

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 2, 2001

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

**DISCOVERY AND  
EXCAVATION IN  
SCOTLAND**

**NEW SERIES, VOLUME 2  
2001**

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:

- advance **education** with regard to the archaeological resource;
- encourage better **identification and conservation** of the evidence of past people's lives;
- press for the adoption of improved policies for the **preservation, management and interpretation** of our archaeological heritage;
- facilitate **liaison** among statutory bodies, archaeological societies, other appropriate groups and organisations, and the general public.

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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: Later prehistoric house at Berst Ness, Orkney (*DES 2001*, 72–3).  
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 the editorial policy reflected in the Notes for Contributors, 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 Susanne Atkin 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 Gareth Wells 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*

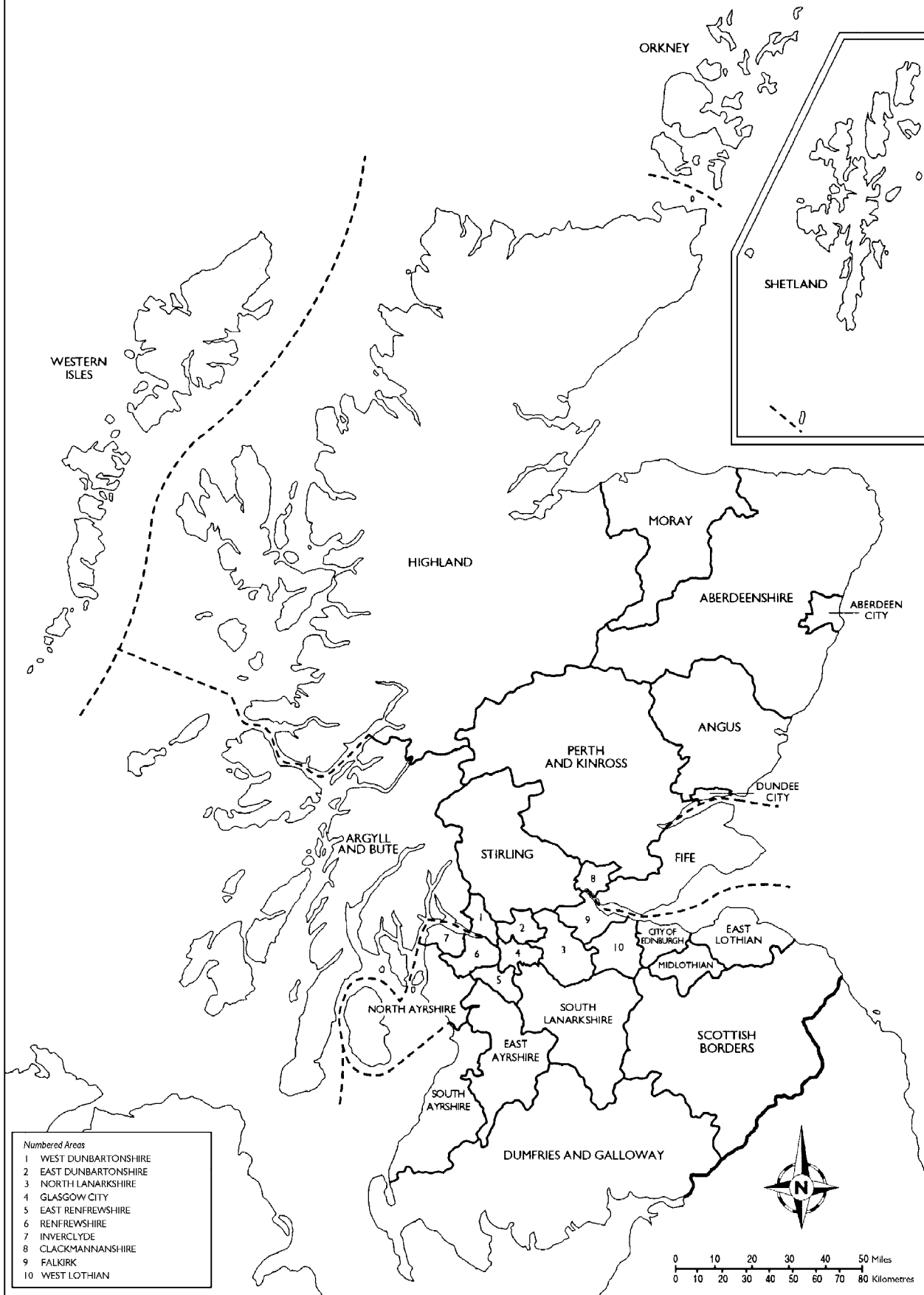
*The National Trust for Scotland*

## 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, historic building 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/ABERDEENSHIRE

### ABERDEEN CITY

**24 Adelphi** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron, J Stones  
17th-century armorial panel

NJ 943 062 A 17th-century armorial panel was recovered from a boundary wall behind 24 Adelphi during redevelopment. The stone probably came originally from a house in nearby Shiprow. In the late 19th century, when it was first recorded, it was still possible to make out the initials 'AB IC' and the date, 1634, but the sandstone face is now much weathered. The initials may refer to Alexander Burnett, who became a Baillie of Aberdeen in 1650, and his wife Isabella Cumming, who died in 1670. The stone, currently at Aberdeen Maritime Museum, will be placed within the new development.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

**476 Great Northern Road** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
Assessment

NJ 924 089 During an assessment in October 2001 a portion of a linear cut feature filled with sands and silts and a mortar-bonded stone wall were excavated. It is probable that the cut feature was the S bank of the Aberdeenshire Canal and that the wall delineated the southern edge of the canal land. The canal opened in 1805 and closed in 1855.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Langstane Housing Association.

**Justice Mill Brae** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron  
Early 19th-century mill

NJ 933 056 During an assessment in June 2001 of an area on the corner of Justice Mill Brae and Union Glen (see *DES 2000*, 7), upstanding walls of the early 19th-century Justice Mill were recorded. Excavation revealed demolition material from this later mill but no evidence of an earlier structure was recorded. The earliest reference to the Justice Mills is 1398.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Union Glen Development Company.

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

NJ 956 034 An assessment took place in January 2001 of a large area adjacent to Bronze Age Cat Cairn and Baron's Cairn on Tullos Hill (NMRS NJ 90 SE 20). This area was known to have been the site of one of the WW2 anti-artillery batteries which was later converted into a prisoner-of-war camp. Excavation revealed gun emplacements, the floor of the command post, and large rubbish pits. Memories of battery staff and a former prisoner-of-war have been collected, as well as photographs and letters. A small number of flints were found in the topsoil.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forbes Homes.

### ABERDEENSHIRE

**Cairngorms** T Cowie  
Late Bronze Age sword (NMS)

During 2000 a Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was reported which had been found while walking in the Cairngorms during the late 1920s. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

### Aerial Reconnaissance M Greig

The following sites were recorded while checking vertical aerial photographs held by Aberdeenshire Council. Details of all the sites have been deposited in the NMRS.

### Lower Inchdrewer (Banff parish)

NJ 657 612 Probable unenclosed settlement visible as cropmark, with ring-ditches, souterrains and faint trace of circular enclosure showing. Pits and other indeterminate marks also visible. (NJ 66 SE 123).

### Balnahard Wood (Birse parish)

NO 611 946 Circular enclosure showing as raised grass-covered embankment. May represent remains of hut circle. Low grassy bank curves round it on W side and runs to N and S. A few small clearance cairns also visible. (NO 69 SW 56).

### Bog Loch (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NO 6328 9801 Area of rig and furrow in partial woodland (centre) to SW of Bog Loch. (NO 69 NW 43).

### Heugh-Head (Strachan parish)

NO 6872 9300 ?Rectilinear cropmark. (NO 69 SE 51).

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Details of all the sites have been deposited in the NMRS.

### Harestone (Banchory-Ternan parish)

NO 740 977 ?Ring-ditch visible in field NE of Crathes Castle.

### Mill of Durno (Chapel of Garioch parish)

NJ 718 258 Several dark linear cropmarks visible around Mill of Durno, one of which appears to be a trackway which runs under farm and continues on other side. Also traces of circular enclosure. (NJ 72 NW 232).

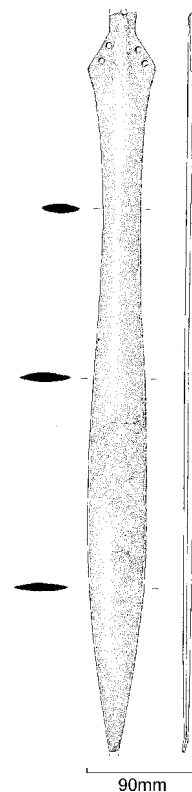


Fig 1. Late Bronze Age sword found in the Cairngorms in the 1920s. Drawn by Marion O'Neil.



## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Pitcaple** (Chapel of Garioch parish)  
 NJ 719 256 Several pits visible as cropmarks in discrete area to W of Pitcaple. (NJ 72 NW 233).

**Balfieith** (Fordoun parish)  
 NO 759 773 Cropmarks of ?souterrains and pits visible in area close to old airfield of Fordoun.

**Mid Kinmonth** (Glenbervie parish)  
 NO 776 817 ?Circular enclosure.

**Netherton of Balquhain** (Inverurie parish)  
 NJ 7426 2264 Cropmark of ring-ditch with faint traces of (centre) another to N and one to E. (NJ 72 NW 189).

**Sluie Hill** (Kincardine O'Neil parish)  
 NO 6259 9774 At least eight probable burial cairns lie on slight shelf on S-facing slope of Sluie Hill. (NO 69 NW 42)

**Over Carden** (Oyne parish)  
 NJ 683 265 Part of rectangular enclosure visible as cropmark near corner of field.  
 Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, RCAHMS.

**Portlethen Moss** (Banchory-Devenick parish) J Shiels  
 Mid-19th-century leather shoe (NMS)  
 NO 915 965 Mid-19th-century shoe discovered by chance in a delivery of peat cut from Portlethen Moss. Constructed from a stitched, three-layered sole with separate heel and side panels. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.52/00) and allocated to NMS.

**Crathes Castle** (Banchory-Teman parish) S M Fraser  
 16th-century pistol loop (NTS)  
 NO 734 968 A blocked pistol loop was discovered during redecorating works in the S stair tower of Crathes Castle, between the fourth and fifth floors. The feature appears to be integral to the original fabric of the building; its typology fits well with the mid-16th-century construction of this part of the castle. Its field of fire is an arc of approximately 45°, covering the SW corner of the castle.

The internal aperture is rectangular, c 0.95m high by 0.5m wide, narrowing to an external aperture c 0.15m square, blocked with a terracotta brick or tile. The faces of the pistol loop retain much of their original plaster; layers of limewash are likely to be of some antiquity, if not primary coats. Fragments of light green window glass, similar to that found as secondary glazing in other loops in the castle, were found lying on the internal sill.

At some point in the past the pistol loop had been covered with a wooden plank and plastered over, as a redundant and possibly inconvenient feature.

Archaeological recording of the feature was carried out by Addyman & Kay.  
 Sponsor: NTS.

**Crathes Castle Home Farm Offices** S M Fraser  
 (Banchory-Teman parish) (NTS)  
 Building recording

NO 7335 9692 Recording of exterior elevations of the N and E ranges of the estate offices courtyard was carried out in March and April 2001 in advance of reharling. At least seven major structural phases were identified, in which an ?18th/early 19th-century free-standing building aligned N-S, at the SE corner of the present courtyard, became incorporated into the development of the E range of offices, most likely in the earlier 19th century. Rebuilding on the same footprint occurred at some point in the mid-19th century, with the extension to the original free-standing building consisting of a granary over cartsheds, directly linked to the N range, which appears to be of the same build. The W half of

the N range was demolished at some point between 1923 and 1968. The original 18th/19th-century building underwent two periods of major structural change in the 1950s and 1980s with its conversion to public toilets.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
 Sponsor: NTS.

**Trustach** (Banchory-Teman parish) M Greig  
 Cairnfield

NO 645 967 At least seven burial cairns (NMRS NO 69 NW 41) lie on an E-facing shelf of the Hill of Trustach, within a conifer plantation. At least two have birch trees growing in the middle of them. Most appear to have been robbed in antiquity, although all were not visited. Conifers are growing right up to their perimeters so the full extent of the cairnfield is not yet known. It is hoped that the surrounding trees will be felled shortly to expose the area.  
 Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Banff** (Banff parish) J Shiels  
 Early 18th-century brooch (NMS)

NJ 679 643 Early 18th-century intact silver Scottish heart or 'Luckenbooth' brooch bearing an inscribed 'posy'. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.3/01) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 2. Banff: silver Scottish heart brooch. © Crown copyright.

**Castle Hill and Deveronside, Banff** S Stronach  
 (Banff parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
 Evaluation

NJ 6897 6430; NJ 6907 6410 Two evaluations were carried out in Banff in advance of the Moray Coast Waste Water Project. One involved the excavation of three trenches on an area of flat parkland at the base of the steep seaward slope of Castle Hill. This encountered significant archaeological remains sealed by between 0.5–1.0m of imported topsoil. These could not be preserved *in situ* and a subsequent excavation revealed a ditched enclosure, possibly associated with Banff Castle, and an extensive spread of midden dominated by waste from fish and shellfish

processing. Preliminary analysis of the bone suggests it derives from line baiting and primary processing on the foreshore. A wide range of species are represented and further analysis of the bone and associated artefacts, such as fish hooks, is expected to produce significant information concerning the medieval fishing industry. The midden also contained a large assemblage of 12th to 14th-century pottery, dominated by decorated jugs; and a high ratio of deer amongst the animal bone. It is suggested that part of the midden derived from a high-status site, such as the castle. In the final phase of activity, a small, rectangular stone building was constructed on top of the midden, and is interpreted as an outbuilding associated with the castle.

The second evaluation involved the excavation of trenches within two car parks a short distance to the N of St Mary's Church. These encountered modern deposits over pebble beach.

Sponsor: Bechtel-Morrison EPC Joint Venture.

## **Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard

Inscribed Christian cross symbol; two stone discs

NJ 8039 2483 A Latin Christian cross, with sunken circular terminals, incised in a roughly squared block of red granite, now set on its side and used as a rybat for a slit window in a farm steading. This steading lies a few yards away from Bourtie Kirk. The present kirk dates from 1806, but is on the site of a much earlier foundation with recorded origins going back to the 12th century. The artistic style of this inscribed cross may suggest an even earlier medieval date, possibly 7th or 8th century. Block: length 57cm; height 33cm; depth 25cm. Cross: length 34cm; width 25cm.

NJ 8046 2480 and NJ 8025 2492 Two roughly worked discs of a slate-like stone and of almost identical proportions; ?pot covers. Diameter 70mm; max. thickness 14mm.



Fig 3. Kirkton of Bourtie: inscribed Christian cross in roughly squared pink granite block. Cross is orientated on its side as the block has been reused as a window rybat in a later building. Photo: W J Howard.

## **Lochend of Barra** (Bourtie parish) M Youngblood

Carved stone head

NJ 775 257 A single (?Moray) ochre sandstone orb, 7.5cm high and 7cm at sloping widest points and 7cm broad, worn smooth on all sides except base, which has been deliberately flattened as a stand. On face, at 2cm mark, a mouth has been inset roughly from ear to ear. On face there is an eye-like depression roughly the shape of a thumbprint on right side only. In profile, the orb becomes bulbous below the eye, but whilst this may have been a nose, the whole surface is now smooth. There is no eye depression on the left side. Found while fieldwalking on Lochend of Barra near Mill of Bourtie.

Sponsor: Friends of Grampian Stones.

## **Boyndie, Banff** (Boyndie parish) J Shiels Medieval 'fede' ring (NMS)

NJ 657 641 Medieval, silver, gilded 'fede' (faith) finger ring dating to the 14th or 15th century (see Fig 53). The bezel is in the form of clasped hands with inscribed panels either side forming the hoop. The hoop is joined at the back by quatrefoils either side of the panels joining in a heart at the back. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.55/00) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

## **Cormalet Farm** (Cairnie parish) S Farrell

Watching brief

NJ 5274 4514 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a housing plot in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: S & L Developments.

## **Newmachar** (Cairnton parish) I A G Shepherd

Pictish symbol stone

NJ 8571 1974 A complete Class I Pictish symbol stone was found on a large, modern farm stone pile. It is 1.3m long, 0.91m maximum width and up to 0.36m thick, and bears a crescent and V-rod and a large triple disc symbol, both weathered differentially. The former symbol is filled with reversed S-figures and measures 0.67m from tip to tip of the crescent. The stone was claimed as Treasure Trove and disposed to Marischal College Museum, University of Aberdeen. It has not been possible to locate the original findspot.

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

NJ 723 170 Previous resistivity surveys (*DES 2000*, 9) revealed a series of anomalies in the field immediately to the N of the mansion (NMRS NJ 71 NW 7.01). During the seventh season of excavation in July and August 2001, our efforts concentrated on cleaning and excavating a series of machine-dug trenches in the N field, as well as extending Trench L, which was hand-dug in 2000.

Evidence for plough furrows was detected in Trenches N and P. These furrows were not parallel with the existing field boundaries and must pre-date the early 19th century. The deposits in these trenches have been subject to invasive ploughing in recent times. In the N field the ploughsoil contained eroded sherds of 12th-century AD pottery. To date, the main area excavation in front of the mansion has produced pottery that dates back to the 13th century. Documentary evidence indicates that the Bishops of Aberdeen held lands at Fetternear from at least the 12th century.

