalogued during the past year, including large archives from Point of Cott, Westray, Orkney Islands; Jedburgh Abbey, Scottish Borders; and Hallow Hill, St Andrews, Fife. Some 33,000 items were accessioned from Historic Scotland projects in the same year.

Collections of particular importance and interest include an extensive collection of offprints formerly owned by Professor Stuart Piggott. Piggott received thousands of offprints from European colleagues throughout his archaeological career, many signed by the authors. These were housed in box files decorated in a variety



Fig 45. Hallow Hill, St Andrews, Fife: detail of an inhumation from excavations at the long-cist cemetery. (© St Andrews Heritage Services: RCAHMS SC595267)





Fig 46. Stalled cairn, Point of Cott, Westray, Orkney: looking along the crest of the cairn. The site was excavated in 1984–85 as a result of erosion of the adjacent sea cliff. (© Historic Scotland: RCAHMS SC595268)

of wallpapers and organised by area and subject, reflecting the wide range of interests of Piggott.

Another significant collection gifted to the NMRS includes the negatives of Pictish and Dark Age sculpture throughout Scotland, photographed by Mr T E Gray, a winner of the First Prize in the Robertson Awards, 1990. One of the finest collections of archaeological photographs in Britain, to be known as the Tom and Sybil Gray Collection, will be of immense value to researchers.

An increasing number of volunteers have assisted in the NMRS, helping to index and catalogue material recently accessed. From a variety of backgrounds and with a wide range of skills, volunteers make an important contribution to the work of the NMRS.

One of the most important projects taking place in the NMRS, is the computerisation of the buildings information currently held in a paper index. Started in 1996, this has been a major undertaking

involving standardising and upgrading catalogue information for some 20,000 buildings and some 200,000 photographs, drawings or manuscripts.

Information from RCAHMS field projects was transferred into the NMRS and made accessible to the public from ongoing work at Strath Don and the completed surveys at Menstrie Glen, Stirling and Strathearn, Perth and Kinross. Projects focussing on developing the CANMORE database include computerising all the paper catalogues of linear features in Scotland, for example, Roman or later military roads. The military roads were completed and work will now focus on Scotland's canals. The development of the maritime information continues with research undertaken by the Institute of Maritime Studies, St Andrews. Information from the Parliamentary papers shipwreck returns was completed and research is now centred on the Lloyds Lists.



The NMRS is always grateful for contributions to the collections or for additional information about sites, monuments or buildings. The NMRS is open for public consultation, Monday to Friday from 9.30 to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX.

Tel: 0131 662-1456  
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E-mail: [nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk)  
Web site: [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)



Fig 47. The Golspie Stone, Dunrobin Museum, Highland: one of several hundred negatives of carved stones photographed by Tom Gray that have been gifted to the NMRS. (© Tom Gray, Tom and Sybil Gray Collection (Tom Gray negative no. 3658/4); RCAHMS E503)

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGY ACCESSIONS

October 1999 – September 2000

### Scotland in General

The Tom and Sybil Gray Collection of material relating to the photographic work of Mr T E Gray of carved and Pictish stones throughout Scotland, consisting of black and white medium format negatives, corresponding index cards with bound contact sheet indices covering the period 1984–1998. Also a bound photographic portfolio and autobiographical note. (Mr T E Gray)

128 boxes of archaeological monographs and papers, formerly owned by Professor Stuart Piggott, Abercromby Professor of Archaeology, Edinburgh University. (Professor J M Coles)

Archives from AOC (Scotland) Ltd from Historic Scotland-sponsored excavations at: Iona Abbey, Argyll and Bute; West Cairngaan, Kirkmaiden, Dumfries and Galloway; Inveresk, East Lothian; Sueno's Stone, Moray; Montfode Mound Motte, North Ayrshire; Gill Pier, Westray, Orkney; Mordington Mains, Scottish Borders; Jarlshof, Shetland; Achmore, Lewis, Western Isles; Point Street, Stornoway, Western Isles; Scottish Wetlands Archaeological Assessment; Upper Tillygarmond Bracken Survey, Aberdeenshire.

Archives from AOC (Scotland) Ltd from non-Historic Scotland-funded excavations at: Loch Hills Quarry, Aberdeenshire; Monymusk Priory, Aberdeenshire; Iona Abbey, Argyll and Bute; Iona and Staffa Survey, Argyll and Bute; Loch A'Mhuillinn, Oban, Argyll and Bute; Struth A'Mhuileann, Iona, Argyll and Bute; Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway; 19 Westgate, North Berwick, East Lothian; Fairmilehead, City of Edinburgh; Hillend to Burntisland, Fife; 163 The High Street, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Dunure Road, South Ayrshire; 17–23 Bloomgate, Lanark, South Lanarkshire; Newbigging Quarry, Carnwath, South Lanarkshire; Westerton Farm Road, Cowie, Stirling; Gavinburn Bus Depot (Old Kirkpatrick Roman Fort), West Dunbartonshire. Also, miscellaneous illustrations from Avielochan and Granish, both Highland; Eastfield, Midlothian and Tam Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Postcards of churches and monasteries in England and Scotland, and snapshot collections of Dundee, Edinburgh, Balmoral and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. (Mr S Farrell)

A collection of Central Excavation Unit mounted photographs. The majority of these are aerial photographs but there are also some excavation and survey photographs from sites including: Machrie Moor, Arran, North Ayrshire; Tormore, North Ayrshire; Carwinning, North Ayrshire. Also included are negatives from excavations at Luce Sands, Dumfries and Galloway; The Cat Stane, City of Edinburgh. Also excavation archives from Bonnyrigg, Midlothian; Seacliff, East Lothian; St Andrews Castle, Fife; Garpit, Fife; Little Gight, Aberdeenshire; Grainfoot, East Lothian; A96 Fochabers and Mosstodloch, Moray; West Mill Road, Colinton, City of Edinburgh; and the Field Systems Fieldwork Project. (Mr A Duffy, AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

A collection of Coastal Assessment Surveys funded by Historic Scotland including: Solway Firth Coastal Assessment Survey, Dumfries and Galloway, by M Cressey *et al.*, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998; Inner Moray Firth, Inverness to Dingwall, Highland, by M Cressey and A Hale, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998; North Sutherland Survey, Highland: Coastal Zone Assessment. Kyle of Durness to Torrisdale Bay, by K Brady and C Morris, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division; Coastal Zone Assessment Survey of Orkney: Burray, Flotta, Graemsay, Hoy and South Ronaldsay, by H Moore and G Wilson, EASE Archaeological Consultants, 1997; Coastal Zone Assessment

Survey of Northmavine, Shetland; Coastal Assessment Survey: Barra and Vatersay, 1998, by K Branigan and J Grattan, SEARCH, University of Sheffield, 1998. (Mr P J Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

A collection of conservation reports by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on organic assemblages, ironwork, wood, non-ferrous metals and ceramics from: Carrick Castle, Argyll and Bute; Caerlaverock Old Castle, Dumfries and Galloway; Rowallan Castle, East Ayrshire; Tantallon Castle, East Lothian; Craigmillar Castle, City of Edinburgh, 1998; Holyrood Park Mains Services Trench, 1998, City of Edinburgh; Parliament Site, Holyrood, City of Edinburgh; Red Castle, Ross and Cromarty, Highland; Urquhart Castle, Highland, 1999; Kebister, Shetland; Inchmahome Priory, Stirling. Also a collection of conservation reports by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on: Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project; Carrick Castle, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Fordhouse Barrow, Angus, 1996; House of Dun, Angus, 1996; Caerlaverock Old Castle 1998, 1999, Dumfries and Galloway; Edinburgh Castle, Hospital Square 1998, City of Edinburgh; Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne Building 1998, City of Edinburgh 1998; Fairy Knowe 1976–1977; City of Glasgow MSC excavations in the 1980s, Site 1b, College Goods Yard; Red Castle, Ross and Cromarty, Highland, 1998. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Copy of Certificate of Sixth Year Studies History essay 'How effective were coastal defences in repelling the threat of invasion?' 1999. (Mr D J Makin)

Excavation archives and surveys from Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division including: Easter Kinnear, Fife, 1989 and Hawkhill, Scottish Field School of Archaeology, Fife 1990; Tullock/Balblair Trunk Water Main, Highland, 1998; Lunderston Bay/Lurg Moor, Inverclyde, 1990; Mousland Cairn, Orkney, 1990; Papa Stour, Shetland; Sandgate, Ayr, South Ayrshire, 1999; Stoneyburn, South Lanarkshire, 1991; M74 Assessment, 1990–91; Crianlarich pre-forestry survey, Stirling, 1998; Stonehead Farm, Fauldhouse, West Lothian 1998. (GUARD)

Various reports, by various authors, from Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division including: Scottish Bloomeries Project: Interim Report, on the second season of fieldwork, 1999; Eilean Rìgh, Argyll and Bute, 2000; Glennan, Kilmartin, Argyll and Bute, Human remains call-off contract, for Historic Scotland, 2000; High Street/Mill Street, Rothesay, Argyll and Bute, 1999; High Street, Rothesay, Argyll and Bute, 1999; Benquhat Hill Wind Cluster, East Ayrshire, 2000; Crookedholm Village, East Ayrshire, 2000; Hareshawmuir, East Ayrshire, Human remains call-off contract, for Historic Scotland, 2000; Pencailand to Penston, East Lothian, 2000; Loch Borrallie, Sutherland, Highland, Human remains call-off contract, for Historic Scotland, 2000; Broomhill, Penicuik, Midlothian, Human remains call-off contract, for Historic Scotland, 2000; Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix, North Lanarkshire, 1999 and 2000; Fetlar Chapel-Sites Survey, Shetland: report of a project undertaken under the aegis of 'The Shetland Chapel-Sites Project', 2000; Unst Chapel-Sites Survey, Shetland, 1999, Phase 1: Report 2, Volumes 1 (analysis) and 2 (illustrations), 1999 and 2000; Climpy, Forth, South Lanarkshire, 2000; Sandgate, Ayr, South Ayrshire, 1999; Tolbooth, Stirling, for Summerfield Robb Clark Ltd on behalf of Stirling Council, 2000; No. 12 Eorpie, Lewis, Western Isles, Human remains call-off contract, for Historic Scotland, 2000; Archaeological Fieldwork on Hirta, St Kilda, Western Isles: the 1999 Season, 2000; St Kilda, Western Isles: an annual report, 2000; Holm Waste Water Treatment Works, Stornoway, Western Isles, 1999. (GUARD)

A collection of reports (various desk-based assessments, evaluations, excavations, surveys, watching briefs) by various authors, Headland Archaeology Ltd, for sites including: Crombie