Two small areas of pebbles were located within Trench N, one of which seemed to be associated with a small burnt area of subsoil. Two fragments of prehistoric pottery were recovered from this trench, and two flints were present in the top fill of a possible pit in Trench P. Trench U cut across a field boundary indicated on the 1838 estate map of Fetternear. It consisted of deep topsoil that overlay natural orange gravel, sand and clay, into which four post-holes were cut, as well as a feature that was interpreted as a post-check. Within the central area of the trench, a depression c 2.8m long NW-SE contained quantities of burnt material, at least 12 lenses of fragmented charcoal, and the burnt remains of more substantial timbers. A stone alignment running approximately NW-SE formed a constructional part of the feature; it is tentatively identified as the remains of a drain or, more probably, part of a flue or rake-out associated with an oven or kiln. Areas of laid pebbles were found N, S and W of this feature. Finds from Trench

## ABERDEENSHIRE

U include Bronze Age pottery sherds, worked and waste chert and flint. One of the lithics was encountered in a post-hole. Further to the N in Trench U a deposit containing fragments of burnt bone was detected immediately above another area of packed pebbles. Some of the slight features and finds from Trenches N and P appear to compare closely with those from Trench U, and it is possible that the prehistoric settlement was once more extensive.

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: Deeside Field Club, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Brownington Foundation, Mrs Betty Dransart, Mr W and Mrs I Strachan, Scottish Castle Survey.

**Castle Fraser Home Farm Stables and Offices** (Cluny parish) S M Fraser (NTS)  
Watching brief

NJ 7202 1245 A watching brief was carried out in April 2001 during the excavation of a drainage trench alongside the S exterior wall of the S range of the late 18th-century stables and estate offices courtyard, which now forms the NTS NE Regional Office and tenanted accommodation.

The S range was designed as a threshing barn with corn-drying kiln; documentary sources suggest that a whin mill may have been positioned immediately to the S, the millstone for which lies near the site. Water power seems to have been introduced in the early 19th century, with a water wheel erected against the S wall of the barn possibly before 1816. An overshot wheel is likely to have powered a threshing machine through the mid-19th century; by 1899 a wooden building had been erected around the water wheel to house a sawmill. This structure remained in place until it was demolished at some point between 1923 and 1946.

The drainage trench exposed a section of the wheel pit, as well as two courses of a well-built wall of dressed granite blocks, bonded with lime mortar and a bituminous waterproofing material, representing part of the E retaining wall of the pit. Residual material included 18th-century salt-glazed stoneware and 19th-century slip-glazed earthenware.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Mar Lodge Estate** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS)  
Post-medieval remains

NO 081 893 (centre) **Post-medieval township** (NMRS NO 08 NE 15). A fieldwalking survey located four buildings within the forestry plantation opposite Little Inverey. All the buildings are of drystone construction and each consists of a single rectangular structure. A further possible building, consisting of a rectangular platform cut into the slope, was located to the N of the plantation. None of these buildings appear on the OS 1st edition map.

NO 013 887 **Post-medieval building** (NMRS NO 08 NW 12). A rectangular rubble-built structure was located above the Chest of Dee close to a small group of other structures. The building consists of a main structure with an offshoot to the E. A possible circular drying stance was located to the W.

NO 085 890 **Post-medieval ?well** (NMRS NO 08 NE 14). A small U-shaped revetted enclosure was located close to the post-medieval settlement of Loin-a-Veich. This has been interpreted as a well or spring.

NO 119 914 **Improved farmstead**. A small excavation was carried out by volunteers for the NTS close to Allanaquoich

farmhouse (NMRS NO 19 SW 12). This uncovered a cobbled surface interpreted as the floor of a 19th-century agricultural building. The superstructure appears to have been constructed of wood. Numerous finds consist of predominantly late 20th-century material, indicating that the area was used as dump once the building went out of use. A few artefacts dating from the later 19th century were also recovered. The building appears on a George Washington Wilson photograph from the later 19th century, and is depicted on the OS 1st edition (1866). The building may be contemporary with the farmhouse which dates from the early 19th century.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Mar Lodge Estate** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS),  
?Mill N Healey

NO 115 912 A fieldwalking survey located a possible mill site (NMRS NO 19 SW 4) on the S bank of the Quoich. The remains consist of a channel or lade forming a C-shape, with a possible bypass channel. A number of large irregular boulders lie on the bank and in mid-stream, possibly forming the remains of a dam. A mid-18th-century estate map depicts a mill on both sides of the river.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Mar Lodge Estate** A Dunn, D Connolly, G Ewart (Crathie & Braemar parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Standing building survey

NO 0963 8993 (Mar Lodge) Archaeological recording was undertaken in November 2000 of five structures within the Mar Lodge Estate: Geldie and Bynack Lodges, Ruigh nan Clach, Luibeg and the Porter's Lodge. The latter two sites were the only roofed structures included in the survey, the former three being roofless and ruinous. One aim of the survey of the ruined structures was to record their present condition prior to stabilisation works to prevent their further decline. The roofed buildings are to be renovated and reused, and were recorded 'as is'.

The archaeological recording identified the multi-phase nature of the buildings, and with the aid of documentary evidence, a phased account of each structure was offered.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Fourtrees** (Drumblade parish) M Greig  
Gravestone

NJ 5829 3957 A gravestone (NMRS NJ 53 NE 40) is set upside down into a wall verging the driveway into the cottage of Fourtrees. The stone has a skull and an hourglass carved in relief, with another indistinct symbol on it. There is no obvious date or name to be seen. Reported to the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service by the owner of the cottage.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Drum Castle Estate** (Drumoak parish) D Rankin, T Rees  
Desk-based assessment; survey (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 7963 0050 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the estate at Drum Castle (NMRS NJ 70 SE 4) took place in spring 1999. A total of 126 sites and monuments of archaeological or historic interest were identified, including those of an agricultural, industrial and ornamental nature. These range from rig and furrow cultivation remains, to mill and quarry features, to ornamental ponds. The sites vary in their respective ages (the cropmark sites could represent prehistoric activity dating from about 2000 BC to AD 1000), but also include modern activity.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Cairnton** (Fintray parish) M Greig  
Rig and furrow

NJ 8572 1974 (centre) An area of rig and furrow (NMRS NJ 81 NE 63) lies within woodland at the top of the hill of Cairnton. Part of the area is covered with a large recent stone clearance heap.


Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Keabog, Drumlithie** (Glenbervie parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 800 830 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 1.96km<sup>2</sup> of land at Keabog, some 7km to the SW of Stonehaven. Twelve sites or groups of sites were recorded during the course of the survey. A further four sites recorded previously on aerial photographs had been destroyed by recent cultivation and field clearance.

A burial cairn and two possible hut platforms fall within the prehistoric period; the remaining sites are of medieval or later date – and are likely to date to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .


**Creag na Creich, Crathie** A Saville  
(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glencairn parish) (NMS)  
Flint arrowhead

NO 312 981 Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (39 x 22 x 5mm). Surface find in 2000. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.36/00) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (see Fig 54).

**Cothiemuir Wood** (Keig parish) R Bradley  
Recumbent stone circle

NJ 6171 1980 In a third season of excavations following on from the work on the Tomnaverie stone circle in the Howe of Cromar, Deeside (*DES 2000*, 9), three small trenches were excavated at the Cothiemuir Wood stone circle, Donside (NMRS NJ 61 NW 1). The trenches were designed to assess the structural sequence of the monument and compare this with the results from the Tomnaverie excavations.

The sequence is similar to that observed at Tomnaverie. A low cairn, or platform of rubble, was constructed on a flat hilltop, which may have been scarp level. The platform was open at the centre and revetted on the exterior with an exterior buttress of rubble, and on the interior by a bank of massive boulders. There may have been a cist in the middle of the site where the filling of an unrecorded excavation contains a number of burnt stones. The recumbent stone circle was a later addition to the monument and the sockets of two of the monoliths could be seen to cut through the structure of the cairn. The only artefacts recovered are a few worked flints and worked and unworked quartz.

Sponsor: HS .

**Mill of Byth, New Byth** (King Edward parish) A Saville  
Flint arrowhead (NMS)

NJ 832 530 Late Neolithic chisel arrowhead (37 x 33 x 7mm), found while digging a garden in 2000. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.66/00) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

**Broomend of Crichie** (Kintore parish) R Bradley, J Creighton,  
Henge and stone avenue T Phillips


NJ 7792 1967 The henge and the rest of a field to the S of the monument (NMRS NJ 71 NE 6) have recently been acquired by Aberdeenshire Council; this formed the area of investigations. Two standing stones and a re-erected Pictish symbol stone are located inside the henge. A stone avenue leading into the henge

was reported to have stood to the S. The stones of the avenue were broken up using gunpowder in the 19th century, although one monolith remains standing.

An area to the S of the henge, measuring 120 x 60m, was surveyed using magnetometry. A series of anomalies were recorded including the sites of possible stone holes of the avenue. The henge was surveyed using resistivity at a spacing of 25cm. No anomalies that could represent a timber or stone circle were observed.

Trench 1 (2 x 2m) was excavated on the S side of the remaining avenue monolith in order to establish the nature of its socket. The base of the stone itself appeared to be flat, and the whole monolith had been set into a relatively shallow socket. No artefacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 2 (3 x 3m) was excavated about 30m S of the henge, around the central point of a magnetic anomaly. This proved to be a stone socket similar in nature to that recorded in Trench 1: shallow with steeply cut sides and flat-bottomed. A large piece of stone was recovered from below the turf that may be part of a broken monolith, and a retouched flint blade came from the base of the ploughsoil.

Sponsor: HS .

**Forest Road, Kintore** (Kintore parish) Murray Cook  
Excavation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 787 158 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between May and December 2000 prior to a proposed housing development, and followed an earlier evaluation at the development site.

Some 8.75ha was exposed, revealing features representing four broad periods of activity: early prehistoric (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age), later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age), Roman, and medieval/post-medieval. The excavation identified ritual and domestic features, including a flint scatter, a possible Neolithic barrow, and over 27 roundhouses including 13 ring-ditch houses. Sections of the ditch of the Roman marching camp were investigated, and over 120 ovens and a dozen latrine pits were excavated within its interior. The excavation also recovered an abundance of artefact and ecofact types, including flint tools, coarse stone, metalwork (both ferrous and non-ferrous), charcoal, ceramic, glass, slag and charred bone.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**Hill of Crichie** (Kintore parish) F Hunter  
Knobbed spearbutt (NMS)

NJ 768 190 A previously unknown knobbed spearbutt from the Hill of Crichie hoard (NMRS NJ 71 NE 16) was purchased by NMS from an English antiquities dealer: it had been acquired from an antiquarian collection in the Durham area. This is further proof that early accounts of this hoard are incomplete in their listings of contents (*PSAS* 7, 111; *PSAS* 61, 243–6). Registration no. FA 127.

**Oldmeldrum Academy** (Meldrum parish) K Cameron  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NJ 802 274 The development area lies immediately W of the late medieval town of Oldmeldrum and covers an area of approximately 9.5ha. A possible ring-ditch is recorded in the NMRS (NJ 82 NW 121) as a cropmark feature situated close to Coutens farmhouse some 50m outwith the development area. Aerial photographs show a system of rig and furrow agriculture and possible old field boundaries.

Trial trenching in January 2001 located few artefacts or features of archaeological significance, with the exception of isolated pits of unspecified date, and a single pit which has been dated to the

## ABERDEENSHIRE

recent past as it contained a fragment of modern china. These features probably represent the results of modern agricultural processes. The finds recovered from the features are consistent with post-medieval midden-spreading agricultural practices. A single flake of flint was recovered from within a drain fill and may have been derived locally.

The general shallow depth of the topsoil and the presence of ploughmarks scored into the subsoil surface may indicate that any less substantial features previously present would have been ploughed out.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Robertson Group (Construction) Ltd.

**Cuminestown** (Monquhitter parish) J Shiels  
Late 18th-century silver shoe clasp (NMS)

NJ 805 505 A rare item by a provincial Scottish silversmith, John Argo of Banff. John Argo was admitted into the Incorporation of Hammermen in 1771, and was active until 1795. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.71/00) and allocated to NMS (see Fig 55).

**Aikey Brae** (Old Deer parish) R Bradley, C Ball  
Recumbent stone circle

NJ 9588 4709 As a continuation of the investigations at the Tomnaverie stone circle in the Howe of Cromar, *Deeside (DES 2000, 9)*, one trench was excavated at the Buchan-type recumbent stone circle at Aikey Brae (NMRS NJ 94 NE 4). The trench was laid out on the W side of the monument between two monoliths of the stone circle and straddled in the wall of rubble about 1m wide that surrounds the site. This wall was found to be edged by kerbstones, some up to 1m high. The colours of the stones alternated between red and white. The kerb was bedded into a trench and charcoal samples were recovered from the base of one part of the cut. Given the excellent state of preservation of the rubble wall, this part of the structure was not removed. The socket of the southern monolith had been cut through the rubble wall and was set on its outer edge. The northern monolith was set into the centre of the wall, again cutting through the rubble. It was supported by a displaced kerbstone on its outer side. Artefacts recovered include a few worked flints and broken and flaked quartz. As seen in the recent excavations at Tomnaverie, and Cothiemuir Wood (this volume, 11), a recumbent stone circle appears to have been imposed on an earlier monument.

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

**St Fergus to Aberdeen Pipeline** K Cameron  
(Old Deer; Ellon; Kintore; Crimond; (CFA Archaeology)  
Methlick; Udny; Tarves parishes)

Desk-based assessment; evaluations; excavations

A programme of evaluation and excavation was carried out between February and July 2001 on the route of the St Fergus to Aberdeen gas pipeline. The evaluation sites were targeted via desk-based work and geophysics. The excavated sites were initially identified during a watching brief on all topsoiling operations (conducted by K Sabine).

NK 024 552 **Park of Logie**. A solitary feature of presumed archaeological significance was detected by geophysical prospection: a possible hut circle of 10–15m diameter. Nine trenches were excavated but no trace of the putative structure was identified. No obvious datable artefacts were recovered from any of the pit features at this site, but samples were taken.

NJ 888 297 **Ellis of Dumbreck**. The geophysical plots of the data from this site were dominated by geological variations. There was one feature of possible archaeological significance: a penannular, low-resistance anomaly, which was identified as a putative ring-cairn. Five trenches were excavated over the

penannular anomaly, which was found to reflect a variation in subsoil and bedrock.

NJ 786 174 **Kintore Cemetery**. The pipeline route passed through an area in which a range of cropmarks were identified. Resistivity survey blocks were dominated by geomorphological variations and nothing could be seen which matched the aerial photographic evidence. Nineteen trenches were excavated. None of the features visible on aerial photographs were identified by the trial trenching exercise. A series of agricultural traces were identified which can also be seen on the geophysics plots as the remains of extensive earlier land use.

NJ 768 151 **Gauchhill Plantation**. Trial trenching was designed to check a number of features detected from aerial photographs in this area. None of these features were identified by the trial trenching exercise. Any features that may have been present on the northern field have since been removed by quarrying activity.

NJ 899 307 **Little Ythsie**. Two distinct rectangular cropmarks, described as possible buildings, were recorded from vertical aerial photographs. Resistivity survey revealed some small, penannular, low-resistance anomalies, which were thought to be roundhouse stances. Fourteen trenches were excavated. Substantial bedrock outcrops throughout the field, and particularly towards the top of the hill, were found to be the cause of both the geophysics anomalies and the cropmarks.

NJ 996 535 **Hillhead of Denend**. An arc of three deep pits at the edge of the pipeline spread may represent the remains of a possible henge. The pits were circular in plan and had diameters of c 1m and a depth of 1–1.2m. They were cut into clay, with vertical sides and rounded bases. They contained multiple fills and showed evidence of slumping.

NJ 948 482 **South Auchmachar**. Two truncated ditches were discovered on either side of an area of degrading rock outcrop. The ditches had been cut in an irregular line towards a narrowing of the outcrop. The ditches are of unknown age but do not appear as land divisions on any cartographic sources. A shallow curved pit was located to the S.

NJ 943 491 **Coilsmore**. A large area of putative pits was discovered upon excavation to be the remains of ploughed-out stone holes. Modern artefacts were recovered from the infills. At least six of the pits, of various sizes, represented features of archaeological significance. Unfortunately, no datable artefacts or material were identified within their fills.

NJ 938 482 **Bruxie**. The remains of a ring-ditch structure were partially located within the pipeline spread on the flat top of a low ridge. No evidence for an entrance was identified. The structure had an external diameter of 10.5m and a depth of c 0.5m. Three small internal features and one small pit immediately outside the structure appeared to be stone holes and did not represent features associated with the ring-ditch structure. A single rim sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from an upper fill of the ditch.