Mills, Grandholm, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, 2000; The Forest of Birse, Aberdeenshire, 2000; Wester Hatton, Aberdeenshire; Barry Links, Carnoustie, Angus; Dunlappie Bridge, Edzell, Angus, 2000; Dungman's Tack, Montrose, Angus; The Town House, High Street, Montrose, Angus; Tay Wastewater Project, Arbroath to Monifieth, Angus; The archaeology of Inchmarnock, Argyll and Bute, gazetteer of archaeological sites, (two reports) 2000; Kilmartin, Argyll and Bute, 2000; archaeological evaluations at Victoria Street/Montague Street, Rothesay, Argyll and Bute; Barnackle, Dumfries and Galloway; Gasswater, Cronberry, East Ayrshire Archaeological Survey; 26 Nelson Street, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, 2000; Archerfield Estate, Dirleton, East Lothian; Dunbar Golf Course, East Lothian, 2000; Ewingston Farm Steading, East Lothian; The Old Farmhouse, Ewingston Farm Steading, Humber, East Lothian; Evergreen House, Longniddry, East Lothian; 224 New Street, Musselburgh, East Lothian; 2 Lochend Close, City of Edinburgh; Tron Square Nursery, Old Assembly Close, City of Edinburgh; The Tun, Holyrood Road, City of Edinburgh; The Salvation Army Hall, 23 Kirk Street, Prestonpans, East Lothian; Inveresk Lodge Gardens, Inveresk, East Lothian; Barron's Wood, Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns, East Renfrewshire, 2000; Westacres, Newton Mearns, East Renfrewshire, 2000; 41 to 43 Water Street, Leith, City of Edinburgh; building recording at Water Street, Leith, City of Edinburgh; 2 Lochend Close, City of Edinburgh, 2000; Newbridge Roundabout, Newbridge, City of Edinburgh; scheduled enclosure at Cairnfield Muir, Ladybank, Fife; Dalgety Bay Sewer Improvement Scheme, Fife; aerial thermographic survey of the western extent of Dalgety Bay, Fife; Drumcarrow Craig, Fife, 2000; Monastery Street, Dunfermline, Fife; Ovenstone Farm, near Pittenweem, Fife, 2000; Rameldry Farm, Fife; Fife Marine Outfalls project, St Andrews, Crail and North Queensferry, Fife; 113–119 Market Street, St Andrews, Fife; St John's Court, St Andrews, Fife; Kelvin Valley Sewer, City of Glasgow, Stage 2 Phase 1; Forestry Survey: Culkein–Drumbeg Common Grazings, Highland; Garblies Farm, Auldearn, Highland; Golspie Waste Water Treatment Works, Highland, 2000; Old Miller's Cottage, Auldearn, Highland; pre-afforestation survey: Scourie and Foindle Common Grazings, Sutherland, Highland; Tollie, Maryburgh, Highland; Gourrock Railway Pier, Inverclyde; Schools Community Campus, Salters Road, Dalkeith, Midlothian, 2000; Cumbernauld Primary School, Cumbernauld Village, North Lanarkshire, 2000; Newark Bay, Deerness, Orkney; The View, Stoneyhill Road, Harray, Orkney, 2000; Kirkwall Long Sea Outfall Project, Orkney, 2000; Waste Water Treatment Plant, Head of Work, Kirkwall, Orkney; Home Farm, Castle Menzies, Aberfeldy, Perth and Kinross; Perth Foundry, Murray Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross, 2000; Sunnysbrae Cottage, Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross; Orchard Site, Newstead, Scottish Borders; West End Farm, Redpath, near Earlston, Berwickshire, Scottish Borders, 2000; Biggar Retail and Business Park, South Lanarkshire, 2000; Dykefoot Farm, South Lanarkshire, 2000; Kilcadzow, Carluke, South Lanarkshire; No. 14 Angle Street, Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire; Doune Primary School, Stirling; No 39 Arnol, Lewis, Western Isles; Kimberly Clark, Barrow Mill, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, England. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

A collection of assorted reports various archaeological projects from Historic Scotland including: Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire; Spurryhillock Junction, Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire; Edzell Churchyard, Angus; Parkgrove Crematorium, Douglasmuir, Angus; East High Street, Forfar, Angus; Manor Street, Forfar, Angus; Blackgate Smithy, Pitscandly, by Forfar, Angus; Finlaggan, Argyll and Bute; St Ronan's Church, Iona, Argyll and Bute; Church of the Three Holy Brethren, Lochgoilhead, Argyll and Bute; Mid Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey, Argyll and Bute; Green's Playhouse, Nethergate, Dundee City; East Fortune Airfield, East Lothian; High





Fig 48. St Mary's Church, Kirkhill, St Andrews, Fife: part of the excavated medieval cemetery. (© Historic Scotland: RCAHMS SC562008)

Street/Pinkie Road, Musselburgh, East Lothian; Cramond, Edinburgh City; Kinneil Fortlet, Falkirk; Rough Castle, Falkirk; Chapelhill Farm, Fife; Cupar Old Kirk, Fife; Buchanan Street, Dunfermline, Fife; Falkland Palace, Fife; Dunfermline Abbey, Fife Lumphinnans, Fife; Perdieus Mount, Dunfermline, Fife; Preston Island, Fife; St Andrews, Byre Theatre, Abbey Street, Fife; Madras College, St Andrews, Fife; St Mary's Kirkhill, St Andrews, Fife; St Monans, Fife; Sinclairtown Pottery, Kirkcaldy, Fife; Brown Street, Glasgow City; Canna and Sanday, Inner Hebrides, Highland; Coille A'Ghasgain, Sleat, Isle of Skye, Highland; Hilton of Cadboll, Highland; Shadwick Stone, Ross and Cromarty, Highland; Tarbat Old Church, Highland; Cockpen, Midlothian; The Well Room, Dalhousie Castle Hotel, Midlothian; Elgin High Street, Elgin, Moray; The House, Granton on Spey, Moray; Abernethy Round Tower, Perth and Kinross; Balnasuim Farm, Lawers, Aberfeldy, Perth and Kinross; East Powside, Almondbank, Perth and Kinross; The Mill, Queen Street, Coupar Angus, Perth and Kinross; Sawmill site, Queen Street, Coupar Angus, Perth and Kinross; Kinnoull Street/North William Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross; Tay Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross; Jedburgh Friary, Scottish Borders; Newstead, Scottish Borders; Tower Hotel, Hawick, Scottish Borders; Old Scatness Broch, Shetland; Unst, Shetland; South Nesting, Shetland; Girvan Mains Farm, South Ayrshire; Biggar Common, South Lanarkshire; Palace Ground, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire; Broad Street, Stirling; Stirling Ancient Bridge, Stirling; Achmore Stone Circle, Lewis, Western Isles; St Kilda, Western Isles. (Historic Scotland)

Photocopies of Luftwaffe aerial photographs of Aberdeen Harbour and Clydebridge steel works, and annotated Luftwaffe maps of Aberdeen and Rutherglen, 1940s. (Mr D Grant)

A collection of miscellaneous material from the former Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, including: box of newspapers and cuttings, including copies of the 'Glasgow News' and 'Evening Times', 2 August 1914, announcing the outbreak of the Great War; copy of 'The Red Book', Instructions for Detail Survey, Revision and Examination of Large Scale Plans, Ordnance Survey, 1952; copy of Classification Index, 1952; The Projection for Ordnance Survey Maps and Plans and the National Reference System, Ordnance Survey, 1951; newscuttings on archaeological and architectural subjects, including the destruction of Garscadden House by fire, 1959; Photographic copy of 'Antiquities of Sutherlandshire', a guide to classes of monuments; correspondence between J L Davidson and J G Scott, J Strawhorn, R B K Stevenson, J B Stevenson, L M Mann, 1952–1960 and 1977; correspondence and papers relating to the Janes Report, 1973–74, Serpell Report, 1977, and the disbandment of the Archaeology Division, 1983; papers relating to a cairnfields project by J Fox, for consideration for a Scottish Iron Age map; copies of papers on the history of archaeology in the Ordnance Survey, Highland depopulation, the prehistory of Sutherland, and Dalrulzian Houses. (Mr J L Davidson)

Catalogue of the papers of Dr C A Raleigh Radford, together with a chronology of his career and a bibliography of his publications, by S Wickham, 1998. (Mr M Evans, National Monuments Record, English Heritage)

A collection of black and white and colour slides by D Parker of Roman sites, including: Cardean, Angus; excavations at Cramond, City of Edinburgh, 1980; Burnswark, Dumfries and Galloway; excavations at Inveresk, East Lothian, 1964 and 1976; test trench at Eskbank, Midlothian, by J K St Joseph, c 1963; excavations by

R Birley at Carpow, Perth and Kinross; excavations at Newstead, Scottish Borders, 1991; Dere Street at Pennymuir, Scottish Borders. (Mr D Parker)

Analytical drawings of St Andrews cross-shaft no. 19, and of animal and plant interlace on the St Andrews Sarcophagus, Fife. Also pencil drawings of Govan nos 8, 9, 11, 12, Jordanhill, Renfrewshire, also laser copies of inscription on the Shandwick Stone, Highland, and of the Stone of Scone, by I G Scott, 1996, 1997 and 1999. (Mr I G Scott)

Data structure report of Scotland's First Settlers Research Project, by B Finlayson, K Hardy and C R Wickham-Jones, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Maps of various scales covering areas in England and Scotland, given to Professor J K St Joseph by the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, together with plans of Ardoch fort, Stirling and the battle of Mons Graupius. (Mr F Hivernel, CUCAP)

Papers relating to the excavations of the late Mr Alan Small including notes, correspondence, reports, publication drawings and photographs relating to: Craig Phadraig, Highland, excavation; Burghead, file containing old photocopies of Hugh W Young's drawings and photographs from his 19th-century excavations; miscellaneous material relating to a cist at Greenford Farm, Arbirlot, Arbroath, Angus; notes and information relating to work at Sandwick, Unst, Shetland Isles by G Bigelow. (Mrs S Small)

A collection of slides and photographic material illustrating sites, some under excavation, throughout Scotland including: Glenvoidean, Argyll and Bute; Hurlly Hawkin, City of Dundee; Litigan ring fort, Forthingall, Perth and Kinross; slides of various forts, souterrains, symbol stones, photographs relating to The Laws, Monifieth, Angus; British Summer School, Cirencester; Crosskirk; Barns of Airlie souterrain; Cambus Cross, City of Dundee; Braehead long cist burial, Perth and Kinross; Ardestie souterrain, Angus. (Mr and Mrs D B Taylor).

Typescript copy of a gazetteer and bibliography of water-meadows in Scotland, by I Fraser, 1997. (Dr I Fraser)

Material deposited by Peter Yeoman including: copy of plan of Homefarm, Wardhouse, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, no date; report commissioned by SDA in 1989 from Yeoman Archaeology for original re-development plans for the lower south side of the Canongate, City of Edinburgh, by P Yeoman, 1989; ring binder with field notes, sketch surveys etc. from field visits to earthwork castle sites in Grampian, c 1980–1988. (Mr P Yeoman)

## ABERDEENSHIRE

A set of contact prints copied from Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys negatives on loan from I Ralston, 1978–85. (On loan from Prof. I B M Ralston)

Copies of updates to the Aberdeenshire Sites and Monuments Record, 1999–2000. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Data structure and geophysical survey report on Capo Long Barrow, Aberdeenshire, by R Strachan and L Collier, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology, Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School, 1999. (University of Edinburgh – Department of Archaeology)

Report on archaeological recording at the Ballroom, Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1999. (Kirkdale Archaeology and NTS)

Report on restoration works at Creag Phadruig and Tonnagaoithe, Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire, 1999. (Ms S Bain, NTS).