NJ 909 398 **Skilmafilly**. A tightly clustered group of almost 40 cremation pits was identified on a small saddle between two hills. Some of the pits contained more than one cremation, the second apparently recut into the pit. The presence of a stake-hole beside two of the pits indicates that they may have been marked on the surface. The cemetery was unenclosed and no trace of a putative former covering cairn has yet been ascertained. Ten of the pits produced inverted cordoned urns which vary in size, shape and decoration. A single pit contained an upright urn. Many of the other cremations showed evidence for having been deposited within some form of organic container. Most of the pits contained separated burnt deposits and cremated bone, and had an upper fill of redeposited subsoil. Some of the pits had been

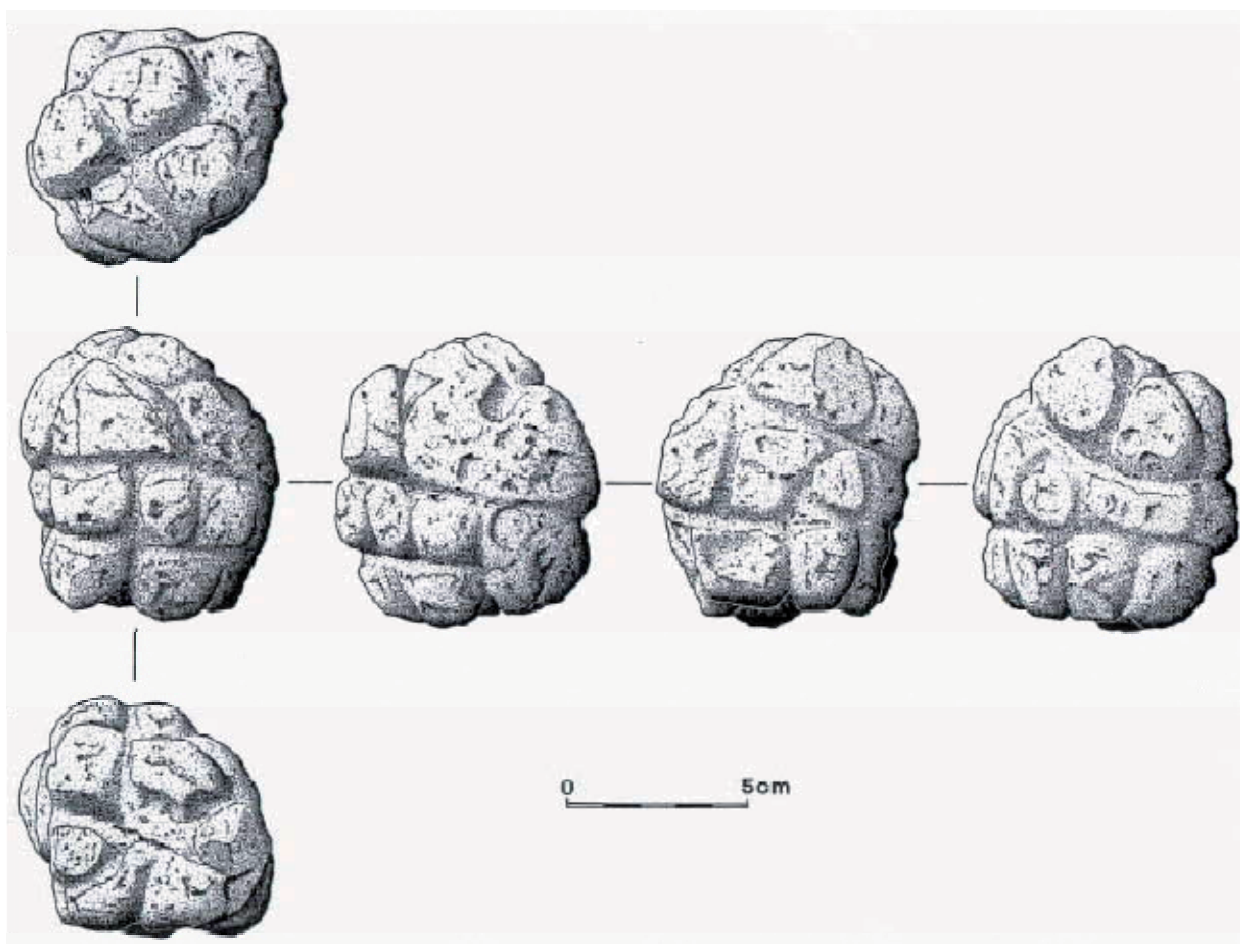


Fig 4. Tarland: Neolithic carved stone ball. Drawn by Alan Braby.

lined with burnt material prior to deposition of the bone. A single massive and stratigraphically complex pit, located towards the E of the group, measured 3.2 x 2.8m and had a depth of 1.4m, with a steep-sided, almost V-shaped profile. This feature contained layers of burnt ash and charcoal. Seven cremation pits, including one urn, were cut into and around the upper edges of this feature.

NJ 909 397 **Skilmafilly**. A large circular pit was identified within the pipeline spread at this location. The pit had been manually excavated, but did not appear to be of any antiquity. It may have been excavated as a sump within an area of boggy ground and subsequently infilled with silt and stones. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

NJ 902 391 **Braeside**. Two small shallow pits were identified on a steep S-facing slope close to Braeside. One of the pits produced a sherd of prehistoric pottery. A further sherd and a lithic artefact were recovered from the subsoil surface nearby.

Reports will be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS. Sponsor: Transco.

**Broadstraik Farm** (Skene parish) R Engl, J Gooder  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 8170 0655 Evaluation trial trenching amounting to a 6.6% sample of a 20ha area of improved farmland to the SW of Elrick revealed a small metalworking (probably lead processing) pit of unknown date. Another negative feature was found to contain a single backed blade, probably redeposited, made of grey to brown flint. Excavation of burrowing activity revealed a single body sherd of redeposited, coarse prehistoric pottery. Despite extending the

trenches around each of these individual features, no further significant archaeological discoveries were made.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**Drummy Woods** (Tarland parish) N Healey, K C Cooper  
Cairn

NJ 477 036 This previously unrecorded low round cairn lies within an extensive Bronze Age settlement. It attracted attention because of several monoliths lying dormant in the turf surrounding the cairn (cairn diameter c 6m, monolith circle diameter c 10m). Cromar History Group carried out a first season of excavation during the spring and summer of 2000, with the objectives of determining if the cairn was cultural and if the monoliths had been placed in deliberate association with the cairn.

The Group was satisfied that the cairn was cultural and that there was sufficient evidence regarding the monoliths to make further investigation worthwhile. It had been intended to continue during 2001 but foot-and-mouth disease has forced a delay into 2002.

The data structure report will be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

**Tarland** (Tarland parish) A Saville  
Carved stone ball (NMS)

NJ 481 045 Neolithic carved stone ball of unusual form, with at least 17 small knobs, but now considerably abraded (maximum dimension 84mm). Found in 2000 when digging in the garden of Mar Cottage, Tarland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.40/00) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

## ANGUS

**Home Farm, Udney Green** (Udney parish) H Murray  
Beaker cist burial

NJ 886 265 A Beaker cist burial was excavated in September 2001. The capstone of the cist was removed during ploughing and there was some initial disturbance of the cist before reporting. This disturbance was easily isolated but unfortunately was responsible for the Beaker being broken, although it appears to be complete.

The cist was well constructed and may be preserved *in situ*. The skeleton was fragmentary, the skull lying to the N end, although two other skull fragments lay to the southern end. Several long bone fragments were found, partly disturbed by the initial discovery. Possible Beaker contents have been sampled. Other grave goods include a flint flake, a piece of iron pyrites, and some possible organic offerings which had fly pupae associated.

## ANGUS

**Aerial Reconnaissance** M Greig

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Details of each site have been deposited in the NMRS.

**Wellhill** (Dun parish)  
NO 690 602 Faint cropmarks of ring-ditches, ?circular enclosure and scattered pits.

**Newbigging** (Montrose parish)  
NO 698 598 Ring-ditch with faint traces of other features surrounding it.

The following sites were recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance. Details of each site have been deposited in the NMRS.

**Tullo Hill** (Fern parish)  
NO 4979 6476 Footings of ?late medieval/post-medieval farmsteads on NW-facing slopes of Tullo Hill. (centre)  
Also series of enclosures, containing rigs, surrounding the farmsteads. (NO 46 NE 48).

**Burn of Keenie** (Lochlee parish)  
NO 511 767 Remains of three enclosures, with attached buildings, on slight spur on slope above Burn of Keenie, on S side of Glen Esk. (NO 57 NW 27).

NO 514 767 Five irregular-shaped attached enclosures containing rigs. (NO 57 NW 27).

**Cowie Hill** (Lochlee parish)  
NO 4998 7683 Remains of three small enclosures and seven buildings on N side of larger sub-rectangular enclosure. (NO 57 NW 25).

**Fauldheads** (Lochlee parish)  
NO 448 788 Remains of depopulated settlement, farmsteads and enclosures on lower E-facing slopes of Cairn Caidloch. Enclosures contain rigs. (NO 47 NW 4).

**Gleneffock** (Lochlee parish)  
NO 450 786 Large enclosure containing rigs near head of Glen Esk, near its junction with Gleneffock. On E side of enclosure are remains of several buildings.

**Skelly** (Lochlee parish)  
NO 5132 7726 Six irregular-shaped attached enclosures containing rigs on NE-facing slope above Skelly Farm. (NO 57 NW 30).

NO 5144 7804 Small sub-oval enclosure on edge of birch wood, on S side of River Esk. Around the side of the enclosure are attached three buildings, two of which are compartmented. (NO 57 NW 35).

NO 5109 7725 Remains of several irregular-shaped enclosures, containing rigs, and several buildings on NE-facing slope on S side of Glen Esk. (NO 57 NW 35).

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, RCAHMS.

**Bellrock** R Benvie  
Cannonball; iron spanner

NO 762 270 Cannonball brought up from seabed by divers. Found near *HMS Argyll* at Bellrock Lighthouse. Museum Daybook No. DBA 3223.

NO 762 270 Large iron spanner, 34 x 9cm, brought up from *HMS Argyll* at Bellrock Lighthouse by divers. Museum Accession No. A.1998.160.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Cardean Roman Fort** (Airlie parish) B Hoffmann  
Roman fort

NO 288 459 The Roman Gask Project conducted a 7.3ha survey of the promontory of Cardean, to gain a better understanding of the site and clarify a number of problems raised by the excavations of the 1960s and 1970s. The methods employed were fieldwalking, in co-operation with the Perthshire Society for Natural Science – Archaeology Section, over the harvested field at 10m and 2m intervals, as well as a selective metal-detector survey. These exercises yielded numerous items of an 18th to 20th-century nature, a large amount of lead, as well as two copper-alloy discs, which may be Roman coins. The core element of the survey was, however, a resistivity survey, covering most of the headland.

But for a 20m wide strip along the southern fence, the survey was able to trace the full extent of the surviving Roman fort (NMRS NO 24 NE 12.00) which appears to be 207 x 179m over the ramparts (c 3.7ha inside the ditches) in size. This puts Cardean amongst the largest forts in Britain. The fort itself was surrounded by a complex ditch system, which also included two annexes: one in the SW on the very tip of the promontory and one to the SE. Combined, these effectively closed access to the promontory from the NE by a large continuous system of ditches.

Besides these clearly identifiable features, the survey also highlighted a large area of rig and furrow to the W of the fort, suggesting medieval activity on the site, as well as a number of circular features (possibly simple roundhouses) along the N edge of the field. These features appear to be associated with a forked feature, suggesting a prehistoric ditch system on the site as well as a number of pits. In the southern part of the promontory, close to the steep erosion edge to the Dean Water, another feature was tentatively interpreted as a complex roundhouse.

The inside of the Roman fort appears to have been disturbed by an 18th-century road with side ditches, as well as a large rectangular feature that obliterates traces of the Roman road system in the centre of the fort, but appears itself to have been cut by the Early Modern road.

A period of flooding after heavy rainfall during the survey allowed for the documentation of an old river channel of the Isla at the very edge of the headland, suggesting that there may have been easier access in the past to the seasonably navigable Isla from the promontory than is apparent today.

Sponsor: HS

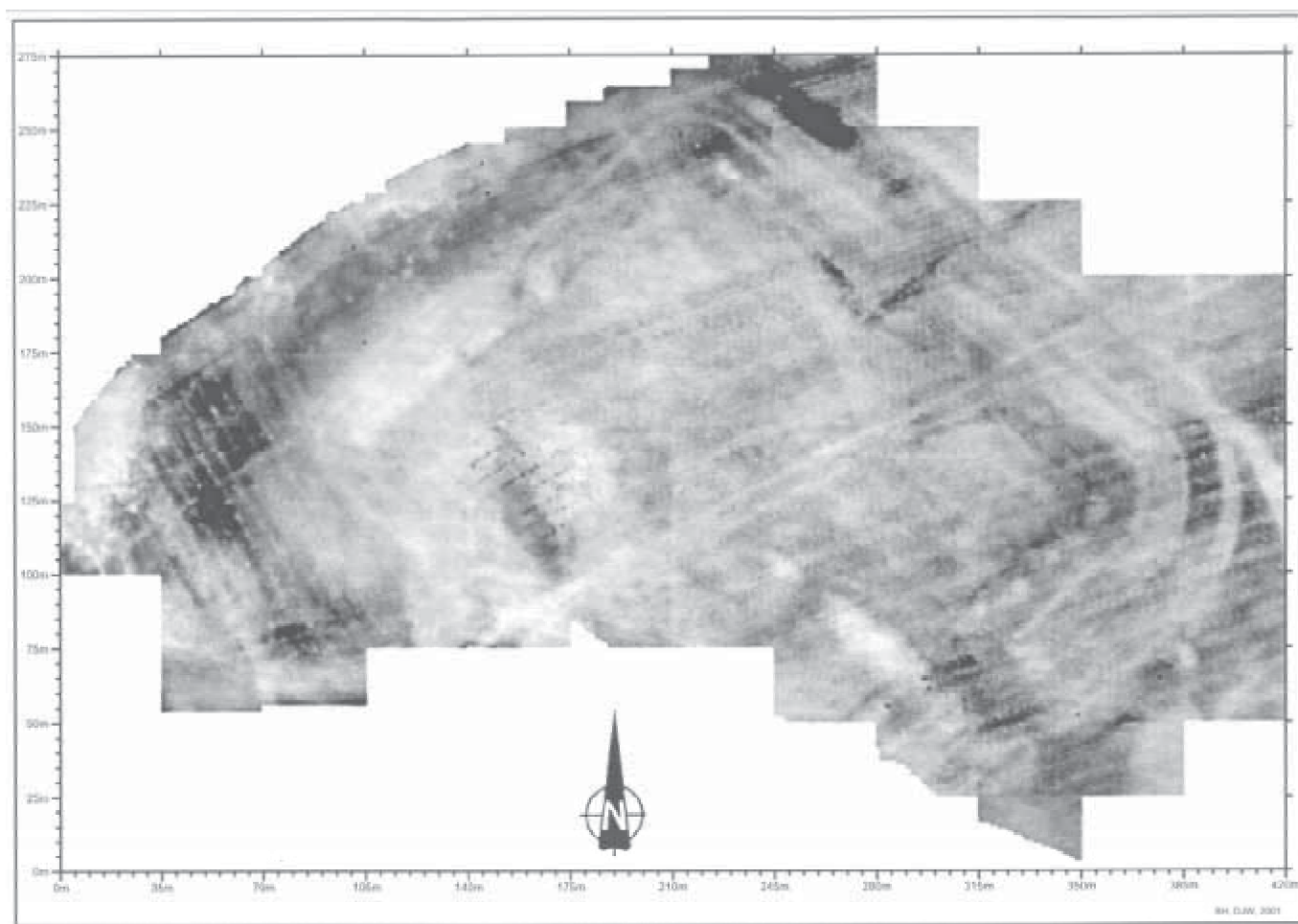


Fig 5. Cardean Roman fort: resistivity plot.

**Elliot Water, Arbroath** (Arbirlot parish)

R Benvie

Spindle stone or fishing weight

NO 624 394 Oval weight used for fishing nets or a spindle stone, found at the mouth of the Elliot Water, S of Arbroath, near a former excavation site (see *DES 2000*, 11). Museum Daybook No. DBM 3061.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Arbroath** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Metal-detecting finds

NO 66 42 (area) The following objects were brought into Arbroath Museum and sent to NMS for further identification.

NO 6688 4251 Crucifix.

NO 6690 4211 Lead token.

NO 6822 4431 Large disc (Viking design).

NO 6545 4218 Large disc ?calendar.

NO 6650 4135 Small ?button; lead seal.

NO 6666 4172 Small coin.

NO 6595 4116 Coin of Louis XII.

Museum Daybook No. DBA 3556.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Arbroath** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Carved stone

NO 639 402 Carved piece of red sandstone, c 15th–16th century, with pattern of geometric design around a circle within a square. It may be a fragment from a cross-slab; 780 x 370 x 160mm. Found at a sewage pumping station on the foreshore at Arbroath. Museum Accession No. A.1989.268.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Carlingheugh Bay** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

J Shiels

Medieval harness pendant; lead stylus/bolt

(NMS)

NO 669 427 Complete and articulating medieval copper-alloy, quatrefoil horse harness pendant dating to the 13th–14th century (see Fig 56). In close proximity was a lead bolt-type object, commonly referred to as a stylus, but function uncertain. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.4/01) and allocated to Angus Museums.

**Letham Grange** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Flax bale seal

NO 621 455 A 25mm diameter lead flax bale seal, dated 1872 and bearing Russian letters, found near Letham Grange Hotel down 1.2m in peat. Museum Accession No. A.1998.60.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**St Vigeans** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Book clasp

NO 6345 4342 Book clasp, found while metal detecting, brought into Arbroath Museum and sent to NMS for further identification. Museum Daybook No. DBA 3556.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Wardykes** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Sandstone disc

NO 645 415 Sandstone disc with two small holes in the centre, found in topsoil in Brechin Place. This soil had been imported from Sydney Street in 1975. May be a medieval button or spinning weight; 380mm diameter, 70mm thick. Museum Accession No. A.1999.74.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.