The Deer Larder, Mar Lodge Estate, An Historic Building Survey, Aberdeenshire, by S Bain and G Tompsett, 2000. (NTS)

Gazetteer of Medieval Hospital Sites in Aberdeenshire, Glasgow City, Highland, Lanarkshire and Moray Council Areas, by R Cachart, C Murray and D W Hall, March 2000. (Dr R Fawcett, Historic Scotland)

## ANGUS

Reports on historical background of 68 High Street, Brechin, Angus, 2000; report of investigation at 68–74 High Street, Brechin, Angus, 1999; report of a watching brief at Edzell Old Church, Angus, by D Bowler, 1999; archaeological investigation of a section of rig and furrow, at Fouredown Road, Laurencekirk, Angus, 2000; archaeological investigation at Kirriemuir Town House, Angus, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Photographic archive from graveyard surveys by S Farrell of the Lindsay Aisle and gravestones, Edzell, Angus, 2000. (Mr S Farrell)

Rubbing of stone and copies of associated correspondence between Mr Alan Saville, NMS and Mrs J Cook regarding a stone from Muir of Lownie, Forfar, Angus, 1999. (Mr A Saville)

Various reports from University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology, Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School including: report on Palaeoenvironmental survey, Angus, by M Church and G Coles; data structure report of survey of Barnsdale Castle, Rescobie Loch, Angus, by N Dixon; data structure report of proposed industrial site development at Brechin West, Angus, by K Cameron; data structure report of Finavon Hill, Angus, by D Alexander; report of archaeological evaluation of a cropmark enclosure, Hawkhill Farm, Lunan, Angus, by R Strachan and C Mitchell; report on second season of trial trenching programme at Newbarns, near Inverkeilor, Angus, by C McGill, all 1999. (University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology)

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Report by of an archaeological evaluation of the Arran Ring Main Water Pipeline, Argyll and Bute, by M Donnelly, K McLellan and D Sneddon, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

Archaeological watching brief at Barcaldine, Argyll and Bute, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Archive from projects by Cowal Archaeological Society, Argyll and Bute: photographs and negatives of graves and marker stones and papers, photographs and sketches relating to the excavations at Ardnadam from the papers of the late Miss J Bennett; Ardnadam, Assemblage of Artefacts compiled for a private exhibition in the late 70s or early 80s; Ardnadam Reports; Original Field Plans of Platform Groups at Fearline, Kilmun, Glendaruel, Creggans, Barnacarry, Craignafeoch, Lochhead; Dunloskin/Ardnadam Group 1 and Excavation of Platforms 9, 24 and 28; Platform Articles; Material from Tom Clare and Richard Bellhouse; Ardentraive Group 2. Platform 28. Resource Material, Notebook and Plans on Tracing Paper, 1988 and the excavation reports as prepared for publication; Resource material for Ardery survey, Group 68; Gualchulain, Group 54 and Excavation Notes of Platform 9; Resource Material – Beallach na h'Innsig and Letter, Group 57; Dippen – Carradale

## RCAHMS

and Excavation of Platform 12; Survey of Platforms in Glen Nevis – Group 61 Undertaken by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), March 1989; Source Material: Barmore Wood, Group 4 and excavation notes, etc., and Platform 2; Resource Material for Taynish Group 40; Excavation Notes, etc., for Platform 45: Lephinchapel (South) Group 14; Resource Material for Cove, Loch Caolisport – Group 37; Resource Material for Ben Churalain – Group 59; Resource for Glen Nant – Group 49. (Miss E B Rennie, Cowal Archaeological Society)

Archive from excavations at Dun Cul Bhuirg by C Thomas, 1957–8, and Torr an Aba, by P J Fowler, Iona, Argyll and Bute, 1956–7. (Prof P J Fowler)

Reports of projects in Argyll and Bute by Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (Occasional Papers 39–42), including: Four worked flints from Lorne, Argyll and Bute, edited by D MacInnes, 1998; An archaeological survey of Loch Restil and Glen Croe, Argyll and Bute, edited by A Macdonald, 1999; An archaeological field survey of parts of the John Muir Trust's Sandwood Estate, Highland, edited by J Waterton, 1999; A preliminary archaeological survey on Coll, Argyll and Bute, by B Henry, 1998; Report on preliminary archaeological survey on Coll, Argyll and Bute, by B Henry, 1998. (ACFA)

Dyeline copy of survey of Point Steading, Lismore, Argyll and Bute, 1999. (Mr D Somerville)

Watching brief at Saddell Abbey, Argyll and Bute, by L Johnstone, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Shemore Dun, Argyll and Bute, by P Corser, 1978. Also, two plans of a farmstead at Crystal Knowe, 1984. (Mr P Corser)

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Drawings of the 1955–1963 excavations at Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries and Galloway. (Mr D Gallagher)

Reports and photographs from forestry survey at Carrifran Wildwood, Dumfries and Galloway, by Headland Archaeology Ltd. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of archaeological excavation at Carlyle's Birthplace, Ecclefechan, Dumfries and Galloway, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1998. (NTS)

Reports on Langholm Castle, Eskdale, Dumfries and Galloway, including copies of: magnetometer survey with results and analysis, by University of Manchester, 1998; topographical survey with results and analysis, November 1998; resistivity survey, September 1998; initial dowsing study, May 1996; aerial photograph of site including cricket pitch; photographs of remains; drawing of site with elevations; booklet: 'History of Langholm Castle'; copy of architectural drawing of the main retaining wall. (Mr J A Armstrong)

Material relating to the supposed site of Gilnockie Castle, Eskdale, Dumfries and Galloway, consisting of a report on the excavation; scanned photographs of the excavation; map; articles entitled 'Phantom Castle' and 'More Phantoms'; a report on an earlier site visit; a copy of a drawing of a stone (now lost); a conjectural drawing of castle, by Mr J A Armstrong. (Mr J A Armstrong)

Data structure report of the archaeological survey and evaluation of the Mull of Galloway Linear Earthworks, Dumfries and Galloway, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Report on Solway Firth, Dumfries and Galloway, Phase 3, Environmental Assessment and Management Survey, by M Cressey, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (Dr M Cressey, CFA)

Reports of evaluation and watching brief at 14–18 Princes Street, Stranraer, Dumfries and Galloway 1999. (SUAT)

Report on Wood of Dervaird, Glenluce, Dumfries and Galloway, pre-tree planting survey, by Dr J Murray and R Strachan of Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (Dr J Murray)

Report, *The Way Forward*, report on the proceedings of the Whithorn Trust Research Seminar compiled by Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the Whithorn Trust, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## DUNDEE CITY

Reports from the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust on: excavations at 27/35 Panmure Street / 72/78 Murraygate, Dundee, 2000; archaeological evaluation at 4–8 Abbey Street, St Andrews, Fife, 2000. (SUAT)

Reports from Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust in the City of Dundee including: archaeological evaluation at Bullionfield Mill, Mill Road, Invergowrie, 2000; report of excavations in the medieval cemetery at the City Churches, 1999; report of a watching brief at the Howff, 2000; report of an archaeological watching brief at The Avenue, Longforgan, 2000. (SUAT)

## EAST AYRSHIRE

Report on the Blast Engine House Test Pit Excavation at Dunaskin Open Air Museum, by J C Pressly, Dalmellington and District Conservation Trust, East Ayrshire, 1999. (J C Pressly, Dunaskin Open Air Museum)

Report of survey, excavation and watching brief at Mote Hill, Cumnock, East Ayrshire, by K Brady, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

NMRS Survey of Private Collections: copied two photograph albums relating to the construction of the Craigmaddie Reservoir, East Dunbartonshire, late 19th century, and Glen Finglass Works, Stirling, 1950s. (Lent for copying by West of Scotland Water)

## EAST LoTHIAN

Archive from kiln excavations at Colstoun House, East Lothian and Stenhouse, Falkirk, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust. (Mr D Hall, SUAT)

Report of an assessment on the Pencaitland to Penston Gas Pipeline, East Lothian, by G MacGregor, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report on excavation Prestongrange Road, Prestonpans, East Lothian. (Mr J Millar, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on archaeological excavation at St Andrews Blackadder Church, High Street/St Andrews Street, North Berwick, East Lothian, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Data structure report of the Traprain Law Summit Project, East Lothian, by I Armit, A Dunwell and F Hunter, 1999. (Dr I Armit)

Traprain Law Summit Project interim report on the 1999 excavations, East Lothian, by Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

Data structure report for an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Whitekirk Tithe Barn, East Lothian, by Dr C Lowe (with D Hall of SUAT, and Dr T Holden of Headland Archaeology Ltd), 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Report on a possible solution to the 'Aldton' problem, Mearns parish, East Renfrewshire, by Dr T C Welsh, August 2000. (Dr T C Welsh)

## EDINBURGH CITY

Data structure report on archaeological watching brief on Arthur's Seat, City of Edinburgh, by R Strachan and I Suddaby, Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

Archaeological Watching Brief at the Collective Gallery, 22–28 Cockburn Street, City of Edinburgh, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Monumental inscriptions from Colinton Parish Church, City of Edinburgh, compiled by the Colinton Local History Society, including: alphabetical list of surnames in Old and North Cemetery; index for survey of gravestones in South Churchyard; war memorial for First and Second World Wars; memorials inside Colinton Parish Church; transcription of an unpublished manuscript of inscriptions on gravestones, c 1905; Boy's Brigade Roll of Honour, 1914–1919, Dreghorn Loan Hall; plans of Colinton Churchyard, north and south. (On loan for copying from Mr and Mrs Bennetts, Colinton Local History Society)

Report of a possible cist, Dalmeny Estate, City of Edinburgh, by V Dean and D Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1999. (Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Report on EDXRF analysis of copper-alloy samples from Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh, by D Dungworth, 1997. (GUARD)

Photocopy of newspaper account (*The Scotsman*, 27 March 1871) of discovery of a 'lake village' at Lochend, City of Edinburgh, extract of F H Groome (ed.), *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, July 2000. (Mr M Fife)

## FALKIRK

Archive from kiln excavations at Colstoun House, East Lothian and Stenhouse, Falkirk, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust. (Mr D Hall, SUAT)

## FIFE

Collection of colour slides of various sites in Fife, 1996–1999, some aerial, including: Balcarres doo'cot; Ballinbreich; Cambee Church; Cellardykes market-cross; Culross Abbey Church; Culross Tron; Dairsie; Earlsferry; Earlsferry Church; Gaskie Hill; Guardbridge; Kilrenny Church; the Kilrenny Stone; 219 High Street, Kirkcaldy; 339 High Street, Kirkcaldy; Longstrip Cairn; Lordscarmie Castle; the Isle of May; Melville House; Pitreavie; 50/52 Argyle Street, St Andrews; Byre Theatre, St Andrews; the Cold War Bunker, St

Andrews North Haugh; 114 South Street, St Andrews; St Monans Salt pans; the Skeith Stone; Wemyss Caves; Wood's Tower. (Mr P Yeoman)

Archive from graveyard surveys, Fife, by S Farrell, 1998–2000, including plans, photographs, survey reports and desk-based survey reports from graveyards including: Boarhills; Cameron; Cambee; Creich; Dairsie; Dunbog; Dunino; St Denis, Dysart; Falkland West Port; Flisk; Kingskettle; Largo; Logie; Moonzie; Newburn. Also, a copy of a survey of The Old Churchyard of Markinch, Fife, by Warout Primary School Archaeology Club, 1984 and black and white photographs of gravestones (1984). On loan for copying, photographs by D Hunter of gravestone recording at Christ's Kirk, Leslie, Fife. (Mr S Farrell)

Reports on various Fife projects by S Farrell including: Dunfermline East Trunk Sewer watching brief and plans, Fife, 1997; Pitconochie Farm desktop survey, April 2000; Rennyhills Farm watching brief report, February 2000; 118 South Street, St Andrews watching brief report, August 2000. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of watching brief at Bonnygate and West Port, Cupar, Fife, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Rubbings of cross-shaft fragments at Inchcolm Abbey, Fife, 1999, and of the Stone of Scone, by I G Scott, 1996. (Mr I G Scott)

Photographs of the consolidation work carried out on the structural remains of the priory of the Isle of May, Fife, by Peter Yeoman, Fife Council, 1999. (Dr R Fawcett, Historic Scotland)

Two slides of drawings of the 'shed for Celtic stones' at St Andrews Cathedral, Fife, 15 October 1905, HM Office of Works. Also, a slide of the St Andrews sarcophagus from Dibdin, 1838, p.902, titled 'fragment of a Saxon tombstone', and three slides of a sketch of the sarcophagus by J S Richardson, 19 August 1952. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