## ANGUS

**West Grange of Conon**  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
Souterrain


K Cameron  
(CFA Archaeology)

NO 5732 4505 As part of the Edinburgh University Summer Field School in September 2000, a series of trenches were placed at the site of a souterrain (NMRS NO 54 NE 12). The souterrain had been excavated and subsequently backfilled by A Jervise in 1859.

The work aimed to identify the exact position of the souterrain, graves and associated paving described by Jervise (*PSAS* 4, 1860–62, 492–99) and to assess their condition. A programme of geophysics was conducted prior to excavation, but the results proved ambiguous due to the underlying bedrock. The souterrain had been cut into the upper slope of a rocky hillcrest. Topsoil in the area was shallow and contained a high percentage of eroding bedrock.

The souterrain itself was exposed in excellent condition in three trenches, as a long hooked chamber of thick drystone walls with an entrance facing NW. The roofing slabs had been removed and the chamber infilled with loose stones. Despite much recent alteration to the surrounding subsoil surface by ploughing, the walls of the souterrain had not been damaged and seemed in a stable condition. Vegetation was removed from around the protruding top of a corbelled beehive chamber situated at the end of a small passage to the NE of the main souterrain chamber. The lintel and doorway to this passage could be partially seen through loosely backfilled stones in the main chamber. Two areas of 'paving' identified by Jervise proved to be natural bedrock platforms. In two places narrow trenches had been cut through the bedrock and backfilled with loose stones. It is unclear whether these features date to the 1859 excavation or are associated with the souterrain.

Trenching was curtailed due to a request by the landowner to minimise disturbance to the field surface, with the result that the graves were not identified and are presumed to lie outwith the excavated areas. It may be that plough disturbance has now removed any trace of the graves. To the SE of the souterrain a much disturbed area showed evidence of two slots that had been partially cut into the bedrock and partially built up with stone. These appear to represent substantial structural traces towards the crest of the hill lying above the souterrain. No datable artefacts were recovered, but two small agate 'marbles' similar to those found by Jervise around the graves were retrieved from the bedrock surface around these slots.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Woodhill House, Barry** (Barry parish)  
Watching brief

G Brown  
(SUAT)

NO 5215 3451 A watching brief was carried out in February 2001 on a development in the grounds of Woodhill House (NMRS NO 53 SW 6). The present mansion dates to 1908 but this lies directly on the site of a much older building. This watching brief was intended to pick up any remaining traces of the original mansion building, its outbuildings or landscape garden features. In one trench, situated next to the walled garden, a stone-built culvert was uncovered. This was the only archaeological feature recorded. (SUAT CA02).

Sponsor: Mr Geert Derumez.

**House of Dun** (Dun parish)  
Designed landscape survey

O Lelong  
(GUARD)

NO 667 600 A historical designed landscape and archaeological survey was undertaken of the House of Dun Estate. The project established that the landscape took much of

its present shape in the later 18th century, during and after the construction of the house to a design by William Adam after 1730. Adam incorporated ideas offered by the architects Alexander McGill and the Earl of Mar for both the house and its landscape setting. Some of his plans for the landscape appear to have been implemented, although they nowhere approached the grand scheme he had envisaged. In particular, it appears that the N–S avenue focusing on the house, which Mar proposed, was realised, along with the court of offices and walled garden to the W and E of the house respectively. The parks that now frame the house to the N and S were established in the latter half of the 18th century, and additional parks to the E and S formerly extended the setting. The designed landscape saw its second major phase of development in the mid-19th century, particularly under the influence of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, who developed the gardens and the Den of Dun as features of the landscape. The designed landscape has, since at least the 18th century, been fringed by land used for agricultural and industrial purposes, the latter most notably at Dun Mill, while the wooded ravine of the Den of Dun appears to have been a planted feature for several centuries.

The most significant archaeological features on the estate include Fordhouse Barrow, excavated over several seasons in the 1990s, which consisted of a Neolithic passage grave surmounted by a Bronze Age burial monument; Gallows Knowe, another probable Bronze Age barrow, possibly reused as a judicial site in the medieval period; and the arch that is all that remains above ground of the medieval Dun Castle, seat of the Erskines of Dun. (GUARD 795).

Sponsors: NTS, Mrs Jane Stewart, Angus Environmental Trust.

**Brigton** (Kinnettles parish)

R Benvie

Carved stone fragment

NO 427 482 Fragment of carved stone found in April 2001 in a ponyfield at the entrance to Brigton; 24cm long, 14.5cm at widest point, 3.5cm thick. Museum Daybook No. DBF 819.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Easter Ingliston Farm, Forfar** (Kinnettles parish)

A Saville

Stone axehead

(NMS)

NO 425 487 Neolithic polished stone axehead (58 x 41 x 10mm) found on the surface in 1997. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.35/00) and allocated to Angus Museums.

**Mill of Invereighy** (Kinnettles parish)

R Benvie

Quernstone

NO 435 455 Quernstone (27 x 23cm) found in a stone drain at Mill of Invereighy in 1999. Hole in centre c 12cm diameter by c 10cm high; hole in bottom 5cm diameter. Museum Daybook No. DBF 818.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**House of Pitmuies, Friockheim, Arbroath**

D Rankin

(Kirkden parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Well

NO 5670 4983 An archaeological investigation was carried out of a mainly drystone well in August 2001. The well was discovered during the digging of a service trench in connection with restoration works of steadings (NMRS NO 54 NE 69) that form part of a Grade A listed group of buildings at House of Pitmuies (NMRS NO 54 NE 26).

The well capstones were discovered some 0.5m below a layer of hard-standing surface and made-up ground. The well was a more or less cylindrical structure (i.e. not tapering) and sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.12 x 1.15m, and penetrated the ground for

approximately 4m. The uppermost course of stone walling directly beneath the two capstones covering the well shaft was mortared, as were the capstones. A timber beam appeared to have been embedded into the side of the well about halfway down the shaft. A small sample was retrieved and identified as coniferous; this may be significant in that the use of conifers as a building material only occurs after the late 17th/early 18th centuries.  
Sponsor: Pitmuies Partnership.

**Auchlishie** (Kirriemuir parish) A M Dick  
Neolithic activity; Iron Age settlement

NO 3873 5788 The ninth, and for now final, season of excavation at this site (*DES 2000*, 12–13; NMRS NO 35 NE 5) revealed further Neolithic features and produced numerous finds. The features included three pits. In one, the primary deposit contained parts of both a decorated and a plain Grooved Ware pot and a saddle quern, whilst further pottery sherds, flint and quartz were recovered from its upper fill. A second pit also contained sherds from a decorated Neolithic pot. The third, a 'fire-pit', was filled with red ash with extensive inclusions of fired and unfired clay. Half of a badly decomposed pot lay on the surface of the ash.

A shallow soil layer with frequent fragments of pottery and flint which had been revealed in previous seasons was found to extend into this year's excavation. This may very tentatively be interpreted as the remnant of a layer which had been sealed and preserved below a Neolithic mound, now ploughed away and disturbed by the construction of a pylon. This putative mound



Fig 6. Auchlishie: Neolithic Grooved Ware from pit F414. Photo: A M Dick.

had been perhaps 9m in diameter with the pits placed around its periphery.

Finds also include the first confirmed Beaker sherd from the site, and from the base of the ploughsoil came two fragments of ?shale bracelet, probably associated with the Iron Age settlement previously discovered.

**Fletcherfield, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish) R Cachart  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 400 525 The monitoring of excavation trenches was undertaken for a low voltage power supply at Railway Cottages, Fletcherfield. Scheduled standing stones (NMRS NO 45 SW 6) are situated at the rear of one of the two cottages. Approximately 80m of trenches were monitored in December 2000. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Ledmore** (Menmuir parish) R Benvie  
?Early Bronze Age metalworker's mould

NO 533 647 In about 1975, what may be an Early Bronze Age metalworker's mould was found in a drystone dyke at Ledmore. It comprises a block of old red sandstone conglomerate, 590 x 585mm and up to 180mm thick. On one surface are five carved features. The mould is unusually large and the first from NE Scotland to have been found on the S side of the Grampians. The mould is still at Ledmore. A fuller account is available.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**61 India Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Silver coin

NO 721 578 Silver hammered coin dug up in a back garden. Identified as a sterling silver imitation penny of John II of Brabant – Mayhew Type 48 (c 1296–1300). Retained by the enquirer. National Museum No. HHA.TTNC2001/4. Museum Daybook No. DBM 3036.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**22 Inverarity Crescent, Hillside** R Benvie  
(Montrose parish)

Copper jetton  
NO 705 613 Copper jetton found in a back garden. It was made in Nuremberg by Wulf Lauffer between 1554 and 1670. On one side it has the inscription 'Glorio in Exhlsis Dio', and on the other the maker's head with the inscription 'Wulf Lauffer in Nurenberg'. Retained by the enquirer. Museum Daybook No. DBM 3111.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Montrose Beach** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Cannonball

NO 729 589 Cannonball, found on Montrose beach beside the pipe; weight 31lb. Museum Accession No. M2001.149; Museum Daybook No. DBM 3132.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Montrose Waste Water Project** J Millar  
(Montrose; Craig parishes) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching briefs

NO 72 58 A programme of watching briefs were undertaken as part of the upgrading of the Montrose and Ferryden waste water network. Four areas were monitored – Montrose Airfield (NMRS NO 75 NW 31), the Infirmary to Ferry Street, Rossie Island and Ferryden. The watching brief on the airfield, one of the oldest in the UK, recovered artefacts and structures from WW2, including a dump of gas masks, helmets and water bottles. The pipeline

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from the Infirmary to Ferry Street exposed an old stone pier, probably part of the late 17th or early 18th-century West Quay (NMRS NO 75 NW 205). A timber structure was also uncovered and is thought to be associated with the old East Quay before it was improved in the late 18th century. Nothing pre-dating the 19th century was identified at Rossie Island or Ferryden.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Easthaven** (Panbride parish) R Benvie  
Silver coin

NO 595 365 Silver hammered coin found while metal detecting at Easthaven. Provisionally identified as a Henry III short cross penny. Museum Daybook No. DBM 3187.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Easthaven Market Site** (Panbride parish) R Benvie  
Metal-detecting finds

NO 595 365 Four medieval knife pommels. Museum Accession No. A.2000.131. Three copper-alloy buckles. Museum Accession Nos A.2000.132–134. Medieval cruciform pendant. Museum Accession No. A.2000.130. All found by metal detector. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Angus Museums.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Rescobie** (Rescobie parish) R Benvie  
Spindle whorl

NO 509 521 Stone spindle whorl (32mm diameter by 10mm), found in a garden at Rescobie. Museum Accession No. F.2001.76.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Lynn of Lorn Nursing Home, Benderloch** T Addyman  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Evaluation

NM 905 381 A 5% evaluation by mechanically excavated strip trench on raised beach deposits was undertaken over an area of 40 x 90m along the E side of the A828, some 150m S of the findspot of a cordoned urn in 1996 (*DES 1996*, 15). It was discovered that all upper levels had been graded well into natural in a 1960s landscaping of the area. No archaeological remains were found.

**Moss of Achnacree** M Dalland  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Prehistoric field bank

NM 9228 3499 A 28m long segment of a prehistoric field bank (NMRS NM 93 SW 9) was excavated in advance of house construction. The bank is part of a set of three banks that were mapped and sectioned in the 1970s. Radiocarbon samples taken during these investigations suggested that the bank was constructed in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC.

The present excavation largely confirmed the results of the previous investigations of the bank. Exposing a larger segment of the bank demonstrated its sinuous form and variation in height and width. There were no clear indications of repair or alterations. The bank had steep stone-revetted sides and a slightly curved top which was from 0.6–1.2m wide. The revetment varied in height from one to four courses. The bank was 1.5–1.9m wide at the base and from 0.2–0.6m high. It was built from gravel, the revetments on both sides were built from rounded stones 0.15–0.4m across. There was a ditch on either side of the bank, 1–2m wide and up to 0.3m deep, most likely created when quarrying

gravel for the bank. Investigation of the sub-bank ground surface revealed no features pre-dating the construction of the bank.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

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

**Brucefield** (Campbeltown parish) F Hood, E Anthill, G Anthill  
Millstone; shaped stones

NR 784 287 Circular stone, 560mm diameter with hole in centre, with raised rim round it. Found when clearing road to shore. In Campbeltown Museum.

NR 783 287 Stone ball, 18.6mm circumference.

NR 783 287 Oval stone, 75mm long, 30mm wide, 20mm high; smooth on all surfaces. Found in garden.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

**Campbeltown to Lussa 11kv Refurbishment** P Duffy  
(Campbeltown parish) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NR 7071 2732 In March and April 2001, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the replacement of six poles along the Campbeltown to Lussa 11kv line. No archaeological material was recovered. (GUARD 1042).

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric.

**Drumgarve** (Campbeltown parish) F Hood  
Slag pit

NR 719 273 Stone-lined pit, 1.8m diameter, 0.5m deep, situated on a promontory 15m above two streams. Iron slag lying in bottom of pit and in tree roots. This area has been afforested and the pit was found under an uprooted tree.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

**Buachaillean** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) D Dorren, A Garner,  
?Hillfort N Henry

NS 1221 7025 Buachaillean (346m) is a prominent hill at the southern tip of the Cowal peninsula which commands a broad unobstructed view, particularly of the southern Firth of Clyde. The summit is broad, about 100 x 75m. On the 1:10560 OS map it is recorded as a fort (NMRS NS 17 SW 4), though this identification does not currently have official recognition. The site was re-examined by Kirby in the 1970s and by Rennie and Newall *et al.* in 1994. The hilltop has a thick cover of heather, making identification of features difficult, but groups of stones suggestive of walling were found, and circular hollows that the latter investigators suggested might be hut platforms.

A new feature on the SW slope was identified at an elevation about 10m below that of the summit. It is a horizontal line of stones about 20m in length, much of which is under turf and heather. At each end, and at an intermediate point 7m from the E end, are exposed groups of large stones that appear to be walling together with some tumble, suggesting that the complete 20m stretch may be walling. About 30m to the NW, in the same line, is another group of large stones that also have the appearance of being built.

The hill generally has no clearly discernible edge, with the exception of a 30–40m stretch at the NE, the southernmost 10m of which has possible walling, and short stretches in the N and NW. Below the summit level on the W side is a 20m line of stones under turf. On the SE slope are groups of large boulders noted by Kirby, including two thin flat vertical 'standing stones', 0.6 x 0.3m and 1.4 x 0.6m, and a long narrow stone, 2 x 0.7m, lying flat on the slope.

A GPS survey was carried out. There are two tracks at the N end – a narrow path with a sharp bend just below the summit, and a broader (1–1.5m) track that curves down from the summit.

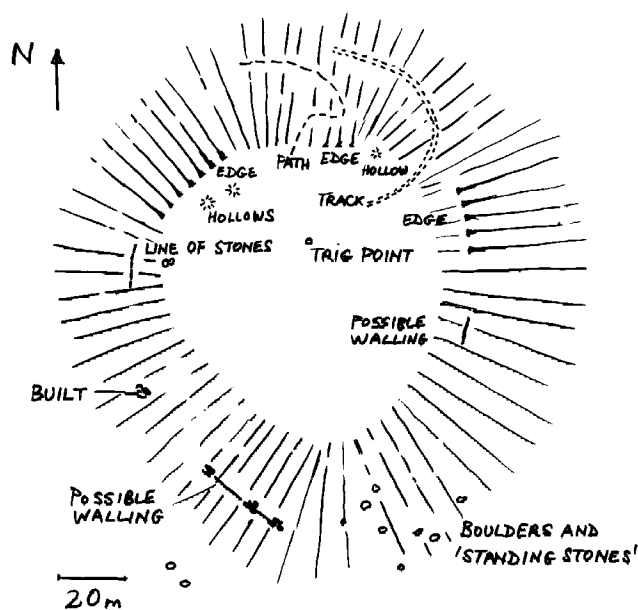


Fig 7. Buachaillean: sketch plan of GPS survey.

Given the commanding position of Buachaillean, and the large number of fortified hilltops in the vicinity, on both sides of the Clyde and on Bute, it might now be appropriate to re-evaluate the site as a possible hillfort.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Gigalum Island** (Gigha & Cara parish) F Hood,  
Enclosure S Campbell-Jones

NR 647 461 A wedge-shaped enclosure was found in August 1999 and surveyed in May 2000. It is situated on the NW of Gigalum. It measures 5 x 3m internally with upright stones on edge forming the three walls. The fourth wall on the E is mostly of natural rock. There is no obvious entrance and there may have been a paved floor as paving is detected on several parts of the ground internally.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.