Reports on sites in St Andrews, Fife, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust including: 4–8 Abbey Street, 1999; Auction Hall; Cinema House; Kirkhill; Logies Lane; Market Street; 29 North Street; St Leonards School; South Castle Street; report of an archaeological excavation at 106–110 South Street, 2000. Also draft texts and illustrations for Rains, M J and Hall, D W (1997) 'Excavations in St Andrews 1980–89. A Decade of Archaeology'. (SUAT)

Copy of web site and correspondence, relating to St Salvator's College Church, St Andrews, Fife and a proposed database of stained glass, 1999. (Mr A MacDonald)

Archaeological evaluation, Tentsmuir Forest, by S Carter and L Baker, 1997; the archaeology of Tentsmuir, a synthesis and interpretation of existing records, Fife, by S Carter, Headland Archaeology Limited, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## GLASGOW CITY

Report on possible Dark Age or medieval enclosure, Botanic Gardens, City of Glasgow, by Dr T C Welsh, 2000. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report on a survey of Crookston Castle, City of Glasgow, by D Maguire, 1999. (Mr P Yeoman, Historic Scotland)

Geophysical survey reports, Glasgow Green World War II Air Raid Tunnels, for Glasgow City Council, by J Hamer, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999 and 2000. (GUARD)

Survey of Private Collections: colour slides belonging to Mr W Black relating to buildings and sites under threat in Maryhill, City of Glasgow, 2000. (On loan for copying, Mr W Black)

## RCAHMS

Archive relating to Rutherglen Town Hall, City of Glasgow including report, site notebook, photographs, negatives and drawings, 1999. (FIRAT Archaeological Services)

## HIGHLAND

Report of a watching brief at Ach A'Chorrain, near Durness, Sutherland, Highland, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report of an archaeological survey of Arisaig, Lochaber, Highland, by D Alexander, 1994. (University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology)

Colour laser copies of a 'Map of a Settlement of a Prehistoric British (or Pictish) People, hitherto unknown to archaeologists. First observations by George Bain and Hugh A Fraser in 1913. This map was made by George Bain in October 1943' and 'A Rough Draft of a Prehistoric Settlement ... and Corrimony Districts Inverness-shire Drawn by George Bain ... 8 October 1943', 'Rough Plan-types of Enclosures' (2 sheets) and two sheets of other notes along with copies of a letter between T C Lethbridge (Devon) and George Bain (Kirkcaldy), dated 1961. (Mr D Trevarthan)

Interim report on the archaeological fieldwork on Canna, Highland, by the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1994. (Mr I Fisher)

Report of archaeological recording at the Bothy, Canna, Highland, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1997. (NTS)

Report on investigation at Castle Tioram, Inverness-shire, Highland by Ove Arup and Partners Scotland, 1999. (Mr P Drummond, ARP Lorimer and Associates)

Survey material, by S Farrell, including: Armadale, Skye, archaeological evaluation sites 1 and 2, April 2000; Ardnagrask, Muir of Ord, watching brief, January 2000; Balintore watching brief, May 2000; Corrieyairack Military Road, watching briefs and archive, Highland, 1999–2000; Garbllies Farm Auldearn, Highland, 1998; West Gills, Scrabster, Highland, 1999. (Mr S Farrell)

Reports relating to forestry surveys by Headland Archaeology Ltd from: Bunloit Hill, Drumnadrochit, Highland; Camusnagaul and Achaphubuil Woodlands, Ardgour, Highland; Ceann a'Chreagain, Strontian, Highland; Fassfern Estate, Fort William, Highland; Killiehuntly Estate, Kingussie, Highland; Lynebreck, Grantown-on-Spey, Highland; Pittentrail Hill Grazings, Rogart, Highland; Pityoulish Estate – Craig Pityoulish and Graiggowrie, Aviemore, Highland; Scourie and Badcall Common Grazings, Highland. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of a desk-based assessment followed by the results of a field survey of the Garrogie Pipeline Route near Fort Augustus, Highland, 2000 and an archaeological evaluation at Chapel Works, Montrose, Angus, by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Report of a desk-based assessment and field survey at Glen Tarbet Hydroelectric Scheme, Strontian, Highland, by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Highland graveyard survey material (including reports, watching briefs, gravestone surveys, photographs, negatives, contact prints, plans), by S Farrell, 1999–2000, for: Ardlach Church, Highland, 1999; Badenoch and Strathspey, 1999; Field notebook, 1996–1999; Berriedale; Braemore by Lairg; Clachan; Glenferness; Keiss war memorial; Inverness and Nairn area, gravestones colour prints, 1997; Latheron; Isle Martin; Kilmore, Isle of Skye; Lochbroom;

Mid Clyth; Muir of Ord; Miscellaneous colour print and negatives of gravestones in Oban Cemetery; Tanera More Burial Ground; Thurso Cemetery (including Commonwealth War Graves); Argyll Street Churchyard, Argyll Street, Ullapool; Wick Cemetery; Wick St Fergus, (and one of Markinch, St Drostan's, Fife). Also report of trial trenching at Keiss Links, and evaluation and watching brief at Croftcroy by Farr, Sutherland Also slide of Edinburgh Castle and copies of 'Discovering Graveyards in the Inverness and Nairn Area', and of 'Burghead Official Guide'. (Mr S Farrell)

A collection of various survey reports relating to sites in Highland by Wordsworth Archaeological Services, including: Survey of Housing Development, Avoch, 1999; report of survey at Ceannacroc, 1998; report of watching brief at Cyderhall, Dornoch, 1998; report of pre-felling survey of Daingean Township, Ardoch Forest, 1999; report of survey of proposed forestry plantation at Dalchreichart, Glenmoriston, 1998; watching brief at Market Hill, Dunbeath, 1999; survey of a proposed Woodland Grant Scheme at Errogie, 1998; survey of a proposed Woodland Grant Scheme at Hill Park, Tulloch Estate, Glenspean; watching brief at 15 Academy Street, Fortrose, 1998; survey at Inveran, Achany Wood, Lairg, 1998; watching briefs at Cromwell Road, Inverness, 1998 and 1999; survey of Killiehuntly Farm, 1999; survey of Knoydart Forestry Project, 1999; Survey at Lairg, South Approach Road Improvements, 1998; Leataidh Common Grazings Woodland Grant Scheme: an archaeological survey, 2000; assessment at the Lochaber Centre, Leanachan Forest, Fort William, 1999; survey of Loch Ashie Water By-pass, 1998; survey of Woodland Grant Scheme application at Loch Lurgainn, Wester Ross, 1998; Muie Common Grazings Woodland Grant Scheme: an archaeological survey, 2000; survey of Polmailly Golf Course, 1999; watching brief on the excavation of an electricity cable trench at Creagan Tuim Bhig, Tomatin, 1999; Wardlaw Mausoleum, report on results of reconstruction work, 1998; survey of a proposed quarry at Wester Laings, Strathnairn, 1999; Windhill, Beaulieu: report of watching brief, 1999; report of survey of Clune Wood Woodland Grant Scheme, 1999. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

Report of Inverewe archaeological survey, Highland, by J Harden, 1998; report on archaeological excavations at Balmacara Square, Skye, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1999. (NTS)

An architectural record of King's Stables Cottage, Culloden, Highland, by Addyman and Kay Ltd, 1999. (NTS)

An archaeological watching brief at the Meadows Business Park, Dornoch, Sutherland, Highland by R Cachart, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1997. (SUAT)

Reports on the Kintail and West Affric Archaeological Survey, Highland, 1997 and Glencoe Archaeological Survey, Highland, 1996 by J Wordsworth and J Harden. (Ms J Harden)

Full archive from the excavations of the multi-period landscape at Lairg, Sutherland, Highland, directed by R McCullagh, 1988–1994. (Historic Scotland)

'A polished stone axe from Lochalsh Woodland Garden, Kyle of Lochalsh, Highland', by M Wildgoose, 1999. (NTS)

An archaeological survey of the township of Manish Beg, with a survey of the surrounding area, on Raasay, Skye and Lochalsh, Highland, edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists, 1999. (Mr H Bell, ACFA)

Drawings and a rubbing of the inscriptions on the Shandwick cross-slab, Highland, by I G Scott, 1999. (Mr I G Scott)

Report on archaeological excavations at Balmacara Square, Skye, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1999. (Mr M Wildgoose)





Fig 49. Lairg, Highland; one of the prehistoric houses (House 4) excavated in the Allt na Feama quarry as part of a multi-period landuse project carried out by AOC Ltd, during a road-upgrading programme in 1988–94. (© Historic Scotland: RCAHMS SC562006)

Data structure report on Camas Daraich, Skye, Highland, by C R Wickham-Jones and K Hardy, 2000. (CFA)

Notes and plan of field survey of Dun Beag, Skye, Highland by R Miket, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Archaeological watching brief on water pipeline, Strae Bridge, Dalmally, Highland, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Tarbat Discovery Programme Bulletin No. 4 1998, University of York, includes information on Portmahomack, Highland, 1999. (Department of Archaeology, University of York)

Three mounted and captioned photographs of the Wester Broch (Castle Linglas), Keiss, Caithness, Highland, by Sir Francis Tress Barry, 1891. (Dr A Maggi)

## MORAY

Aerial and other photographs of sites in Moray, by Barri Jones and Ian Keillar, 1970–96. Sites include: Aberlour; Boghead; Black Burn; Brackley; Burghead; Easter Galcantray; Gordon Castle; Meikle Geddes; Orton House; Rothies; Trochelhill; Thomshill. Also photograph of Bowness on Solway; photographs of excavations at Easter Galcantray, 1988, Balnakeith, 1989, and Boyndie, 1990, and of Kilbuick Castle, c 1970, a souterrain now filled in c 1969 and unidentified cupmarks. (Mr I Keillar)

Survey material including photographs, negatives, desk-based survey and graveyard survey of Altyre Church, Moray, by S Farrell. (Mr S Farrell)

Report on excavations at Birnie, Moray, by Fraser Hunter, 1999. (Mr F Hunter, National Museum of Scotland)

Report of 1998 archaeological recording of Brodie Castle, Moray, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1999. (NTS)

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

Archaeological standing building survey of Coldstream Mill, Beith, North Ayrshire, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Watching brief, Seagate Castle, Irvine, North Ayrshire, by O Lelong, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Report on the archaeological evaluation (Mitigation Phase) for the M8 Baillieston to Newhouse roads project, Woodhall House, Designed Landscape Assessment, North Lanarkshire, by P McGowan Associates, in association with AOC (Scotland) Ltd, 1995. (AOC (Scotland) Ltd)

Various reports (Occasional Papers 1–7) by the Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group of sites in Kilsyth parish, North Lanarkshire

## RCAHMS

including: World War Two Decoy Station, Drumnessie Wood, Kilsyth, 1999; Hut circle at Corrie Farm, Kilsyth Hills, 1999; Hut foundation and small cairn in the Kilsyth Hills, 1999; Birken Burn Cottage, 1999; Drumtrocher: a deserted farm steading, 1999; An Inscribed Stone near Tomtain Hill, Kilsyth, 1999; Fortified Sites in the Parish of Kilsyth, 2000. (Mr D MacInnes, Head of Expressive Arts Faculty, Kilsyth Academy)

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

Drawings inscribed 'Berriedale 1978', Berriedale, Westray, Orkney Islands, 1978. (Mr A Saville, National Museums of Scotland)

Report on excavation Hackness Gun Battery, South Walls, Orkney, by Headland Archaeology. (Mr J Millar, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

An archaeological record of the exposed section of the earthwork surrounding the oil tank at Lyness, Hoy, Orkney on behalf of the Orkney Islands Council. (Mr N Card)

Note on the installation of drains at St Boniface Kirk, Papa Westray, Orkney. (J Rendall)