**Blackmount, Achallader** M Dalland  
(Glenorchy & Inishall parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 340 445 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 0.94 km<sup>2</sup> of land E of Loch Tulla, some 13km to the N of Tyndrum. No features of archaeological interest were recorded within the survey area.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Ballachuan Farm, Cuan** G Mudie  
(Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NM 754 147 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside and through fields adjacent to a settlement site marked as Ballachuan on Pont's map of c 1590, and adjoining ruins at the settlement site of Cuan. No finds of archaeological significance were made, with the exception of two pieces of struck flint recovered from topsoil.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Balvicar** (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 763 167 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside and through fields beside a settlement site marked on Pont's map of c 1590. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Clachan** (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 787 192 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation through fields beside the ruins of a settlement site recorded on the OS 1st edition map. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Bruichladdich to Bridgend Water Pipeline**, B Ballin Smith  
Islay (Kilchoman; Killarow & Kilmeny parishes) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NR 227 661 to NR 336 624 A watching brief was undertaken as part of the Islay Water Supply Rationalisation Project. Due to the shallow nature of the topsoils and subsoils, the outcropping of the bedrock and the modern disturbances of the soil profiles, very little was found of archaeological significance. Only four lithic scatters are possibly worthy of further study, but no archaeological features were found in association with them. (GUARD 790).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Texa, Islay** (Kildalton & Oa parish) A Sheridan  
Container for holy oil (NMS)

NR 390 438 (area) Container for holy oil (chrismatory), copper alloy, c 11th century AD, found c 1880 around 46m from the late 14th-century chapel (within an earlier enclosure) and cemetery on the island of Texa. The item had been in the Ramsay family of Islay since 1880, but in 2000 it was donated to the national collections. The item was given a Treasure Trove no-claim certificate (TTNC 1999/02) and acquired by NMS in January 2001.



Fig 8. Texa: container for holy oil (chrismatory).

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Tighnabruaich Raw Water Main** (Kilfinan parish) A K Maule Survey (GUARD)

NR 948 735 to NR 968 719 In October 2000 an assessment was undertaken of the potential impact of the proposed Tighnabruaich raw water main replacement route linking Craignafoch Dam to the water treatment works at Tighnabruaich. The survey indicated that the impact as a whole would be minimal and that the only archaeology to be affected would be one stone-built field boundary possibly relating to the deserted settlement of Creag-an-fhithich. The township is situated some distance from the proposed line. (GUARD 948).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Baile Mòr, Iona** O Lelong, P Duffy (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) (GUARD)  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NM 2851 2393 A desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation were undertaken at a site proposed for a new fire station. The site is close to several known medieval sites, including the Street of the Dead (NMRS NM 22 SE 16) and An Eala, a burial mound (NMRS NM 22 SE 32). No archaeological remains of any significance were found. (GUARD 1028).

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

**Slugan Dubh, Mull** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) D Hall Fish trap; cultivation rig; long cists (SUAT)

NM 298 217 Drystone-built wall, one course high, enclosing small bay with two entrances apparently used as tidal fish trap. Extensive area of rig cultivation in close proximity and at least two disturbed long cists visible to the NW. No dating evidence visible, but given the proximity of this area to the abbey on Iona the site merits inclusion in the ongoing Historic Scotland-funded monastic granges gazetteer.

Archive lodged with WoSAS.

**Rusehill, Glenbarr** (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) I Purvis Mesolithic flints

NR 666 377 About 400 flints collected in 1982. Identified as Mesolithic, comprising 19 cores, 4 microburins, 2 microliths, 1 blade segment, 7 scrapers, and 300+ flint flakes. They were mostly picked up from molehills. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.5/01) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Council.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society.



Fig 9. Rusehill, Glenbarr: Mesolithic flints. © Crown copyright.

**Cleagantearve** (Kilmartin parish) G Mudie Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 859 016 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside adjacent to a Scheduled standing stone (NMRS NM 80 SE 29). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Ford** (Kilmartin parish) G Mudie Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 869 036 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside in the vicinity of a Scheduled cairn and Bronze Age cist burial. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Ford** (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8681 0373 to NM 8682 0380 to NM 8685 0381 A watching brief was kept during the machine-excavation of two trenches (total length 140m) to accommodate power cables from a new water pumping station on the N side of the village of Ford. Topsoil was generally only 0.2m. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered in either trench.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric.

**Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) A Hunter Blair Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NR 836 989 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground-breaking works on a building plot. Features of archaeological interest were identified towards the SW end of the development area. Remains of a kerb, a cobbled surface and a culvert were found under recently demolished buildings; these remain undated. A gravel track, the 16th-century approach to Carnassarie Castle, was recorded at the northern limit of the site.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) J Millar Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NR 8353 9910 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. Five trenches were machine-excavated resulting in the discovery of two substantial cobble-filled field drains. These were dated by pottery to the 18th century. No other features of archaeological significance were noted.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mrs M P Thompson.

**Laggan Wood, Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis Desk-based assessment; evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 8366 9948 A desk-based assessment and field evaluation were undertaken prior to the erection of four houses on gently sloping, low-lying ground just N of the village of Kilmartin. Several trenches, all 1m wide, were excavated by machine (total lengths 210m). Glacial deposits of silt, gravel and sand lay directly below 0.15m of topsoil. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered.

Sponsor: G McNaughton & Son.

**Stronesker** (Kilmartin parish) G Mudie Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 855 010 (centre) A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation through

fields close to two Scheduled burial cairns (NMRS NM 80 SE 30 and 32). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Torran** (Kilmartin parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 877 048 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline through fields and past a massive dyke (NMRS NM 80 SE 38). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Kilmichael Glassary** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 8522 9314 A watching brief was kept during excavations prior to the erection of two holiday units to the rear of Somerled House, at the N end of Bridgend, Kilmichael Glassary. The only materials that were disturbed within the trench comprised spoil from the construction of Somerled some three years earlier, and no features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Sponsor: Mr J McGauchay.

**Cruach Mhor, Glendaruel** (Kilmodan parish) C Lowe  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NS 030 870 (centre) Survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed windfarm development. Several shieling huts, arranged in groups of up to seven, were discovered near the S end of the survey area, along and adjacent to the Tamhnic Burn. The huts are typically 3 x 2m internally, inside walls spread 1m wide and 0.3m high.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Gylen Castle, Kerrera** T Addyman  
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Tower house

NM 8052 2647 Building recording was undertaken on the exterior N, W and S walls of Gylen Castle (NMRS NM 82 NW 1) in advance of repairs. A detailed resurvey of the oriel window was undertaken. While essentially a structure of a single phase (c 1582), the extent of an earlier repair programme was defined for the new areas recorded.

An evaluation trench was excavated in the principal interior first-floor chamber. This ran E-W from within the fireplace on the E wall. The purpose of the trench was to assess whether archaeological deposits relating to the destruction of the tower in 1647 remained within. It was discovered that, despite a build-up of some 0.5m of material within, the tower interior had been cleared and partly refilled in the 19th century. A small strip of silver foil was recovered that displayed the engraved copper-plate initials, 'A J McD.', dated to the time of the clearance (assay mark illegible). Part of a fire-reddened schist whetstone was the only residual find from the period of destruction.

Various stones cut from the castle were identified, built into the floor of the cow byre of the nearby Lower Gylen farm steading. These include keys from one of the two turnpike stairs, one still displaying a quirked newel.

Sponsor: HS

**Kilmore** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 886 249 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the

roadside through an area rich in prehistoric monuments. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Ardnacross, Mull** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 547 489 A watching brief was carried out between September and October 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside and across fields through an area rich in prehistoric and later remains, including several cairns and a group of standing stones. The only find of archaeological significance was a possible field boundary ditch of post-medieval date.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Salen, Mull** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 570 432 A watching brief was carried out between September and October 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside close to the location of known short cist Beaker burials (NMRS NM 54 SE 8). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Achnasaul** (Kilninver & Kilmelford parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 791 191 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation through fields close to a settlement site recorded on OS 1st edition maps as more extensive than at present. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Kilninver** (Kilninver & Kilmelford parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NM 827 223 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline installation along the roadside and through fields close to the location of known cist burial and burial cairn (NMRS NM 82 SW 17 and 20). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Kingarth Quarry, Bute** (Kingarth parish) A Rees  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 0955 5605 (centre) Prior to the expansion of a sand and gravel quarry, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in June 2001. A total area of 8500m<sup>2</sup> was evaluated, with 5% of the total area to be investigated. Random trial trenching revealed several shallow, V-shaped linear and curvilinear ditch features measuring from 0.8–2.2m wide by 0.30–0.95m deep. In addition, occasional small pits measuring from 0.4–0.5m in diameter by 0.25–0.18m deep were discovered. Four pieces of possibly worked Arran pitchstone, and an iron door-hanger, were retrieved from the fills of the ditch features. Three pieces of possibly worked quartz were retrieved from one of the isolated pits. It is considered likely that at least some of the features are of prehistoric date.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Ambrisbeg Ltd.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Baligrundle** (Lismore & Appin parish) J Shiels  
18th-century leather shoe (NMS)

NM 833 396 Late 18th-century composite leather shoe with a stitched sole and laced upper was discovered by chance, exposed in a peaty deposit. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.51/00) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Council.

**Port a Carron, Lismore** (Lismore & Appin parish) C Dalglish  
19th-century croft (GUARD)

NM 8553 4285 In September 2001, an archaeological desk-based assessment and programme of trial trenching were undertaken on the site of a proposed heritage centre development, which will include the reconstruction of a 19th-century cottage. A roofed structure on the site (NMRS NM 84 SE 25) is shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1875. This structure is the focus of the proposed reconstruction.

The desk-based assessment established that the buildings shown on the 1st edition OS map probably belonged to a croft created no earlier than the late 18th or early 19th century. There was little to indicate that a settlement had existed on this site prior to that time. No other archaeological sites or remains were uncovered during the assessment.

Four trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 and 2 were machine-excavated in the area around the ruins of the structure shown as roofed in 1875 (S2), but produced no significant archaeological deposits or artefacts. Trench 3 investigated a previously unrecognised structure (S1), surviving as turf-covered foundations, to the SE of S2. S1 was found to be of alternating turf and stone construction and one post-hole was found in its earth floor, where exposed in Trench 3. Pottery from the wall of S1 suggested it was constructed no earlier than the early 19th century. Trench 4 was placed in the centre of the dwelling compartment of S2, as evidenced by a gable fireplace. An earth floor was again uncovered and some evidence for a set large piece of furniture, like a box bed, was found. A post-hole was discovered beneath this floor, indicating the presence of an earlier structure, of unknown date. (GUARD 1106).

Sponsor: Shauna Cameron (Architect) for Lismore Historical Society.

**Craigberoch, Bute** (North Bute parish) C Dalglish  
Desk-based assessment; trial trenching (GUARD)

NS 0740 6360 In August 2001, an archaeological desk-based assessment and programme of trial trenching were undertaken at the site of a proposed outdoor centre development at Craigberoch, near Rothesay. A standing stone and cist are located in the field adjacent to the site of the proposed development (NMRS NS 06 SE 18 and 19).

The present farmstead of Craigberoch is shown as roofed on the 1st edition OS map of 1869 and is present on the Roy Map of the mid-18th century. No other sites of archaeological interest were uncovered during the assessment.

Nine trenches, from 2 x 3m to 50 x 1.8m, were mechanically excavated across the development area, representing a 5% sample. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches. (GUARD 1105).

Sponsor: Michael and Sue Thornley (Architects).

**Inchmarnock** (North Bute parish) S Halliday  
Medieval chapel; medieval/ (Headland Archaeology)  
post-medieval building

NS 02 59 (island centre) Two excavations were undertaken on Inchmarnock in 2001. The first was on the site of a post-medieval building, while the second was on the site of St Marnock's Chapel.

**Medieval/post-medieval building.** At least three phases of activity were identified. Preliminary indications suggest that the earliest phase dates between the 12th and 15th centuries. Over this were the remains of a longhouse thought to date to between the 16th and 17th centuries. A midden to the NE is probably associated with this phase of occupation. The building collapsed at the E end after it was abandoned. A later rebuild, probably in the 18th century, utilised the W end of the longhouse but it was shortened by the construction of a new wall at the E end. Artefactual evidence suggests that this building was abandoned in the late 18th century. This building is thought to be represented on Foulis' map of 1758/9.

**St Marnock's Chapel.** The building (NMRS NS 05 NW 2) is thought on architectural grounds to date to the 12th/13th centuries. A trench was excavated around the chapel and four transepts were excavated to the N, S, E and W. Five well-constructed stone cists were identified, although only one contained human remains. A mortar surface was identified in the southern half of the nave but is not thought to be contemporary with the chapel's construction. Two small cross-slabs were retrieved; one with embossed interlace thought to date to the 12th or 13th century, and a fragment of slate inscribed with the remains of a marigold cross thought to be 10th or 11th century. Smaller fragments of slate were also found to have been inscribed and may be the remains of test pieces, although at least two appear to be the broken remains of gaming boards.

There appears to be no distinct spatial arrangement to the graveyard, and bone preservation varies across the site. A number of archaeological layers were identified and recorded around the chapel and will be excavated in future seasons.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith.

**Crinan Harbour** (North Knapdale parish) F Baker  
Watching brief (FIRAT)

NR 7828 9409 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Crinan Harbour Pyroigneous Acid Works (c 1840–90) in May 1999 during the excavation of a new drainage trench across the harbourside road.

A mid-20th-century road surface, overlying redeposited beach sands and gravels containing later 19th-century pottery, was found to overly natural beach deposits. It appears that any earlier harbourside or road was removed during the building of the 20th-century road.

Sponsor: HS.

**Kilmory Oib (Loch Coille-Bharr)** G Mudie  
(North Knapdale parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NR 783 907 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline along the roadside near an enclosure of uncertain date and function (NMRS NR 79 SE 19). No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Tayvallich** (North Knapdale parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NR 744 875 A watching brief was carried out between May and September 2000 on a water pipeline through fields to the N of Tayvallich in an area rich in remains of various periods. The route passed through an area of improved fields and pre-modern agricultural remains. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Tigh an Darrich, Crinan Harbour**

(North Knapdale parish)  
Watching brief

F Baker  
(FIRAT)

NR 7833 9400 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the demolition of a stone barn that was believed to have a cup-marked stone built into its SW corner. It is clear that this stone (NMRS NR 79 SE 29) is in fact a natural boulder with natural pitting marks.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Clach MacKenny** (Roseneath parish)  
Cairn; enclosure

E B Rennie

NS 2395 8356 At 200m OD on the summit of the Roseneath peninsula is a site marked on the OS map as 'Clach MacKenny'. Here there is a triangulation marker set into what may be a greatly denuded burial cairn of about 10m diameter. Attached to or adjoining the cairn is a stone and turf dyke partly revetted with stone, which curves southwards and encloses a 20 x 16m oval area lying approximately N-S. The dyke is not continuous but in parts is 1m broad, has steeply sloping sides, and stands 0.75-1m high internally. Attached to the narrower S end is an oval area about 8 x 3m internally, aligned approximately E-W and enclosed by a similar but narrower dyke. Because of the vegetation it is impossible to determine whether the two dykes are bonded, but as the shared wall is broader, it suggests that they are contiguous. Another oval enclosure, 12 x 5m, also aligned E-W and similarly enclosed by a turf and stone dyke, lies 8m to the S. Rushes and rank grass heavily engulf the floors of the two smaller enclosures and the S end of the large enclosure. An 8m length of the dyke on the W side of the main enclosure is missing, and in the centre, which is filled with rushes, are two holes or pits, one circular, 2m in diameter, and one oval, 2 x 5m.

A march dyke, extending along the summit of the peninsula on the W side of the site, may have been the destination of stones which came from the missing W dyke and possibly the centre pits.

The site has a magnificent outlook of nearly 360°. To the NW it overlooks Dun Daraich in Glen Finart (*DES 1998*, 18). To the SE, Dumbarton Rock and Carman Fort above Cardross are both visible. The Clach MacKenny site could therefore have been utilised as a signalling point.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Bishop Street, Rothesay, Bute**

(Rothesay parish)  
Watching brief

O Lelong  
(GUARD)

NS 0890 6452 In February 2001, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the machine-excavation of six trial pits on a site proposed for development at the corner of Bishop Street and Castle Street. No archaeological remains, other than modern cultivated soils and demolition debris, were encountered. (GUARD 953).

Sponsor: Bute Housing Association.

**Ardcarrach, Carradale**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Watching brief

F Baker  
(FIRAT)

NR 819 386 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during excavations for a new house. A bloomery mound (NMRS NR 83 NW 6) had been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. Despite the watching brief and a field survey of the area, no trace of this bloomery mound could be found. The location is unsuitable for such an activity.

Sponsor: Dudley Forbes Family.

**Beinn an Tuirc, Kintyre**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Watching brief

K McLellan  
(GUARD)

NR 795 385 to NR 792 376 During June 2001, a watching brief was carried out at the bottom slopes of Beinn an Tuirc, by Carradale, during the excavation and insertion of cables for a windfarm

This revealed two features: a dark spread of charcoal-rich material with regular edges which could imply a charcoal-burning platform; and an earlier field boundary. (GUARD 912).

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Beinn an Tuirc Windfarm, Kintyre**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Watching brief

A Aspinall  
(AOC Archaeology)

NR 750 365 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the site of Beinn an Tuirc windfarm. No archaeological remains were located.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Carradale**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Watching brief

G MacGregor, K McLellan, L H Johnstone  
(GUARD)

NR 795 382 A series of watching briefs were undertaken between May and September 2000 during a water supply scheme, on a series of terraces running from the lowest adjacent to Carra Water up to the site of the water reservoir.

Only one potentially significant archaeological feature was discovered: a fire-pit in the line of the access road. The sub-circular pit, measuring 1.3 x 1.2m, had been partially truncated by the insertion of a clay field drain. The pit was 0.15m deep, with a flat base and steep sides. It contained three fills, one rich with charcoal, which along with several thin lenses of red sand (probably heat-scorched) suggest it had been utilised as a fire-pit or hearth. (GUARD 864).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Deucheran Hill, Kintyre**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Survey; watching briefs

K McLellan  
(GUARD)

NR 762 437 (centre) In June 2000, a walkover survey and series of watching briefs were undertaken in advance of a proposed windfarm. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered. (GUARD 904).