Report on excavation at St Nicholas' Chapel, Papa Stronsay, Orkney. (Mr J Millar, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on the Island of Sanday, Orkney (Inner Hebrides), by the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, 1994. (Mr I Fisher)

Report of excavations at Tingwall Broch, Evie, Orkney Islands, by N Card, 1999. (Mr N Card)

## PERTH AND KINROSS

Archive from excavations at Barton Hill, Perth and Kinross, by M E C Stewart, 1971. (Mr P Corser)

Report on Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, the pilot season 1996, Perth and Kinross, by J Atkinson, M Donnelly and G MacGregor, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division 1997. (GUARD)

Report on an assessment at Bridge of Earn, Perth and Kinross, by B Will, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of excavation of trial trenches at 5 Abbey Road, Coupar Angus, Perth and Kinross, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report and photographs from the evaluation of a possible burial mound at Donafuil Farm, Aberfeldy, Perth and Kinross. (Mr G Barclay, Historic Scotland)

Report of an archaeological evaluation at Druids Park, Murthly, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Report on Fealar Estate, an archaeological survey, Perth and Kinross, by J Harris, 1999. (Ms J Harris)

Archaeological watching brief at Inchaffray Abbey, Madderty, Perth and Kinross, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 2000. (SUAT)

Report of a survey at Invervar, Glen Lyon, Perth and Kinross, by M Dalland and L Baker, Headland Archaeology Ltd, July 2000. Also colour negatives, prints and colour slides for Ewingston Farm Steading. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Material from the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust relating to sites in Perth and Kinross including: archive from excavations at Canal Street, Perth, 1985; report of a watching brief at Perth Prison, 1999; report of observations of a NOSWA pipe trench through the South Inch, Perth, 1999; report of a field evaluation at Menzies Castle Home Farm, Aberfeldy, 1999; report on the archaeological excavation at The White Church, Comrie, 2000; excavation archives from Scott Street, Perth; Whitefriars, Perth; 80–86 High Street, Perth. (SUAT)

Report on an archaeological survey of Stanley Hill, Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross, 1997, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1998. (NTS)

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

Report of watching brief at Drochil Castle Farm, near Romannobridge, Scottish Borders, by C McGill, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Survey drawing of Harkers Hill, Scottish Borders, by P Dixon, D Drury and M Glendinning, 1987. (Ms A Smith, Historic Scotland)

Folders containing photographs, rubbings and line drawings of masons' marks and photographs of the 1984 excavations at Jedburgh Abbey, Scottish Borders, compiled by G O'Brien. (Mr N Bridgland, Historic Scotland)

Archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Bridge Street, Kelso and data structure report, Scottish Borders, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Limited, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on survey of earthworks around Kelso, with special reference to the environs of Roxburgh Castle, Scottish Borders, by Dr T C Welsh, 2000. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report (no. 545) on an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief at Main Street, Lilliesleaf, Scottish Borders, by K Cameron, Centre of Field Archaeology, 2000 and St Leonard's by Lauder, Scottish Borders, geophysical survey, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

Report of archaeological site inspection at Murray Place, Peebles, Scottish Borders by Dr C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Limited, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## SHETLAND

Material from I G Scott including a rubbing from Lundawick Church, Unst, Shetland, and a rubbing from Lundawick, Unst, Shetland, 2000; list of holdings of early medieval carved stones, Shetland Museum, Lerwick, 2000; laser copy of scale drawing 'Sheet 122, St Ninian's Isle: excavation July 2000', by I G Scott and R Harry, 2000. (Mr I G Scott)

Old Scatness Broch and Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland: interim report from field season 1999, by S J Dockrill, J M Bond and V E Turner, 2000. (Shetland Amenity Trust)

Report of St Ninian's Isle archaeological survey and excavation, Shetland, by R Harry, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations at Upper Scalloway, Shetland and includes reports on finds, dating and conservation, interim reports, matrices and correspondence. Additional to main archive deposited in 1995. (Mr N Sharples)

Desk-based assessment on Yell Chapel-Sites Survey, Shetland Islands, 1999. Part of the Shetland Chapel sites Project carried out by VESARP, managed by GUARD, by K Brady, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report on Monkton, Prestwick, South Ayrshire: Phase 2: trial trenching and test-pitting, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

Report of watching brief at the new Church Hall, St Ninian's Episcopal Church, Maryborough Road, Prestwick, South Ayrshire, by H F James, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Interim report on the Brownsbank Farm excavation, South Lanarkshire, by T Ward, 2000. (Biggar Museum Trust)

Brownsbank Farm, South Lanarkshire, excavation, archaeobotanical report for Biggar Museum Trust, by J Miller and S Ramsay, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 2000. (GUARD)

Report of Castle Street-Motherwell Road, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire, archaeological evaluation, by T Neighbour, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Report on an archaeological watching brief relating to the Dykehead Water Supply Upgrading, South Lanarkshire by G Mudie, Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

## STIRLING

Report on excavation at Barbush Quarry, Dunblane, Stirling, by Headland Archaeology. (Mr J Millar, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Letter reporting the discovery of a cup-and-ring marked stone near Gartmore, Stirling, together with photocopies of a rubbing of the carving and of the rubbing *in situ*, C Webster, 1999. (C Webster)

Report on the excavation of three trial trenches at the Tolbooth, Broad Street, Stirling, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation of the Antonine Wall, Cleddans Road, Hardgate, West Dunbartonshire, data structure report, Centre for Field Archaeology, 2000. (CFA)

## WEST LoTHIAN

The Binns: historical landscape survey report, West Lothian. (Mr P McGowan, Peter McGowan Associates)

Data structure report on the excavation of a cist at No. 6, Pardovan Holdings, near Linlithgow, West Lothian, by T Neighbour and J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

## WESTERN ISLES

Ballavullin Sands, Tiree, Western Isles, original site book, illustrations of pottery and lists of flat-rimmed ware sites, flints, bone artefacts, bronzes from Ballavullin and miscellaneous sites in Scotland, England and Ireland and correspondence, 2000. (Dr C Batey, Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum per Mrs M E Shaw, Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society)

Colour prints of the machair erosion survey of Barvas Sands, Lewis, Western Isles, by AOC, 1999. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

Photographs and site sketches of structures to the south of Bostadh Beach, Bernera, Lewis, Western Isles, by Centre for Field Archaeology. (CFA)

Calanais Fields Project, Western Isles, First Interim Report (data structure report) 1998-99 by C Flitcroft, M Johnson, G Coles, 2000. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)

A CD-ROM of Dr E Cecil Curwen photos, views of blackhouses, Arnol, Lewis, Western Isles, scanned by Headland Archaeology Ltd from material held by Mrs E Savile, copied 1999. (Mr T Holden, Headland Archaeology Ltd)

A set of colour 35mm transparencies of Colonsay, Western Isles, 1999. (Miss C Paterson)

Report on cleit condition, St Kilda, Western Isles, by L H Johnstone, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

A full set of bromides and some of the original illustrations (mainly finds drawings) for *Excavations on Hirta 1986-1990, The Archaeology and Ethnology of St Kilda, Western Isles*, by N Emery, 1996. (Ms S Wallace, NTS)

Report of an assessment of the renovated and/or restored mortared structures of St Kilda, Western Isles, by L Johnstone, 1999; annual report on St Kilda, Western Isles, for the National Trust for Scotland, by L H Johnstone, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report on a late Iron Age/Viking site at Traigh A Siar, Taransay (Tarasaigh), Harris, Western Isles, by A P Fitzpatrick, I M Fitzpatrick-Pirie and V M Pirie, 2000. (Wessex Archaeology)

Watching brief report from Uidh Church, Aignish, Lewis, Western Isles by C Knott, 2000. (Ms C Knott)

Reports of a condition survey of ruinous dwellings and on cliff erosion in Village Bay, St Kilda, Western Isles, by L H Johnstone, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998 and 1999. (NTS)

# A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

## Introduction

This list consists mostly of dates received by Historic Scotland between 1 July 1999 and 31 October 2000. Purely palaeoenvironmental dates are not included, with the exception of a sequence at Bay of Moaness, Rousay, Orkney. Dates obtained by others are indicated by \* and an explanatory note.

Most often sites have not previously been published, and it is thus important to cite the author of the information produced here when using the dates. For instance, the first entry in this list should be cited as Atkinson, J, 2001 'Allt na Ceardaich' *DES 2000*, 122. If this convention is often flouted Historic Scotland may decide not to promulgate dates for at least 18 months after they have been obtained.

Entries which other people or organisations wish to see included in future lists should be sent to the compiler, P J Ashmore, 20 Brighton Place, Portobello, Edinburgh EH15 1LJ before 31 October 2001.

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>				
<b>Allt Na Ceardaich</b> (NS 142 927) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9324	Single piece of alder charcoal (Sample 028) from a thin band of smithing waste. (020) from a hearth at a large bloomery furnace	Charcoal	452±35	-26.495
OxA-9344	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 003) from a layer of material (013) in a charcoal store at a large bloomery furnace	Charcoal	652±34	-26.261
OxA-9345	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 10) from the basal layer (50) of the southern slag heap at a large bloomery furnace.	Charcoal	680±31	-27.863
<b>Carding Mill Bay</b> (NM 848 290) Schulting, R J:*				
OxA-7663	Human phalanx from the upper layer (C XIV:1) of the earlier shell midden deposit, overlying (C XV). The date is indistinguishable from OxA-7664 (and could conceivably belong to the same individual).	Bone, human	4800±50	-21.5
OxA-7664	Human bone from the lower layer of the earlier shell midden deposit (C XV and XIV) which yielded all the previous radiocarbon dates on charcoal, shell and artefacts; the new date fits in well with this group, and suggests that the whole midden deposit can be viewed within a 'Neolithic' context, one that included burial as well as other activities.	Bone, human	4830±45	-20.9
OxA-7665	Human, parietal bone from a remnant deposit (C VII:130) against the SE rock face, attributed to the earlier shell midden but seen by the excavators as possibly disturbed.	Bone, human	4690±40	-21.4
OxA-7890	Human metatarsus, found in approximately the middle (C XXIII) of a fissure overlying the shell midden. The late date agrees with its stratigraphic position; the material in the fissure could derive from the burial cist higher up, which has not been dated, but was thought by the excavators to be either Late Neolithic or Bronze Age.	Bone, human	4330±60	-22.0
*Sponsor: NERC				
<b>Crarae</b> (NR 986 973) Schulting, R J:*				
OxA-7662	Human phalanx from Sample NN 1186.2, part of a small group of human bones and teeth at the E end of the middle segment of the burial chamber. The date confirms the earlier Neolithic attribution of the human bones.	Bone, human	4735±40	-21.5
OxA-7880	Cockle shell from Sample NN 1161 which may refer to the construction/initial use phase of the monument. Part of a large group of shells in the burial chamber, interpreted by the excavator as probably a foundation deposit.	Shell	5230±55	
*Sponsor: NERC				
<b>Tamheich Burn</b> (NS 0310 8225) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9323	Single piece of alder charcoal (Sample 005) from the basal fill (1014) of a bloomery furnace.	Charcoal	410±32	-26.807
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>				
<b>Solway Phase 3</b> Cressey, M:				
OxA-8959	Single piece (BK1) of oak wood from a tree stump.	Wood	7020±50	-25.474
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>				
<b>A1 Dualling, Dunbar</b> (NT 6825 7729) Cressey, M:				
OxA-9378	Single human bone from Grave 3 of a small cemetery.	Bone	1850±45	-20.704