Sponsor: Natural Power Consultancy Ltd.

**Deucheran Hill, Kintyre**

(Saddell & Skipness parish)  
Survey; watching brief

H James, K Seretis  
(GUARD)

NR 762 437 (centre) In May and June 2001, a walkover survey was carried out in advance of proposed upgrading of a forestry road and construction of new access tracks as part of a proposed windfarm. A watching brief was carried out during the stripping of peat for borrow-pit C and the site compound. No new sites of archaeological interest were noted. (GUARD 1061).

Sponsor: Wind Prospect Ltd.

**Beinn Lagan, Glenbranter**

(Strachur parish)  
?House foundation or cairn

E Rennie, N Henry, D Dorren

NS 11512 98422 Above the lower forestry road on sloping ground close to the W side of the Allt a' Challtuine Burn is a group of four small standing stones (NMRS NS 19 NW 4) discovered by J Kirby in 1974. The three smaller stones measure 0.3-1.5m wide and 0.25-0.7m tall. The S stone is the largest:



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

about 1m wide, up to 70cm high, and 20cm thick. About 4m to the S, on level ground, are traces of a rectangular foundation, 5 x 2m, aligned approximately E-W.

The arrangement of the stones does not fit the description of any known type of cairn or any other class of prehistoric monument. Permission was requested from Forest Enterprise to deturf the site, and this was carried out by a group from the Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society. The standing stones were found to lie within a concentration of stones of a range of sizes. Although some aspects are cairn-like, it cannot with any confidence be described as such. On the other hand, there are alignments of stones at the N end that suggest a rectangular structure, so it may be a badly eroded and tumbled house foundation.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**West of Leaba Ghriogair** D Dorren, N Henry, B Paterson (Strathlachlan parish)

Houses; cup-marked boulder

NS 0273 9653 Below and to the W of the ridge containing Leaba Ghriogair (Gregor's Bed), on the NW side of a small burn, is a stone-revetted terrace with two rectangular stone house foundations. The smaller of the two, which may be earlier, is heavily covered with vegetation, measures about 7 x 4m internally, and is oriented approximately E-W. The other is a long, 24 x 5m, rectangular structure built of large boulders, much tumbled, oriented NNE-SSW, and partly obscured by trees. Measured internally, it consists of a 14 x 5m foundation, with an internal sub-division 3m from the SSW end, two 5 x 5m compartments, and a small rectangular annexe or buttress against the NW wall. Entrances could not be located.

NS 02775 96547 About 40m NE of the above ruined settlement is a flat square boulder, about 1.45 x 1.6m, on which are about eight circular hollows. Seven are of similar diameter, about 5cm. Five of these have the typical shallow structure of cup marks, but two have sharper edges and may be natural hollows.

The eighth is larger, about 10cm. In the centre is a 20-25cm shallow oval hollow, which is probably natural.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Kirkapol Old Parish Church, Tiree** (Tiree parish) O Lelong Medieval ecclesiastical site; burials (GUARD)

NM 0423 4726 Excavation along the line of the E gable wall of the medieval old parish church at Kirkapol (NMRS NM 04 NW 2), was intended to expose the wall foundations beneath a large breach in the gable, which was to be rebuilt as part of a programme of consolidation. The excavation uncovered the disarticulated remains of at least ten individuals; many of the long bones, however, were aligned E-W, as if some care had been taken with their reburial to replicate the Christian rite. Below these, two articulated burials were exposed in sondages at the N and S ends of the trench beneath the gable wall. They had been laid in a small chamber built beneath the wall, defined by masonry faces at either side. After the burials were recorded, the disarticulated remains were replaced and the trench was backfilled to ground level. The chamber appeared original to the construction of the church, probably in the late 14th century. As the E wall of the church would have been considered an extremely holy and honourable place in which to be buried, the disarticulated remains may have been exhumed and reburied here after its construction. (GUARD 1120).

Sponsor: Tiree Heritage Society.

**Lighthouse Shore Station, Upper Square, Hynish, Tiree** (Tiree parish) (Headland Archaeology) Building recording

NL 9853 3918 (centre) Building recording of the Upper Square at Hynish (NMRS NL 93 NE 8) was commissioned in advance of the refurbishment of the buildings. The Upper Square forms part of the shore station associated with Skerryvore lighthouse which is located some 12.5 miles offshore to the SSW. The shore station was built as a work base which was in use during the construction

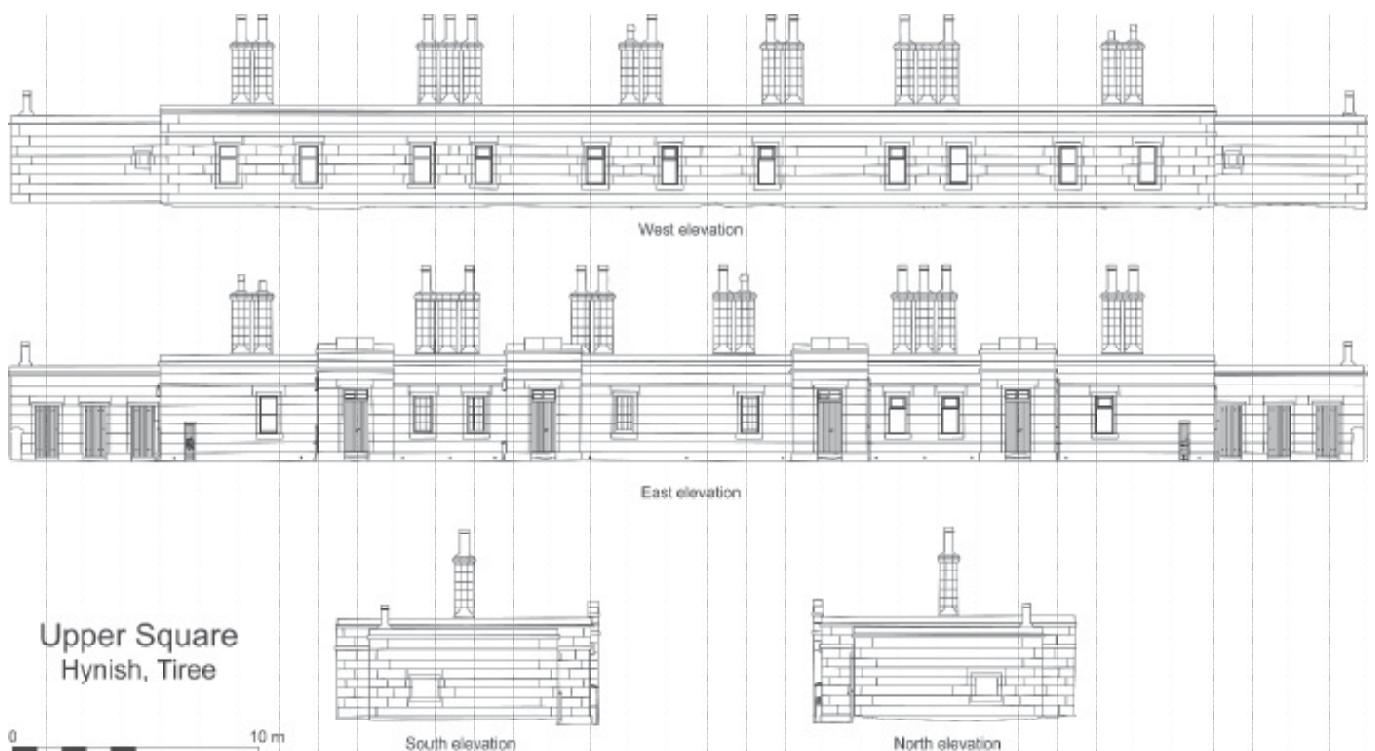


Fig 10. Upper Square, Hynish: external elevations of the buildings.

of the lighthouse. Following the completion of the lighthouse the shore establishment functioned as a base for the lightkeepers employed at Skerryvore and their families. The Upper Square was constructed around 1841–42 as accommodation for the lightkeepers and their families and was occupied as such for a period of 50 years. Since that time some modifications have been made to the building, primarily in the latter part of the 20th century, but many original features still survive.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: A R P Lorimer for the Hebridean Trust

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

**Patons & Baldwins Mill, Alloa** R Toolis, D Sproat  
(Alloa parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Standing building survey

NS 888 927 Prior to the redevelopment of the site of Patons & Baldwins Mill (NMRS NS 89 SE 51), a programme of standing building recording and historical research was carried out from December 2000 to April 2001.

Patons & Baldwins Mill is located to the S of the centre of Alloa, close to Alloa Tower. The site covers an area of approximately 4ha (10 acres) of land and consists of a number of multi-storey and single-storey sheds and offices dating from the mid- to late 19th century to the 1980s. There was also much evidence for the foundations and remains of previous buildings, which have since been demolished.

The standing building recording and survey, together with research of the archive of the mill, revealed the chronological and structural development of the site from its origins in the early

19th century to the closure of the factory at the end of the 20th century.

The site archive will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tesco Stores plc.

**DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**

**Annan Hill Roman Temporary Camp** M L Brann  
(Annan parish)  
Watching brief

NY 192 654 A watching brief was carried out in June 2001 on the excavation of water supply pipe trenches adjacent to the water tower on Annan Hill, which is located within a Scheduled Roman temporary camp (NMRS NY 16 NE 6). No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were encountered.

A mixed stony deposit was encountered close to the 19th-century stable block at the site. There were no datable finds, but it is thought that this deposit probably relates to the construction of the stables.

Full report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Greenbank House, Annan** (Annan parish) R Toolis  
Evaluation

NY 192 668 An evaluation was undertaken prior to development. The site is a raised platform situated immediately N of Annan motte and bailey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Under archaeological supervision, eight trenches totalling 100m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated to a depth of up to 1.8m throughout. Topsoil, including the asphalt remains of a 20th-century tennis court, was removed from each trench to reveal predominantly natural gravel sand subsoil. Two pits and a linear trench with an associated post-hole were revealed underlying the tennis court. Artefactual evidence indicates that these features are of modern date.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors Iain Carruthers Construction.

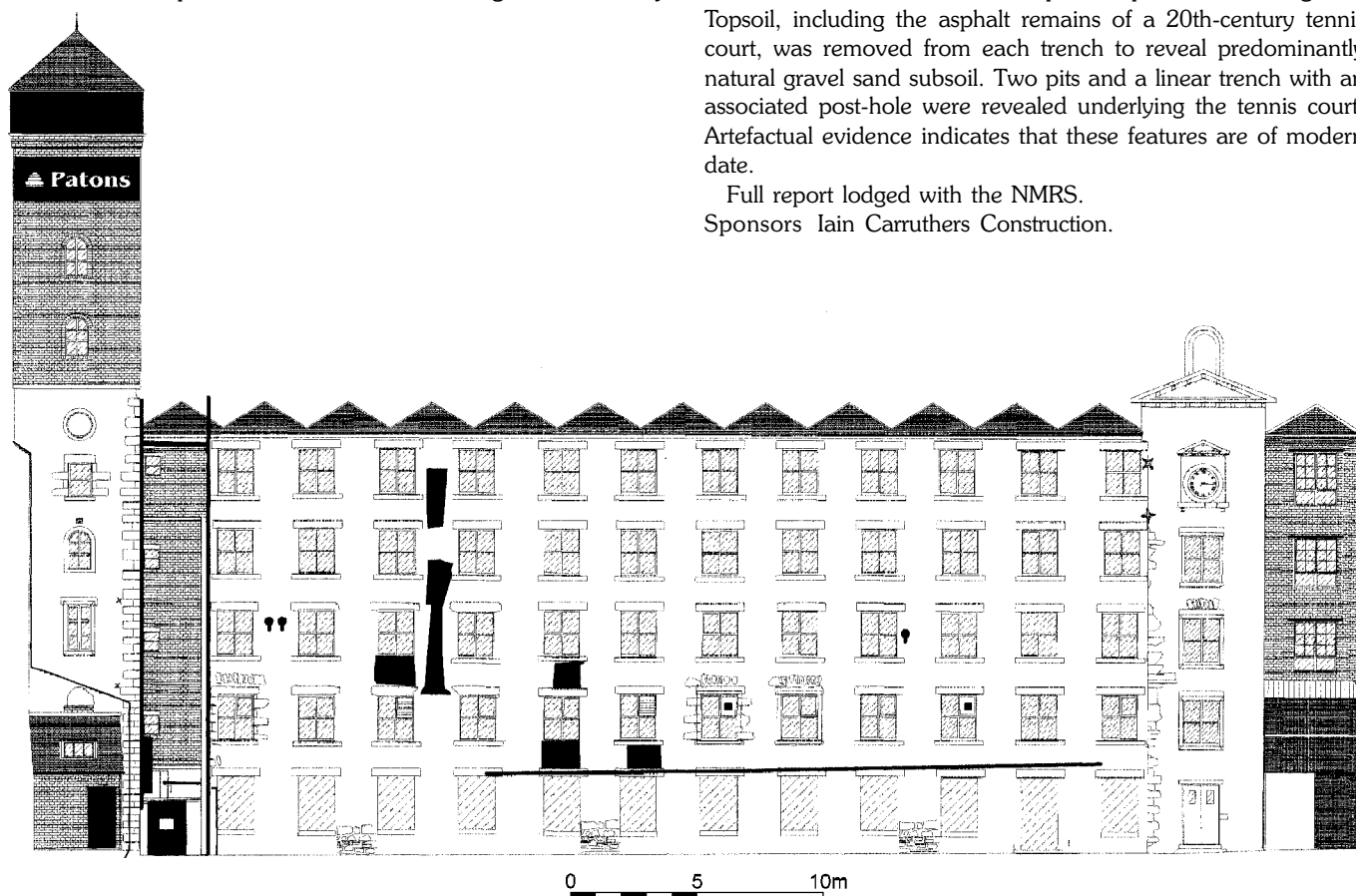


Fig 11. Patons & Baldwins Mill, Alloa.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

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

NX 819 616 At the end of the tenth season of excavations on this site (NMRS NX 86 SW 6; *DES 2000*, 19–20), a number of distinct medieval features relating to the 12th–14th centuries have been excavated. In spite of the stringent foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) regulations it has been possible to further excavate part of the southern bailey of Buittle Castle during the 2001 season.

The remnants of the stone foundations of an apsidal, N–S aligned building, dated to c AD 1250, have been revealed in the area immediately to the N of the castle moat. A small, two-roomed partitioned, clay-floored palimpsest building was constructed over an earlier feature, and has been putatively dated by the finding of a silver short cross penny of Henry III of c AD 1247 embedded in the clay of the floor. The evidence for earlier construction is identified by a deep, clay and charcoal backfilled, construction trench. A multitude of melted and part-melted bronze items were contained in the substance of the backfill. A clay sample taken from here, formed in the shape of the container which once held it, points to evidence of temperature-controlled environmental activities on site, from domestic ovens to metalworking.

Under the N wall foundations of a high-status medieval building, assumed to have been the residence of King Edward Balliol (reigned 1332–56), a series of four ovens were excavated, running E–W. They yielded numerous sherds of local galena-glazed native pottery, green-glaze pottery from Northern France (in the case of one, 499 sherds), and various items of decorated metalwork, including an ornately decorated bronze chape of a wooden sword scabbard. Further examination of this building uncovered parts of its clay flooring; in an extension to the main construction there had been three separate floors put in place as the building was altered and enlarged on two further occasions, presumably to cope with the increased activity on site during King Edward's sojourn. It has now been determined, from excavation of the clay floors, that this building was L-shaped. The W wall has been added to and consolidated over the proposed fish tank or cistern found previously, and the set back corner stone and a large square post-hole point to a problem of collapse having been encountered in the post-construction phase of the wall. An interesting array of artefacts includes a bronze key and a beehive thimble of the mid-14th century and part of a silver farthing of Edward I.

In the SW quadrant of the main excavation trench evidence of industrial working has been painstakingly uncovered and recorded. This comprised considerable evidence of smithing, a shallow quenching pit which has been dated by pottery found in it to c AD 1250–1350, and to the N of these features were the burnt remnants of a timber wall or fence, many of the construction posts still *in situ* just above the natural level in the ground, their charred ends being easily identifiable.

A further trench was opened to the S into the castle moat, but due to adverse weather it was not possible to carry out a detailed study of this feature which is currently yielding artefacts of the prehistoric era, including a flake of Arran pitchstone, and of Romano-Celtic and medieval origins.

As the excavation trench containing the stone buttress in the Fosse was just inside the designated FMD area, it was not possible to carry out any excavation on this fascinating feature during 2001, but it is hoped to continue during 2002.

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

**Morris House, Dumfries** (Dumfries parish) J Brann  
Watching brief

NX 968 762 A watching brief on redevelopment of the land parcel to the N of Buccleuch Street and W of Charlotte Street

confirmed the results of documentary research prior to development. Wood's map of 1819 records the earliest known industrial buildings in this area subsequent to the building of the New Bridge. By the time of the 1893 OS, the area was effectively built up. Service trenching across the site revealed the footings of the buildings shown on these maps and confirmed the alluvial nature of the underlying deposits. A stone culvert, probably dating to the late 18th century, cuts through the site and is likely to have been constructed to drain the land to the N prior to its development as an early suburban expansion of Dumfries.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Holywood, Dumfries** (Holywood parish) T Cowie  
Early Bronze Age flanged axehead (NMS)

NX 955 798 A well-preserved Early Bronze Age low flanged axehead was found while metal detecting near Holywood Abbey. It lay in the ploughsoil at a depth of only 5cm, and is an example of the so-called Arretton type, dating from the end of the Early Bronze Age, c 1700–1500 BC. Although corrosion has resulted in the loss of much of the surface detail, cable pattern decoration survives on the sides of the axe, while 'rippled' ornament fills the lower body between the midpoint and the bevelled edge of the blade. Relatively few examples of the type are known from Scotland. They are distinguished by their proportionately long, parallel-sided bodies, cast flanges and widely expanded cutting edges; as on this example, they are often decorated. Allocated, via Treasure Trove (TT.37/00), to Dumfries Museum.