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>HIGHLAND</b>				
<b>Ashaig 1</b> (NG 6866 2420) Cressey, M:				
OxA-9277	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/12) from the deepest deposit, spit 12, of a midden.	Charcoal	769±36	-25.639
OxA-9278	Single piece of hazel charcoal (1/4) from spit 4 of a midden.	Charcoal	771±32	-26.39
OxA-9279	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/6) from spit 6 of a midden.	Charcoal	723±33	-27.138
<b>Camas Daraich, Skye</b> (NG 5650 0050) Cressey, M, Hardy, K, and Wickham-Jones, C:				
OxA-9782	Single charred hazel nutshell (Sample 5) from a layer rich in lithics and fuel ash.	Charred hazel nutshell	7670±55	-24.171
OxA-9783	Single charred hazel nutshell (Sample 6) from fire-blackened soil rich in lithics.	Charred hazel nutshell	7985±50	-25.078
OxA-9784	Single charred hazel nutshell (CD 15(B)) from a possible hearth under a series of layers rich in fuel ash.	Charred hazel nutshell	7545±55	-25.377
<b>Castlehill, Cauldfield Road, Inshes, Inverness</b> (NH 697 440) Roy, M:*				
AA-39810	Single piece of hazel nutshell from the fill (context 11) of a pit that also produced some Neolithic pottery.	Charred hazel nutshell	4505 ± 45	
AA-39809	Three cereal grains from the fill (context 23) of a post-hole of a timber structure of uncertain overall form.	Charred grain	4595 ± 50	
*Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd				
<b>Cladh Nan Sassunach</b> (NH 0070 6595) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9322	Single piece of pine charcoal (Sample 003) from a thick band of carbonised material (3008) in the coffin chamber of a grave in a graveyard by Fasagh Ironworks.	Charcoal	428±33	-23.799
<b>Crowlin 1</b> (NG 691 338) Cressey, M, Hardy, K, and Wickham-Jones, C:				
OxA-9250	Single piece of birch charcoal (3/4) from spit 4 of the central part of a midden.	Charcoal	1296±39	-27.691
OxA-9251	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/11) from spit 11 of the central part of the lower part of a midden.	Charcoal	1799±37	-26.586
OxA-9252	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/6) from spit 6 of the central part of a midden.	Charcoal	477±35	-26.44
OxA-9253	Deer bone tool (N11) used as limpet scoop from spit 5 of the central part of a midden.	Bone	316±39	-20.873
<b>Fasagh Ironworks</b> (NH 011 654) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9283	Single piece of pine charcoal (Sample 141) from a band of silt (088) deposited as make-up in the central forge area of Fasagh Ironworks.	Charcoal	718±36	-25.34
OxA-9284	Single piece of pine charcoal (Sample 123) from a floor layer (091) in the central forge area of Fasagh Ironworks.	Charcoal	494±32	-25.315
OxA-9320	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 001) from the fill (055) of a post-hole below the central forge area of Fasagh Ironworks.	Charcoal	539±35	-25.064
OxA-9321	Single piece of alder charcoal (Sample 019) from a final dumping layer (TPB2) of a the northern slag mound of Fasagh Ironworks.	Charcoal	337±33	-28.451
<b>Letterewe Ironworks</b> (NG 958 707) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9346	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 011) from a thick band of charcoal /silt (103/104) in a charcoal store S of the early blast furnace.	Charcoal	437±32	-26.067
<b>Loch A Squir, Raasay</b> (NG 6084 5286) Cressey, M, Hardy, K, and Wickham-Jones, C:				
OxA-9254	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/6) from spit 6 from midden layers at the rear of a rockshelter.	Charcoal	2055±39	-26.459
OxA-9255	Bevel-ended deer bone tool (N25) from spit 2 from midden layers at the rear of a rockshelter. This spit is higher than one dated by OxA-9254 to 2055±39 BP.	Bone	7245±55	-21.632
OxA-9305	Single piece of birch charcoal (1/3) from spit 3 from midden layers at the rear of a rockshelter. This spit is higher than one dated by OxA-9254 to 2055±39 BP.	Charcoal	7620±75	-26.587
<b>Meadows, Dornoch</b> (NH 797 895) Coleman, R:				
OxA-9349	Single barley grain (Sample 03) from context 17, the fill of a curvilinear ditch.	Charred grain	1139±37	-24.778
OxA-9350	Single hazel nutshell (Sample 05) from context 38, the fill of a possible anvil base in an enclosure with a building and hearth.	Charred hazel nutshell	513±31	-23.275
OxA-9351	Single barley grain (Sample 07) from context 45, a layer of metalworking debris, mainly charcoal and slag, cut by the ditch of an enclosure.	Charred grain	1121±35	-24.102
OxA-9352	Single barley grain (Sample 08) from context 53, a sandy silt fill between rough paving slabs marking the entrance into a building in an enclosure.	Charred grain	1129±33	-23.564
OxA-9353	Single barley grain (Sample 13) from context 56, the fill of a narrow ditch or gully cutting a pit full of slag and charcoal.	Charred grain	1247±32	-23.047



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Meadows, Dornoch</b> (NH 797 895) Coleman, R: (cont.)				
OxA-9513	Single barley grain (Sample 10) from context 58, the fill of a rectangular pit full of slag and charcoal and possibly hammer-scale, in an outer enclosure.	Charred grain	1055±55	-22.939
<b>Sand</b> (NG 6841 4934) Cressey, M, Hardy, K, and Wickham-Jones, C:				
OxA-9280	Single piece of antler (Sample 9/8) from the same spit 8 of the outer edge of a midden as the bevel-ended tool N19 dated by OxA-9281 to 7715±50 BP and charcoal dated by OxA-9343 to 7765±50 BP.	Antler	7520±50	-21.756
OxA-9281	Bevel-ended tool (N19) made from deer bone from the same spit 8 of the outer edge of a midden as the antler dated by OxA-9280 to 7520±50 BP and charcoal dated by OxA-9343 to 7765±50 BP.	Bone	7715±55	-21.31
OxA-9282	Bevel-ended tool (N18) made from deer bone from spit 7 of a midden.	Bone	7545±50	-20.834
OxA-9343	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 9/8) from the same spit 8 near the edge of a midden as the bevel-ended tool N19 dated by OxA-9281 to 7715±50 BP the antler dated by OxA-9280 to 7520±50 BP.	Charcoal	7765±50	-24.608
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b>				
<b>Thornbank Cemetery</b> (NT 3480 6890) Rees, A:				
OxA-8935	Single piece of human bone (DS14) from an inhumation in Grave 32 (context 044) of a large long cist cemetery.	Bone, human	1599±38	-20.58
<b>ORKNEY ISLANDS</b>				
<b>Bay of Moaness, Rousay</b> (HY 3775 2928) Edwards, K:				
OxA-9011	Rib/vertebra from a butchered male adult red deer (BM-1) at the junction between shelly marl and peat in intertidal deposits.	Bone	2890±45	-21.424
OxA-9012	Sheep/goat maxilla (BM-2) at the junction between shelly marl and peat in intertidal deposits.	Bone	3000±50	-21.744
OxA-9013	Red deer antler/skull fragment (BM-3) at the junction between shelly marl and peat in intertidal deposits.	Bone	2445±45	-20.882
OxA-9014	Sheep/goat tibia (BM-4) at the junction between shelly marl and peat in intertidal deposits.	Bone	2770±45	-20.085
OxA-9015	Mandible from a butchered sheep/goat (BM-5) lying in peat found during survey of the beach.	Bone	1720±40	-20.231
OxA-9016	Skull fragment from a butchered small ungulate (BM-6) lying in peat found during survey of the beach.	Bone	1780±45	-21.524
OxA-9072	Peat BM-7 from the onset of massive peat formation in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	5870±45	-26.587
OxA-9073	Peat BM-8 marking the expansion of herbaceous taxa in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	4285±50	-27.365
OxA-9074	Peat BM-9 under a shelly marl deposit in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	1895±40	-28.773
OxA-9075	Peat BM-10 marking the renewed expansion of herbaceous taxa in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	1320±35	-28.032
OxA-9076	Peat BM-12 marking the fall in woodland pollen in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	5320±40	-26.095
OxA-9077	Peat BM-13 in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	3425±50	-27.643
OxA-9078	Peat BM-14 marking the onset of a soil capping in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	1215±35	-28.789
OxA-9128	Peat BM-11 from the onset of peat formation in a banded clay and peat intertidal deposit.	Peat	6885±55	-28.1
<b>Holm of Papa Westray North</b> (HY 5044 5228) Ritchie, A:				
OxA-9752	Single piece of red deer antler from a secondary deposit (Trench V, layer 1) associated with demolition of the tomb facade in the forecourt of the chambered tomb.	Antler	4250±45	-20.351
OxA-9753	Single sheep metatarsal from a primary floor deposit (Trench V, layer 2) in the forecourt of the chambered tomb.	Bone	4225±50	-18.781
<b>Knap of Howar, Papa Westray</b> (HY 4830 5180) Ritchie, A:				
OxA-9754	Sheep bone from layer 9/14, primary midden redeposited within the wall-core House 1.	Bone	4720±50	-20.521
OxA-9755	Sheep/goat scapula from layer 16, primary midden sealed below the wall of House 1.	Bone	4630±50	-18.779

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>δ13C</i>
<b>Knap of Howar, Papa Westray</b> (HY 4830 5180) Ritchie, A: (cont.)				
OxA-9756	Sheep or goat humerus from passage B layer 4, a secondary floor deposit in House 2 at the entrance to the passage linking the two houses, sealed by blocking material.	Bone	4495±50	-19.904
OxA-9757	Cattle metatarsal from layer 7, a secondary floor deposit of House 2.	Bone	4680±50	-20.6
OxA-9758	Sheep or goat second phalanx from layer 12, a primary floor deposit of House 2.	Bone	4570±50	-19.718
OxA-9759	Sheep foetus metatarsal from Trench III, layer 3, secondary midden some 20m S of House 1.	Bone	4800±45	-18.942
OxA-9760	Pig humerus distal fragment from Trench III, layer 4, primary midden some 20m S of House 1.	Bone	4750±50	-20.053
OxA-9761	Sheep or goat left calcaneum from Trench V, layer 2, secondary midden outside House 2.	Bone	4610±50	-20.69
<b>Stones of Stenness</b> (HY 3067 1252) Ritchie, J N G:				
OxA-9762	Single wolf bone from the basal ditch fill 1 B16.	Bone	4240±45	-20.36
OxA-9763	Cattle hoof core from the basal ditch fill 2 B17.	Bone	4425±50	-21.077
OxA-9764	Cattle left radius from the basal ditch fill 4.	Bone	4390±50	-21.084
OxA-9765	Cattle mandibular ramus from the basal ditch fill 5 B13.	Bone	4405±50	-21.069
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>				
<b>Ben Lawers</b> (NN 6129 3928) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-8964	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 5) from the lower fill (13042) of a large deep post-hole at a shieling hut.	Charcoal	250±38	-27.64
<b>Ben Lawers</b> (NN 6139 3924) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-8965	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 5AS) from a substantial occupation horizon (16032) in cellular turf structure with Early Neolithic pottery and worked quartz. See also OxA-8969 (323±36 BP) from the same level.	Charcoal	309±39	-26.73
OxA-8966	Single piece of heather charcoal (Sample 14) from a fire spot (16065) pre-dating the early bank of a cellular turf structure.	Charcoal	308±36	-25.37
OxA-8967	Single piece of willow charcoal (Sample 16) from the fill of a pit (16066) partly sealed by a phase 2 bank of a cellular turf structure.	Charcoal	8045±55	-24.873
OxA-8968	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 1) from a fire spot (16011) within the phase 1 cellular turf structure.	Charcoal	349±38	-27.41
OxA-8969	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 5AS2) from a substantial occupation horizon (16032) in cellular turf structure with Early Neolithic pottery and worked quartz.	Charcoal	323±36	-26.49
OxA-8970	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 4) from a fire spot (16053) associated with a cellular turf structure.	Charcoal	274±39	-26.399
OxA-8971	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 3) from a fire spot (16048) related to phase 2 of a cellular turf structure.	Charcoal	263±36	-25.374
<b>Ben Lawers</b> (NN 6689 3795) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-8972	Single piece of birch charcoal (Sample 8) from the upper fill (17024) of the lower of two cists in an Early Christian cemetery.	Charcoal	1344±36	-25.987
OxA-8973	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 4) from the upper fill (17007) of a small pit, containing an AOC beaker and fragments of calcined bone.	Charcoal	5055±45	-27.439
<b>Ben Lawers</b> (NN 6129 3928) Atkinson, J:				
OxA-9035	Single piece of blackthorn charcoal (Sample 11) from an early hearth (10025) at a shieling hut.	Charcoal	329±35	-27.669
<b>Littleour</b> (NO 1734 4024) Barclay, G J:				
OxA-8992	Carbonised organic encrustation on a pot (Find 11, Pot 3) from pit L23 in a timber enclosure. See also OxA-8993 (3845±75 BP) and OxA-8994 (3880±55 BP) from similar encrustations on similar pots. A previous date from a single piece of birch charcoal from the same pit (AA-22906: 3750±50 BP) had been judged surprisingly late.	Pottery	4110±55	-27.861
OxA-8993	Carbonised organic encrustation on a pot (Find 33, Pot 6) from pit L23 in a timber enclosure. See also OxA-8992 (4110±55 BP) and OxA-8994 (3880±55 BP) from similar encrustations on similar pots. A previous date from a single piece of birch charcoal from the same pit (AA-22906: 3750±50 BP) had been judged surprisingly late.	Pottery	3845±75	-26.585

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>δ13C</i>
<b>Littleour</b> (NO 1734 4024) Barclay, G J: (cont.)				
OxA-8994	Carbonised organic encrustation on a pot (Find 28+10, Pot 2) from pit L23 in a timber enclosure. See also OxA-8992 (4110±55 BP) and OxA-8993 (3845±75 BP) from similar encrustations on similar pots. A previous date from a single piece of birch charcoal from the same pit (AA-22906: 3750±50 BP) had been judged surprisingly late.	Pottery	3880±55	-26.05

### SCOTTISH BORDERS

#### **West Water Reservoir** (NT 116 524) Hunter, F:

OxA-9547	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 013A) from a stone-lined pit (013) containing charcoal and heat-cracked stones. See also OxA-9548 (3298±35 BP) from the same pit.	Charcoal	3299±35	-26.213
OxA-9548	Single piece of rowan charcoal (013B) from a stone-lined pit (013) containing charcoal and heat-cracked stones. See also OxA-9547 (3299±35 BP) from the same pit.	Charcoal	3298±35	-25.698

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

#### **Melbourne, Biggar** (NT 087 443) Ward, T:\*

AA-36876	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 003) from a pit containing Grooved Ware, flint and Type VI axe flakes from Area 2 F1 East Lower.	Charcoal	3945±65	-25.3
AA-36877	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 007) from a pit containing Grooved Ware, flint and a quernstone from Area 2, F5.	Charred hazel nutshell	3985±45	-22.2
AA-36878	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 015) from a pit containing dense charcoal and heat-cracked stone from Area 3, F2 lower.	Charred hazel nutshell	4160±45	-26.5
AA-36879	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 038) from a pit containing charcoal and heat-cracked stone from Area 3, F19 East.	Charred hazel nutshell	4010±45	-25.3
AA-36880	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 055) from a pit containing charcoal and heat-cracked stone from Area 5, F4.	Charred hazel nutshell	4465±45	-23.8
AA-36881	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 062) from a pit containing pottery from Area 6, F1.	Charred hazel nutshell	4650±45	-25.5
AA-36882	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 067) from a pit containing charcoal and heat-cracked stone from Area 6, F4 Lower.	Charred hazel nutshell	4630±45	-26.5
AA-36890	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 111) from a pit containing pottery from Area 4, 92E/84N.	Charred hazel nutshell	4390±45	-25.0
AA-36891	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 100) from a pit containing a bowl quern and pottery from Area 4, F100.	Charred hazel nutshell	4360±45	-25.1

\*Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust

### STIRLING

#### **Chapelfield, Cowie** (NS 8363 8951) Atkinson, J:

OxA-9233	Charred barley grain (Sample 437) from basal fill 694d of Pit 11. See also OxA-9234 (5085±45) from charred hazel nutshell from the same deposit.	Charred grain	136±38	-23.238
OxA-9234	Charred hazel nutshell (Sample 432) from basal fill 694d of Pit 11. See also OxA-9233 (136±38 BP) from charred grain from the same deposit.	Charred hazel nutshell	5085±45	-24.569
OxA-9235	Charred barley grain (Sample 267) from context 008 of fill 785 of the deeply stratified Pit 1. See also OxA-9750 (5590±55 BP) from hazel charcoal from the same deposit.	Charred grain	214±38	-23.067
OxA-9298	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 235) from charcoal-stained loam (018) in the large stake-defined Pit V.	Charcoal	7220±80	-26.394
OxA-9750	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 267) from context 008 of fill 785 of the deeply stratified Pit 1. See also OxA-9235 (214±38 BP) from a charred barley grain from the same deposit.	Seeds	5590±55	-24.538

#### **Parks of Garden** (NS 6038 9682) Ellis, C:

OxA-9289	Single piece of alder wood (Sample 1) from a well-humified peat (173), the lowest true peat under the timber platform although it overlies an initial fen carr type peat on the estuarine clay.	Peat	5153±40	-27.5
OxA-9613	Single piece of oak wood (W67) from a large timber lying directly on the clay in peat (F149) under the timber platform.	Wood	5080±40	-26.1
OxA-9751	Single piece of oak wood (W38) from a large timber lying outside a timber platform but overlapping it.	Wood	4475±45	-23.307

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>				
<b>Bornais, South Uist</b> (NF 729 302) Sharples, N:				
OxA-9638	Cattle rib (Sample 8157) from a layer (558) representing secondary occupation of a large bow-shaped house of Norse type.	Bone	1052±34	-20.909
OxA-9639	Cattle rib (Sample 8155) from a layer (557) representing secondary occupation of a large bow-shaped house of Norse type.	Bone	1317±39	-21.148
OxA-9640	Cattle metapodial (Sample 2035) from an arc of metapodials (482) surrounding a hearth associated with a rebuilt Late Iron Age structure in mound 1.	Bone	1699±34	-20.214
OxA-9641	Cattle calcaneum (Sample 8565) from a bone-rich midden layer (456) on the edge of mound 1.	Bone	1790±40	-20.387
OxA-9642	Sheep/goat vertebra (Sample 8152) from an abandonment deposit (182) on top of layers representing secondary occupation of a large bow-shaped house of Norse type.	Bone	1011±39	-20.441
OxA-9643	Cattle phalanx (Sample 9170) from a bone-rich midden layer (495) on the edge of mound 1.	Bone	1686±33	-20.688
OxA-9665	Red deer tarsal (Sample 9169) from a bone-rich midden layer (495) on the edge of mound 1.	Bone	1705±50	-21.586
OxA-9677	Red deer calcaneum (Sample 9105) from the final layer (453) of a stone-lined hearth in a rebuilt Late Iron Age house in mound 1.	Bone	1580±60	-21.384
<b>Cnip, Isle of Lewis</b> (NB 099 364) Neighbour, T:				
OxA-9604	Human rib bone from Burial A, an inhumation in the machair.	Bone, human	1332±40	-17
<b>Eilean Domhnuill, North Uist</b> (NB 747 753) Armit, I:				
OxA-9079	Single grain of barley (ED 681-2) from a phase 9 hearth deposit. See also OxA-9157 (4675±60 BP) from the same deposit.	Charred seeds	4830±45	-23.566
OxA-9080	Single piece of birch charcoal (ED 293) from Block 17 of the Phase 5 deposits, pre-dating inundation.	Charcoal	4215±45	-26.115
OxA-9081	Single piece of alder charcoal (ED 279) from Block 17 of the Phase 5 deposits, pre-dating inundation.	Charcoal	4555±50	-26.414
OxA-9082	Single piece of birch charcoal (ED 183) from the Phase 4 deposits post-dating inundation.	Charcoal	4010±45	-25.975
OxA-9083	Single piece of birch charcoal (ED 039) associated with a boulder-defined building of phase 3.	Charcoal	4275±45	-24.746
OxA-9084	Single hazel nut (ED 1003-1) from underwater deposits representing the earliest settlement traces located. See also OxA-9085 (4895±50 BP) and OxA-9086 (4775±50 BP) from the same deposit.	Hazel nut	4735±45	
OxA-9085	Single piece of heather (ED 1003-2) from underwater deposits representing the earliest settlement traces located. OxA-9084 (4735±45 BP) and OxA-9086 (4775±50 BP) from the same deposit.	Heather	4895±50	
OxA-9086	Single hazel nut (ED 1008-2) from underwater deposits representing the earliest settlement traces located. See also OxA-9084 (4735±45 BP) and OxA-9085 (4895±50 BP) from the same deposit.	Hazel nut	4775±50	
OxA-9157	Single grain of barley (ED 681-1) from a phase 9 hearth deposit. See also OxA-9079 (4830±45 BP) from the same deposit.	Charred grain	4675±60	-22.543
OxA-9158	Single grain of barley (ED 592-1) from a hearth of the Phase 8 building. See also OxA-9159 (4265±60 BP) from the same deposit.	Charred grain	4635±60	-22.072
OxA-9159	Single grain of barley (ED 592-2) from a hearth of the Phase 8 building. See also OxA-9158 (4635±60 BP) from the same deposit.	Charred grain	4265±60	-22.353
OxA-9294	Single grain of barley (ED 295) from Block 17 of the Phase 5 deposits, pre-dating inundation.	Charred grain	4600±100	-22.336
OxA-9295	Single grain of barley (ED 346) from Block 17 of the Phase 5 deposits, pre-dating inundation.	Charred grain	4620±70	-23.286
<b>Galson, Isle of Lewis</b> (NB 436 594) Neighbour, T:				
OxA-9605	Single human bone from an inhumation, within the sand fill of a long cist (Gals II) from a long cist cemetery.	Bone	2031±35	-19.323
OxA-9606	Single human bone from an inhumation, within the sand fill of a long cist (Gals III) from a long cist cemetery.	Bone	1984±36	-19.012
OxA-9607	Single human bone from an inhumation, within the sand fill of a long cist (Gals IV) from a long cist cemetery.	Bone	3995±45	-19.936

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Silgenach, South Uist</b> (NF 725 288 – NF 727 289) Sharples, N:				
OxA-8905	Single sheep humerus (Sample 1396) from a soil (18A) overlying ard marks of the second cultivation level on this part of the machair. See also OxA-8925 (3655±45 BP) from this layer.	Bone	3875±35	-21.074
OxA-8920	Single cattle metapodial (Sample 1318) from a soil (71A) overlying ard marks of the earliest cultivation level on this part of the machair.	Bone	3710±45	-20.899
OxA-8921	Single cattle scapula (Sample 1344) from a sandy occupation layer (12A) including pottery of Early Bronze Age style.	Bone	3665±45	-22.417
OxA-8922	Single cattle vertebra (Sample 1632) from a brown sand (214/V) with pottery of Late Bronze Age style.	Bone	2485±40	-20.419
OxA-8923	Cattle first cervical vertebrae (Sample 1642) from a deliberately deposited and freshly butchered group of bones (166P).	Bone	2410±40	-20.602
OxA-8924	Single red deer astragalus (Sample 1648) from a dump of animal bones in a light brown sand layer (213/V).	Bone	2540±45	-21.217
OxA-8925	Single barley grain (Sample 9002) from a soil (18A) overlying ard marks of the second cultivation level on this part of the machair. See also OxA-8905 (3875±35 BP) from this layer.	Seeds	3655±45	-23.349
OxA-8926	Single barley grain (Sample 9021) in the fill (144/K) of a pit with a pottery sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age style.	Seeds	3490±40	-23.019
OxA-8927	Single barley grain (Sample 9023) in the fill (146/K) of a pit with a pottery sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age style.	Seeds	3520±50	-23.075
OxA-8928	Single barley grain (Sample 9031) from an occupation layer (158/K) with an animal butchery deposit.	Seeds	3715±45	-23.624
OxA-8989	Single sheep radius (Sample 1615) from an animal butchery deposit in a sand-filled feature (159/K) cutting an occupation layer.	Bone	3565±70	-21.338
OxA-9006	Single cattle rib (Sample 1392) from a sand deposit (79/M) probably of butchery waste.	Bone	3665±45	-20.659
OxA-8880	Cattle rib (Sample 1656) from a sandy occupation later where activities including butchery took place.	Bone	2385±40	-20.4
OxA-8881	Cattle tibia (Sample 1660) from a concentration of animal butchery waste in sand overlying the floor of a house.	Bone	2485±40	-20.5



# TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 2000 ALLOCATIONS

Alan Saville and Jenny Shiels

## Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings in January and June 2000.