Fig 12. Holywood: Early Bronze Age flanged axehead. © Crown copyright.

**Carsethorn Beach** (Kirkbean parish) T Cowie  
Late Bronze Age socketed axehead fragment (NMS)

NX 996 595 Heavily worn cutting edge of a bronze socketed axehead found while metal detecting on the beach. The incompleteness of the fragment precludes detailed classification. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Dumfries Museum.

**Carsethorn Beach** (Kirkbean parish) J Shiels  
Post-medieval lead seals (NMS)

NX 996 595 Post-medieval lead trade or cargo seal. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.26/00) and allocated to Stewartry Museum.

NX 996 595 Four post-medieval lead trade or cargo seals, one from the Baltic port of Memel. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.27/00) and allocated to Stewartry Museum.

**Carsluith Castle** (Kirkmabreck parish) J Brann  
Watching brief

NX 4947 5416 A watching brief was carried out on various dates in 2000 on service trenches in the vicinity of the 16th-

century tower house (NMRS NX 45 SE 1). One trench exposed the remains of three walls enclosing a layer of shells and sand overlying ash, charcoal and iron slag. Finds were largely unstratified and are all post-medieval.

Sponsor: Packard Harrington for Kirkdale Estate.

**Balcastle Hotel, High Street, Lochmaben** J Brann  
(Lochmaben parish)

Watching brief

NY 0825 8238 Observation of the cutting of five test pits which sampled the part of this plot not built on in the 18th/19th centuries did not locate any buried archaeological features. Apart from the area of the 20th-century hotel extension and other recent structures, natural underlay the tarmac.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Crown Hotel, Bruce Street, Lochmaben** J Brann  
(Lochmaben parish)

Watching brief

NY 0806 8251 Two pits were exposed in the section of a service trench cut into garden ground at the rear of the Crown Hotel. Both pits were sealed by 0.4m of garden soil. The N pit measured 1.7m in diameter, was straight-sided, and 1m deep from the existing ground surface. No finds were noted in the dark brown sand and gravelly fill.

The S pit was more amorphous in shape, with sloping sides. It was at least 3m in diameter and at least 0.8m deep. It contained burnt clay lumps, charcoal flecks with some stone and cobbles.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Lochmaben Castle** (Lochmaben parish) D Stewart, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 0883 8115 A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2001 during clearance operations within one of a series of defensive ditches positioned S of the castle (NMRS NY 08 SE 8). This is one of two ditches which have been used by the adjacent farm as general purpose refuse dumps.

The task was to remove all recent infill dumping. The hope was that the sides of the ditch could be re-established and that the archaeological deposits believed to have accumulated in the lower parts of the ditch would be left undisturbed.

The potential problems with this operation lay both in the dumped farm material to be removed which could range from the mundane to the toxic, as well as the nebulous nature of the ditch itself, almost all of which was now invisible thanks to landscaping. Removal of the overburden from the archaeological layers within the ditch exposed them to drying and weathering. It was noted that the ditch is not naturally level and that drainage would take place in both an easterly and westerly direction.

Sponsor: HS.

**Little Park Wood** A Nicholson, M Shankland  
(Minnigaff parish)

Farmstead (?moated)

NX 455 648 Documentary research revealed a feature referred to as 'Flew's House' on Pont's map of c 1595. General Roy's map of 1747 shows an area of rough ground within a field, but no extant structures. Field investigations found that in an area of wet and boggy ground, a natural knoll, approximately 28m SW-NE by 20m NW-SE, rises to 2m above the surrounding ground. A series of turfed-over wall footings suggest a principal rectangular structure at the apex of a knoll in the W corner, with either an internal division or with an extension to the NE. Another rectangular structure appears to occupy the E corner, where there is a slight dog-leg in the otherwise rectangular top of the platform.

Small exposures of stones with coincident faces suggest the possibility of a barmkin wall around the top of the mound.

Two small trial trenches were opened to assess archaeological survival. In the NW trench, the wall of the principal structure was up to 2.5m wide and built directly onto the bedrock. In the more easterly trench it was found that a drystone-retaining wall appeared to run along the upper edge of the rectangular platform. The wall footings lay in a well-defined construction trench, and a layer of dark, organic material – probably turf – was stacked into the trench against the footings, reaching up to the point where the wall face began.

**Abbey Precincts, Main Street, New Abbey** J Brann  
(New Abbey parish)

Watching brief

NX 9638 6624 A small extension to the rear of 14 Main Street, within the walled precinct of the Cistercian abbey, was subject to a watching brief. The garden level at the rear of the property is approximately 0.9m higher than the street frontage. The top 0.33m comprised garden soil, grading into dark brown loam. At a depth of 0.75m, orange-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks was encountered. This deposit extended to the full trench depth of 1m on the N side of the cut section and appeared to be redeposited natural. On the S side, closer to the property, natural was encountered at 0.9m below the garden level. No finds or structures were exposed.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Balcarry Bay** (Old Luce parish) T Cowie  
Copper-alloy fragments (NMS)

Four copper-alloy fragments were found while metal detecting on the beach. XRF analysis subsequently confirmed that the objects were brass or gunmetal. The circumstances of discovery, the metal composition, and the machine-cut appearance of the damage on all four pieces all strongly suggest interpretation as relatively modern scrapped ship or boat fittings.

**Piltanton Burn** (Old Luce parish) J Pickin  
Survey

A survey was undertaken of the intertidal zone on the N bank of the Piltanton Burn between St Helena Island (NX 193 558) and Cuttybank Ford (NX 169 565). The following sites were recorded:

- NX 192 551 Fish trap. Linear setting of parallel timber stakes, 13m long, 0.5m wide, on former channel of Water of Luce. Stakes survive as eroded stumps standing some 0.2m high.
- NX 191 551 Fish trap. Linear setting of parallel timber stakes, 18m long, 0.5m wide, on former channel of Water of Luce. Stakes survive as eroded stumps standing some 0.2m high.
- NX 186 554 Probable fish weir. Stone cobble and boulder bank, c 20 x 1.5m, running diagonally across Piltanton Burn. Bank obscured by sand and silt on S bank.
- NX 182 556 Cairn. Elliptical mound of beach cobbles, 2.2 x 1.4 x 0.6m high. Probable wildfowling hide.
- NX 181 556 Cairn. Elliptical mound of beach cobbles, 2 x 1 x 0.5m high. Probable wildfowling hide.
- NX 181 557 Cairn. Linear mound of beach cobbles, 1.5 x 0.9 x 0.4m high. Probable wildfowling hide.
- NX 178 559 Flint scatter. Area of dispersed flint nodules, many broken. Probable ballast dump.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Cairn Pat, Stranraer** (Portpatrick parish) H Fulford  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NX 044 564 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a cabin and meter cabinet within Cairn Pat radio site. The summit of Cairn Pat is occupied by a Scheduled prehistoric hillfort (NMRS NX 05 NW 1). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified, and it was established that the majority of the fenced compound has been severely disturbed by earlier works.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Duncan Smith & Associates.

**Argrennan Mains** (Tongland parish) D F Devereux  
Cup and ring marks

NX 7047 5685 The outcrop bearing two cup and ring marks (*DES 1987*, 6; NMRS NX 75 NW 30) was plotted and the marks photographed. Archive in the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.  
Sponsor: Stewartry Museum.

**Tongland** (Tongland parish) J Shiels  
?17th-century 'Jew's harp' (NMS)

NX 696 537 Copper-alloy 'Jew's harp' or 'trumps' with a triangular bow and parallel arms; the iron tongue or lamella is missing. On the right underside arm below the bow is a punch mark bearing the initials 'A G', as yet unidentified, although a box made for containing a set of trumps in the NMS collections bears the same initials. The shape of the instrument is consistent with a 17th-century date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.21/00) and allocated to Stewartry Museum.



Fig 13. Tongland: 17th-century 'Jew's harp'. © Crown copyright.

**Capelfoot Farm** (Tundergarth parish) T Ward  
Pre-afforestation survey

NY 265 850 (centre) The upland pasture of the farm was surveyed for afforestation. Only existing recorded sites were located.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Fields around Whithorn Priory, Whithorn** J Morrison  
(Whithorn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NX 443 403 An archaeological evaluation was carried out to the W and N of the Scheduled area which surrounds Whithorn Priory (NMRS NX 44 SW 5). The evaluation consisted of the machine-excavation of 17 trenches down to natural subsoil. A number of features of archaeological significance were present. The area directly to the N of the modern cemetery, E of the Manse, contained the densest concentration of features, including evidence of rig and furrow cultivation, a rough stone surface

associated with industrial activity, and a possible fenced or palisaded enclosure.

The evaluation forms part of a larger programme of research looking at the boundaries of the ecclesiastical settlement. No evidence of these postulated boundaries was recovered. There was also no evidence of the mill pond to the N of the Ket or any mill buildings along its banks.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS [logo], Whithorn Trust.

**George Street, Whithorn** (Whithorn parish) J Brann  
Watching brief

NX 44534 40163 to NX 44485 40074 A watching brief was carried out on a street lighting cable trench dug up the middle of George Street. At the N end of the trench the full 0.8m depth of the cut was made ground. Part of this coincided with the location of a now-removed palm tree. In line with St Ninian's Church entrance, the trench cut a series of stones suggestive of wall footings. No finds were noted, other than a few sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Mains Farm** (Whithorn parish) C Lowe  
Desk-based assessment; survey (Headland Archaeology)

NX 4502 3940 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the fields around Whithorn was undertaken as part of a broader study into the enclosure of the early ecclesiastical site. An early 19th-century estate plan of Mains Farm (RHP 4502), previously un-noted in this context, is of interest for the light it may throw on the original location of the Early Christian Peter Stone (NMRS NX 43 NW 4).

Mains Farm is depicted on the plan as a sketch elevation. The building, like another to the SE, is a low single-storey structure with a central door, two windows and gable-end hearths. In front of the building, to the S, there is a large featureless rectangle, almost certainly not a building. Given the later documentary evidence for the stone and its association with Mains Farm, it seems likely that the 1812 plan represents our earliest *in situ* view of the Peter Stone. The revised position of Mains Farm lies significantly to the NW of the location previously estimated.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Whithorn Trust.

**17 Agnew Crescent, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) V Nix  
Sculptured panel

NX 432 551 A panel with relief sculpture – an arcade with semi-circular arches, one complete central arch, with broken ones to either side and figurative work between the columns, was found during building work incorporated into the fabric of an outbuilding to the rear of the property. It remains *in situ*. Architectural details suggest an early post-medieval date for the panel.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Harbour Road, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) J Brann  
Wall

NX 4356 5519 to NX 4359 5520 A member of the public reported that garden works had revealed the S face of a substantial wall running between the two grid references given. The face is a maximum of 0.7m high and acts as a revetment to the field to the N. Although it has been cut by a service trench, the wall line continues to the E to NX 4365 5522 where it turns to the N. An association with the Dominican friary which lay on the SE side of the town is postulated.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**11 North Main Street, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) J Brann Laird's town house (?16th century)

NX 4333 5538 Internal alterations to 11 North Main Street have revealed a substantial open fireplace 1.7m (5ft 6") wide with recesses, built into the N gable. A simple arch formed by roughly dressed masonry spans it. To the W is a wall cupboard. A simple angle roll moulding around what had probably been the original entrance in the E wall is overlooked by a small square blocked window at ground-floor level which also has a simple roll moulding.

The original building appears to have been L-shaped. Blocked window openings on the internal walls suggest that the original building was at least three-storey. The current wall head cuts through a blocked window at 6m (19ft 6").

It is recorded that in 1549 Patrick Hannay, of the Hannays of Sorbie Tower, was granted permission to enlarge the upper storeys of his town house and to enhance its tower house proportions with corbelled battlements.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

## DUNDEE CITY

**Broughty Castle, Gun Emplacements** (Dundee parish) G Ewart, A Hollinrake (Kirkdale Archaeology) Survey

NO 465 304 In view of the effects of weathering on elements of the two gun emplacements (NMRS NO 43 SE 10.00 and 10.01) overlooking the Tay estuary on the S side of the castle enclosure, a baseline survey was completed in December 2000.

The gun positions are generally complete with much surviving detail of how the guns were supplied and powered. The range of storage spaces with their own fittings and constructional details, and the variety of cable fixings and tracks, are all evident at present but show signs of degeneration through weathering.

Sponsor: HS.

**Gardyne's Land** (Dundee parish) B Glendinning (SUAT) Watching brief

NO 403 303 A watching brief was conducted in October 2000 on the replacement of two lengths of drainage pipe in the area surrounding the late medieval building known as John Gardyne's Land (NMRS NO 43 SW 394). No deposits or features of archaeological interest were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tayside Building Preservation Trust.

**Morgan Academy** (Dundee parish) D Hind, T Addyman (Addyman & Kay) 19th-century school

NO 4132 3180 A major recording programme was carried out following destruction of the Grade A listed school (NMRS NO 43 SW 186), by Peddie & Kinnear (1863), by fire on 23 March 2001. A comprehensive photographic record was made immediately after the fire; clearance and down-takings were monitored and architectural elements salvaged, sorted and data-based. The resulting record will be used to guide the reconstruction programme.

Sponsor: Dundee City Council.

**Steeple Church** (Dundee parish) R Cachart (SUAT) Medieval burial ground

NO 401 301 In November 2000 a watching brief was undertaken on a sewer pipe trench located on the S side of the Steeple Church (NMRS NO 43 SW 40.00). The remains of two

mortar-bonded walls were recorded running across the trench N-S, and a quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from the subsoil. It was concluded that the pipe trench had cut into the upper layer of the medieval burial ground which lies below about 0.3m of turf and topsoil. The human remains were reinterred and further work was not required.

Sponsor: Steeple Church.

## EAST AYRSHIRE

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

NS 6423 2496 (centre) The excavation of a medieval turf building (NMRS NS 62 SW 10) and a possible enclosure of unknown date were undertaken in advance of opencast mining. The turf structure was sub-rectangular in plan and contained a hearth and some areas of paving. Pottery which dates to no later than the 16th century was recovered from the interior of the building. The presence of charcoal and charred cereal grains within the bank material suggests material from earlier occupation of the site may have become incorporated into the bank make-up. The remains are therefore likely to represent more than one structural phase of turf building. Roundwood recovered from the fabric of the turf bank could provide further dating evidence.

The nearby possible enclosure was constructed of turf and no other deposits or features of archaeological significance were associated with this feature. However the proximity and similarity of alignment and construction of this feature and the turf building are likely to indicate contemporaneity.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**50-54 Bank Street, Kilmarnock** S Stronach, M Hastie (Kilmarnock parish) (Headland Archaeology) Evaluation; excavation

NS 4272 3782 A programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken during redevelopment. In the evaluation, ten hand-dug test pits were excavated within the standing buildings. Truncation was found to be severe across much of the frontage, although a deposit containing a sherd of 18th-century pottery was identified. A truncated feature was located beneath the frontage, and on the basis of three sherds of pottery is dated to the medieval period. To the rear of the frontage topsoil had been preserved but was contaminated with modern structural material. Wall foundations relating to outbuildings were encountered in several of the test pits.

On the basis of the evaluation, around 300m<sup>2</sup> of subsoil was cleaned and inspected following removal of a suspended timber floor within the standing building. A possible medieval feature and a well with a drystone lining were recorded. Later remains likely to date from the modern period were also excavated and recorded.

Following demolition of the standing building, a concrete slab was removed from the rear of the development plot and six trenches, covering 20% of the site, were excavated. Another well with drystone lining was uncovered in the southernmost frontage plot. This was very similar in size and shape to the well uncovered during the initial excavation. Later remains likely to date from the 18th and 19th century were also excavated and recorded.

Both wells were left *in situ* and are likely to be incorporated into the building development.

Sponsor: Baxter Clark and Paul.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE/EAST LOTHIAN

**Loudon Street, Mauchline** (Mauchline parish) M Dalland  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 4977 2716 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken of a small plot of land to the S of Loudon Street, in advance of construction work. No significant archaeological features were uncovered in the trench.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mansell Maintenance Services Ltd.

**Penbreck Windfarm** (Muirkirk parish) P Duffy  
Survey (GUARD)

See entry under South Lanarkshire

**Hall of Auchincross** (New Cumnock parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 579 142 An evaluation was undertaken on the proposed extension to the opencast coal site. Eight trenches were excavated by machine across part of the proposed extension. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Milngavie Reservoir and Water Works** G Ewart, J Franklin,  
(Various parishes) A Hollinrake, P Sharman  
Environmental constraints study (Kirkdale Archaeology)

A programme of desk-based assessment and fieldwalking were undertaken as part of an environmental constraints study on the proposed extensions to the reservoir and water works at Milngavie. Also, limited excavations in the form of test trenches were undertaken in June 2001 in an area of cropmarks identified from aerial photographs of a field near Bankell Farm. No archaeological evidence was retrieved from these excavations.