\* = cases allocated to NMS as the sole bidder

\*\* = cases allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Medieval bronze vessel	Fettercairn	NMS*	56/99
Prehistoric watching brief finds	Methlick	Marischal	67/99
14 medieval/late finds	Ratray	Aberdeen City	75/99
Collection of worked flints	Inchmarlo	Marischal	83/99
Post-medieval slate button mould	Cushnie	NMS**	1/00
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Early Historic decorated cross-slab fragment	Kirriemuir	Angus Council	58/99
Medieval cruciform fitment	St Vigean	Angus Council	90/99
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
Prehistoric excavation finds	Ardnacross	Mull	73/99
<b>CLACKMANNANSHIRE</b>			
Neolithic polished stone axehead	New Sauchie	Clackmannanshire Council	126/99
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>			
Iron Age terret	Canonbie	Dumfries	61/99
Medieval heraldic pendant	Penninghame	Stranraer	93/99
26 post-medieval lead objects	Wanlockhead	Wanlockhead	101/99
Roman coins	Dunragit	Stranraer	113/99
17th-century enamelled figurine cutlery handle	Dalry	Stewartry	121/99
Fragment of lead sheet	Moffat	Wanlockhead	122/99
Iron Age terret	Cogarth	Stewartry	123/99
Bronze Age food vessel	Lochfoot	Dumfries	125/99
Two post-medieval fob seals	Tongland	Stewartry	127/99
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>			
Medieval jewellery item	Port Seton	NMS**	86/99
Iron Age stone object	Traprain Law	NMS*	88/99
<b>EDINBURGH, CITY OF</b>			
Post-medieval amulet/charm	Silverknowes	NMS*	57/99



Fig 50. Kirriemuir, Angus: Early Historic decorated cross-slab fragment. © Crown copyright.



Fig 51. Lochfoot, Dumfries and Galloway: Bronze Age food vessel. © Crown copyright.

# TREASURE TROVE

## FIFE

Three medieval/late objects  
Medieval excavation assemblage  
Medieval lead token  
Post-medieval lead amulet/charm  
Neolithic polished stone axehead  
Four medieval/late objects  
Medieval copper-alloy bell  
17 medieval/late objects  
Medieval copper-alloy bell  
98 counterfeit placks of James VI  
Medieval heraldic pendant  
17 medieval/late objects  
Seven medieval/late objects  
Four medieval/late objects  
Medieval annular brooch

## Findspot

Balmerino  
St Andrews  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Foodie  
Lindores  
Crail  
Crail  
Dunfermline  
Culross  
Ballinbreich  
Ballinbreich  
Cupar  
Gauldry  
Newburgh Hill

## Allocation

Cupar  
Cupar  
NMS\*  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Dunfermline  
Dunfermline  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar  
Cupar

## TT no.

74/99  
76/99  
77/99  
78/99  
94/99  
97/99  
98/99  
99/99  
100/99  
115/99  
129/99  
134/99  
135/99  
136/99  
137/99

## HIGHLAND

Neolithic ground stone axehead  
Post-medieval gold brooch  
Six medieval/late finds  
Excavation assemblage  
Decorative Iron Age metalwork fragment  
Prehistoric excavation assemblage  
Prehistoric excavation assemblage  
Four medieval/late metal objects  
17th-century Highland brooch pin  
Nine medieval/late objects  
17th-century Scottish lead seal matrix  
Early Historic gilded mount

Balmacara  
Ardvreck  
Wester Dalziel  
Portmahomack  
Dores  
Fiscary  
Dornie  
Avoch  
Nethybridge  
Cromarty  
Cromarty  
Easter Dalziel

Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
NMS\*  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Groam House  
Inverness  
Cromarty  
Cromarty  
Inverness

80/99  
81/99  
82/99  
92/99  
124/99  
139/99  
140/99  
142/99  
143/99  
144/99  
145/99  
146/99

## MORAY

Medieval annular brooch  
Two medieval/late objects  
Viking ring-headed pin  
Medieval iconographic finger-ring  
17th-century silver Luckenbooth brooch  
Early Historic penannular brooch fragment  
Late Bronze Age sword fragment  
Early Historic mount

Kintrae  
Urquhart  
Lhanbryde  
Speyslaw  
Lhanbryde  
Urquhart  
Lhanbryde  
Brucelands

Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin  
Elgin

62/99  
85/99  
87/99  
103/99  
104/99  
111/99  
118/99  
119/99



Fig 52. Cromarty, Highland: 17th-century lead seal matrix. © Crown copyright.



Fig 53. Easter Dalziel, Highland: Early Historic gilded mount. © Crown copyright.



Left and above: Fig 54. Speyslaw, Moray: medieval iconographic finger-ring. © Crown copyright.

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>MORAY (cont.)</b>			
Iron Age pendant ring	Burghead	Forres	120/99
Four medieval/later metal objects	Lhanbryde	Elgin	133/99
Medieval annular brooch fragment and a bronze pin	Urquhart	Elgin	141/99
Three medieval/later objects	Duffus	Forres	147/99
Hiberno-Norse kidney-ringed pin	Forres	Forres	149/99
Nine post-medieval objects	Lhanbryde	Elgin	150/99
<b>NORTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Medieval belt fitment	Saltcoats	Saltcoats	91/99
<b>NORTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
17th-century gold posy ring	Lesmahagow	Hamilton	130/99
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Prehistoric stone object (unfinished)	Aberdalgie	Perth	59/99
Iron Age-Viking glass bead	Dunning	Perth	79/99
50 medieval/later objects	North Inch	Perth	84/99
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	105/99
Medieval excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	106/99
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	107/99
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	108/99
Medieval/later watching brief finds	Perth	Perth	109/99
Medieval watching brief finds	Perth	Perth	110/99
Medieval/later watching brief finds	Perth	Perth	112/99
Prehistoric stone mortar	Crieff	Perth	128/99
Three medieval/later objects	Abernethy	Perth	132/99
Carved stone head (undatable)	Coupar Angus	Perth	148/99
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
Medieval bronze vessel	Kelso	Scottish Borders Council	55/99
Iron Age copper-alloy mount	Edgerston	NMS*	95/99
Intaglio of Caracalla	Newstead	NMS*	114/99

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS (cont.)</b>			
Fieldwalking finds	Newstead	NMS*	116/99
Roman architectural stone	Newstead	NMS*	117/99
Medieval stone lamp	Roberton	Scottish Borders Council	131/99
<b>SHETLAND</b>			
Norse/late excavation assemblage	Papa Stour	Shetland	65/99
<b>STIRLING</b>			
Seven multi-period finds	Drumquhassle	Hunterian	63/99
Five Roman finds	Drumquhassle	Hunterian	66/99
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Prestwick	South Ayrshire Council	68/99
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Ayr	South Ayrshire Council	138/99
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Roman copper-alloy stamp	Castledykes	Hunterian	64/99
Medieval/late brass censer	Wiston	Biggar	96/99
28 post-medieval lead objects	Leadhills	Wanlockhead	102/99
<b>WEST LoTHIAN</b>			
Decorated stone spindle whorl	Oakbank	West Lothian Council	89/99
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>			
Prehistoric/late excavation finds	North Uist	Museum nan Eilean	69/99
Multi-period finds	Berneray	Museum nan Eilean	70/99
Prehistoric finds	Benbecula	Museum nan Eilean	71/99
Multi-period finds	North Uist	Museum nan Eilean	72/99

Further information on these cases can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o Department of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (Tel: 0131-247-4082; Fax: 0131-247-4060; Email: j.shiels@nms.ac.uk).



Fig 56. Wiston, South Lanarkshire: medieval or later brass censer. © Crown copyright.

# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Karin Petersen

## Introduction

This is not necessarily an exhaustive list. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions who responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2001.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Bradford	A K Forster	Trade and Contact in the North Atlantic, AD 700–1000	2002	PhD
Univ Bradford	C Challinor	An Holistic Approach to the Identification of Dairying in the Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Northern Isles	2001	PhD
Univ Bradford	D Lamb	Land and Status: An Analysis of Settlement and Power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2002	MPhil
Univ Bradford	J Milnes	An Investigation of Iron Age Settlement Sites in the Northern Isles through the Indicators of Craft Specialisation and Material Wealth	2003	MPhil
Univ Bradford	T Sloan	The Fishing Economies of the North Atlantic from the Neolithic to the Late Norse Period	2002	MPhil
Univ Cardiff	Vicky Cummings	Neolithic Landscapes in Western Britain	2001	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Cole Henley	The Outer Hebrides in the Neolithic	2003	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Mel Pannett	The Origins and Development of the Neolithic in Caithness and Orkney	2003	PhD
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Univ Glasgow	Meggen Gondek	Urbanisation in Early Medieval Scotland and Ireland	2002	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Caroline Hale	Social Analysis of Eighteenth Century Country Houses and Policies in Scotland	2002	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Stuart Jeffrey	Digital Recording and Analysis of Medieval Sculptured Stone	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Johnston-Smith	History and Archaeology on North Loch Lomondside 1550–1850	2001	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Andrew Long	Assessment of the Multi-period Landscape of the Achiltibuie Area, Wester Ross, and its Implications for the Wider Region	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Donna Maguire	Social and Economic Change in 9th–13th century Galloway	2003	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Rebecca Moloney	Roman Camps in Scotland	–	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Carol Primrose	The Lost Antiquities of Arran	2002	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	John Raven	Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscapes and Seascapes in S Uist	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Michele Smith	A Socio-Cultural Analysis of Viking Age Jewellery from the North Atlantic	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Sommerville	Luminescence Dating of Wind Blown Sands from Archaeological Sites in NW Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Eland Stuart	Surface Lithic Scatters Related to Prehistoric Activity in Highland Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angela McClanahan	An Ethnography of Archaeology in the Orkney Islands	2003	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Sarah Clark	Holocene Environmental Change in North East Scotland: A Palaeoentomological Approach	2001	PhD

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Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by members of the Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists (ARIA). Amongst their core activities, ARIA members have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved.

The following list shows details of ARIA members, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately, some Scottish local authorities (Dundee, E Dunbartonshire, Midlothian, and W Lothian) still have no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

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ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
ARIA	Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
HS	Historic Scotland	WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
NMS	National Museums of Scotland		
NTS	National Trust for Scotland		



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