Sponsor: ERM for West of Scotland Water.

**Antonine Wall, Balmuildy Road** (Cadder parish) P Duffy  
Antonine Wall (GUARD)

NS 589 718 Reinstatement works on the Scheduled area of the Antonine Wall were monitored in January 2001. The topsoil and subsoil in the Scheduled area had been removed from a corridor measuring some 143m long by 5m wide.

A service trench, located to the W of the Scheduled area, was also excavated with a watching brief. No archaeological material was observed during the trenching and the trench was subsequently backfilled and reinstated. (GUARD 940).

Sponsor: Whiteinch Demolition Limited.

**Marley Building Materials Factory, Bishopbriggs** (Cadder parish) J Syme Duncan  
(GUARD)  
Roman military way

NS 6195 7262 An archaeological excavation in September 2001 within the factory confirmed the presence of the Cadder Roman military way at the site, although the remains had been truncated and disturbed by drainage systems and modern landscaping. The military way was 8.5m wide and the remains of a large ditch/drain approximately 1m wide was situated on the NE edge. There was evidence of flooding at the site and the surface of the road had been built up by at least 1m.

In addition, three earlier undated features were encountered: two linear channels and a curving slot trench. No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the fieldwork. (GUARD 1094).

Sponsor: Charles Scott & Partners.

**Dobbie's Garden Centre, 846 Boclair Road, Glasgow** P Sharman, G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)  
(New Kilpatrick parish)

Watching brief

NS 573 725 A watching brief was conducted during alterations at Dobbie's Garden Centre. An associated issue was the presence of the line of the Scheduled Antonine Wall (NMRS NS 57 SE 42) across the SW corner of the development area.

It is clear that, for the vast majority of this site, nothing of archaeological significance has so far been disturbed, and that the slight traces of landscaping noted in Phase 2 are arguably of modern date.

Sponsor: Dobbie's Garden Centre.

## EAST LOTHIAN

**Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) J Shiels  
Post-medieval zoomorphic buckle (NMS)

NT 463 801 Copper-alloy zoomorphic buckle with serpent-headed terminals. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.2/01) and allocated to NMS.

**Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) F Hunter  
Anglo-Saxon pin (NMS)

NT 463 801 Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy pin found while metal detecting at the Glebe Field, Aberlady. The pin has a globular head with ring-and-dot decoration. Declared Treasure Trove (TT.6/01) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 14. Aberlady: Anglian dot-decorated bronze pin. © Crown copyright.

**Ballencrieff** (Aberlady parish) J Shiels  
Rowel spur fragment (NMS)

NT 489 784 Rowel spur with the rowel intact and bearing traces of gilding. XRF analysis has shown the spur to be composed of c 70% zinc, making dating uncertain but likely to be post-medieval or later. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.73/00) and allocated to East Lothian Council.

**Craigielaw Steading and Golf Club** D Connolly  
(Aberlady parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Excavation; standing building survey; watching brief

NT 454 798 Nine trial trenches were excavated and a standing building record was conducted on Craigielaw farm steading (Area 1) during development and partial demolition of an early 19th-century farm steading on a promontory 1km to the W of Aberlady. The trenches showed that the steading was constructed around the partially demolished remains of an early farm structure dating to the 17th century, based on surviving architectural details that remained *in situ*. The date was based on a door jamb and window that both retained a raised margin and chamfer comparable with other buildings of that date. Trench 9 located the remains of a circular horse mill noted on a map dated 1806 (Ainslie). The

depth of deposit in all the trenches was never more than c 200mm due to the bedrock of which that lay close to the surface. Early drains had had to be cut through the bedrock such as the light covering of soil on the site.

To the S and SE of the steading complex two fields were marked out for construction of golf practice ranges (Area 2) and a children's golf course (Area 3). Due to the proximity to a Scheduled site a watching brief was conducted to ensure no archaeology was disturbed during the excavation of bunkers. Area 2 contained six trenches, all of which were devoid of archaeological features, and were excavated down to natural.

Area 3 was treated in a similar fashion, again with no archaeological features of significance except a field drain of the early 20th century.

Sponsor: Wemyss and March Estate.

**Athelstaneford** (Athelstaneford parish) J Shiels  
Collection of artefacts (NMS)

NT 555 778 Over 300 sherds of medieval pottery, ten metal items, including four medieval buckles, and four coins dating to between the 13th–16th centuries. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.46/00) and allocated to East Lothian Council.

**Ewingston Mill and Steading, Humbie** T Holden  
(Bolton parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Building survey

NT 492 647 A detailed survey was undertaken of Ewingston Mill (NMRS NT 46 SE 47) and a photographic survey of the surviving steading buildings, one of which spans the mill burn. The mill is one of the oldest buildings at Ewingston, probably constructed in the 18th century. It was fed by a mill pond to the SE through a culvert which issues to the W of the steading complex. No external evidence for the mill wheel could be seen, but a pit for the mill machinery survived against the interior of the S wall.

The remaining buildings are of 19th-century or later date and comprise a small open courtyard, a large byre and a series of other outhouses concerned with animal management. The byre is the oldest of these and is shown on the 1st edition OS map (surveyed 1853). However, this building was largely rebuilt during the second half of the 19th century, and most of what survives is broadly contemporary with the surrounding farm buildings.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Pure Plumbing Ltd.

**Radar Station, Dirleton** (Dirleton parish) T Holden  
Building survey (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5167 8483 A survey of the WW2 radar station (NMRS NT 58 SW 72) at Dirleton was undertaken prior to the development of the site for housing. Within the site boundary the standing structures comprise an operations block, generator house, filter bed, Type 14 radar plinth and an 'Identification Friend or Foe' (IFF) cubicle. These were constructed in 1943 and the years immediately afterwards, and formed a part of a Ground Control of Interception (GCI) station. Initially housed on lorries with the aerials on 'caravans', the first buildings were of wood, later to be replaced by the present brick and concrete structures. Further enhancements were made during 1945, but by the time the building was completed the war was largely over and the station was turned over to training. It worked closely with the night fighter units from Charterhall and Drem. The GCI closed down in 1946 but the site was used for training purposes until 1954.

Other features identified include the stance for a Type 13 height finding radar, the foundations of the administration block and a

guard dog enclosure. Further structures associated with the station also survive outwith the survey area. These include a second IFF cubicle, the subterranean control room and stance for a Type 7 radar aerial, and a Stanton air raid shelter.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bankton Developments.

**BCI North-East Quarry, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) J Gooder  
Evaluation; geophysical survey; (AOC Archaeology)  
fieldwalking

NT 7210 7620 Archaeological trial trenching, amounting to 26,500m<sup>2</sup>, in the westernmost 50ha portion of a proposed 182ha quarry development at East Barns, near Dunbar, revealed significant archaeological remains in five discrete areas, three of which will require additional investigative work. Fieldwalking and fluxgate gradiometry surveys were simultaneously undertaken in specific areas distributed across the entire quarry landtake. This survey work will inform future trial trenching in the central and eastern parts of the quarry development.

#### *Trial trenching*

NT 7142 7663 **Trench 3**. Oval pit feature, 3.0 x 1.2m, by 0.16m deep, its upper fill contained heat-affected stones overlying a thin charcoal-rich band of soil. Two sherds of prehistoric ceramic were recovered. Possible fire-pit.

NT 7119 7673 **Trench 19**. Seven post-hole/pit features. Four produced prehistoric ceramic sherds, one of which contained Grooved Ware. Probably part of a post-built structure.

NT 7128 7674 **Trench 22**. Two shallow pits, a possible post-hole and a possible occupation spread. Three of these features produced carinated bowl pottery (early 4th millennium to later 3rd millennium BC).

NT 7121 7686 **Trench 25**. Number of features occupying a 12m long zone of significant archaeological interest. They included a number of stake/post-holes associated with dark occupation or midden spreads. The features were of no great depth, with the spread deposits being of a particularly ephemeral nature. The survival of these features is probably a result of their low-lying situation in a natural hollow with the natural gravels rising to the NW and particularly steeply to the SE. The overlying colluvium sediments, which contained a small sherd of Impressed Ware, rendered a buffer between the anthropic deposits and the active ploughsoil. Most of these features were found to contain highly significant quantities of flint, chert, quartz and carbonised hazelnut shell. The small bladelets in the assemblage suggest a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

NT 7133 7642 **Trench 46**. Small, heavily truncated pit containing three sherds of Beaker pottery. A 60m<sup>2</sup> exposure around this feature failed to reveal additional features.

#### *Fluxgate gradiometry survey*

NT 7210 7620 (centre) A total of 16ha of detailed gradiometer survey was carried out in 16 sample areas in eight arable fields to the N of the main east coast railway line, between the Dry Burn and the Blue Circle Industries cement works.

NT 7250 7563 The palisaded enclosure cropmark (NMRS NT 77 NW 30) was examined in detail. Two circular enclosures were identified together with suggestions of internal features and an anomaly that has been interpreted as possibly a burnt structure.

NT 7170 7610 A complex of ditch-type anomalies, indicating possible enclosures and a trackway, were recorded to the S of East Barns Farm. However, ferrous interference from modern debris obscured these anomalies.

The survey also detected the putative Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic features noted above (Trench 25).



## EAST LoTHIAN

### *Fieldwalking survey*

Two recently ploughed fields were subject to a fieldwalking survey. Field 1 (NT 7185 7165 (centre)) produced diffuse concentrations of lithics. Field 2 (NT 7300 7582 (centre)) produced one dispersed lithic scatter.

The artefacts are predominantly of flint but also feature quartz and limestone-derived chert and chalcedony. The collection of material appears to show various stages of the reduction sequence. In addition to the large amount of shatter, the assemblage includes unworked pebbles, split pebbles, cores, primary, secondary and tertiary flakes, and retouched and utilised flakes. Of the diagnostic artefacts present, two are barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. Of the scrapers recovered, these appear to be end and side scrapers made on flakes.

Sponsor: Blue Circle Industries.

**Bowerhouse to Spott Road Dualling** J Morrison  
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 666 772 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of post-holes for fence strainer posts within two Scheduled areas. The post-holes were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. The deposits consisted entirely of ploughsoil; no archaeological features or finds were identified.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council.

**Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) F Hunter  
Gold pin (NMS)

NT 677 792 Gold pin found while beachcombing near the remains of Dunbar Castle. The pin has a plain globular head; no definitive dating has yet been possible. Declared Treasure Trove (TT.19/00) and allocated to East Lothian Museums Service.

**Lochend and Hallhill, Dunbar** Martin Cook  
(Dunbar parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NO 678 774 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Lochend and Hallhill, comprising the excavation of a series of linear trenches totalling 1873m<sup>2</sup> and representing a 5% sample of a proposed residential development area. The evaluation identified a single feature: a stone structure, 3.9 x 4.6m, consisting of four adjoining mortared walls cut into the subsoil. This feature was interpreted as the remains of the 19th-century Lochend Estate ice house that was demolished in 1909, and was not deemed to be archaeologically significant. No significant finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Miller Homes.

**Park Cottage, Newlands Farm, Gifford** M Cressey  
(Garvald & Bara parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; building survey

NT 5675 6607 An archaeological evaluation and building survey were undertaken in August 2001 preceding renovation of Park Cottage, a single-storey dwelling (NMRS NT 56 NE 77). The principal aim of the work was to determine the character, extent and quality of any archaeological remains associated with earlier building foundations. The building survey was carried out in order to record the character of the building prior to internal refurbishment. The excavations showed that the cottage was built on a foundation layer of boulders. The survey showed that the building dated from the early 18th century with four main phases of development.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Ian Robertson.

**Macmerry** (Gladsmuir parish) J Gooder  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 4202 7308 to NT 4319 7299 A watching brief monitoring sewer construction works between Macmerry Industrial Estate and West Adniston Farm retrieved a fragment of a flint scraper at NT 4365 7390, near a Bronze Age round barrow (NMRS NT 47 SW 39).

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Macmerry, Data Centre** (Gladsmuir parish) C Moloney  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 436 729 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the development of the site as the new Royal Bank of Scotland Data Centre. The evaluation consisted of machine-excavated trial trenches covering 5% of the proposed development area. With the exception of a number of brick foundations relating to the use of the site as an airfield during WW2 (NMRS NT 47 SW 46), the only archaeological remains related to post-medieval cultivation.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

**2 Camptoun Holdings** (Haddington parish) C Lowe  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5012 7772 A watching brief was undertaken of groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage, access drive and underground gas tank and related pipe tracks. The site lies immediately adjacent to 'Greystanes Field' (NMRS NT 57 NW 22 and 25) where, over the years, a large number of long cist burials and other finds have been turned up by the plough. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were identified.

Sponsor: D Rankin.

**Weston Nurseries, Court Street, Haddington** J Gooder  
(Haddington parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 5125 7379 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a 0.3ha land parcel behind Court Street, which was subject to a proposed residential development. Four trenches covering a combined area of 150m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. No significant archaeological features were unearthed. A few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were retrieved from a heavily disturbed soil in the northernmost trench.

Sponsor: Richmond Homes.

**Almond Valley Pipeline (Inveresk)** Murray Cook  
(Inveresk parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching briefs; excavation

NT 3210 7303 to NT 3579 7184 Archaeological works along the line of a sewer pipeline revealed significant archaeological remains. The pipeline ran for 5km between Wallyford Waste Water Treatment Works and the eastern interceptor sewer near Portobello.

The investigation of an extensive area of cropmarks at Inveresk, specifically those to the S of the Edinburgh to Dunbar railway line, exposed three main groups of features: linear features that formed enclosures (NMRS NT 37 SE 50) and field systems lying on a pronounced gravel ridge; two Roman temporary marching camps (NMRS NT 37 SW 33 and 186); and features whose function and origin is not known (NMRS NT 37 SW 68 and 182).

The main group of cropmark features (NMRS NT 37 SE 50), is assumed to represent the southern extent of a field system associated with Inveresk Roman fort to the N and comprises four

feature groups: a series of ditches bounding large areas to the NE; a series of smaller enclosures; a small rectilinear enclosure to the far SW; and a linear trackway running roughly NE–SW through the series of smaller enclosures

Sponsor: M J Gleeson Group plc.

**23A Bridge Street, Musselburgh** H Fulford  
(Inveresk parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 341 727 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during construction of an extension to the rear of the existing building. Although no structural remains were uncovered, an assemblage of artefacts with a date range from the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from the garden soil.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Duncan Smith & Associates.

**Brunton Wire Works, Musselburgh** D Rankin, T Rees  
(Inveresk parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 3417 7230 Monitoring of site investigation works was carried out at the site of the former Brunton Wire Works which covers an area of about 4ha.

The works predominantly exposed reworked mixed sediments incorporating industrial waste material overlying a natural sand and gravel. The material recovered was almost exclusively post-medieval in origin, including 19th-century waster pits from the Newbigging Pottery during the ownership of W A Gray.

Sponsor: Yeoman MacAllister for Dunbar Estates.

**118 High Street, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) M Hastie  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3450 7266 An archaeological watching brief was carried out to monitor all ground-moving operations during the construction of a new extension to the rear of Greggs Bakery. Three areas were monitored. The excavated deposits comprised deep, heavily disturbed topsoil, containing rubble, bricks, mammal bone, shell and modern glazed ceramics. The deposits are interpreted as demolition debris and modern make-up. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Greggs plc.

**Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) J Gooder  
Roman fort (AOC Archaeology)

NT 3410 7218 to NT 3409 7198 Prior to site investigation works, nine 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated immediately within the western boundary of the Scheduled area of Inveresk Roman fort (NMRS NT 37 SW 8). The surface of the upper fill of the western ditch was located within one test pit, with possibly an analogous deposit representing an additional negative feature identified in an adjacent test pit. Neither of these features was excavated. No significant archaeological features were encountered elsewhere.

Sponsor: Life Securities Ltd.

**Newhailes House and Estate, Musselburgh** T Addyman  
(Inveresk parish) (Addyman & Kay)

17th–18th century mansion; designed landscape

NT 3269 7250 A major programme of monitoring, evaluation and architectural recording was undertaken at the mansion house and within its surrounding policies during conservation works between June 2000 and August 2001. The principal findings include:

**Mansion house** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168). Numerous features were recorded during reservicing throughout the mansion interiors. Some refinement of the original layout of the James Smith villa of c 1690 was achieved, particularly at basement level. A 'secret passage' was revealed that provided private access to a suite of panelled rooms at first-floor level; this had subsequently been blocked off during the installation of a dumb waiter. General analysis of the Smith period masonry fabric confirmed that it did not incorporate earlier structural remains. A detailed record was made of part of the exterior before repair and reharling works; this recorded details of the original pressed-back harl and its scheme of regular ruling-out to imitate coursed ashlar, and a number of subsequent repairs that generally employed cementitious mixes. Evidence for the original principal entrance arrangement on the NE facade was recorded beneath the existing stair; the original stair had been narrower, and had had a vaulted chamber below that led to a basement entrance, subsequently blocked.

**Mansion forecourt.** An extensive series of trenches were excavated within the area of the mansion forecourt in order to determine its original details, layout and metalling materials, datable to the second quarter of the 18th century. The edges of the original central lawn area – defined by stone bollards – were identified, many original bollard pads remaining *in situ*. The make-up of the cambered metalling of the carriage circle was recorded, grading successively to an upper surface of fine pea gravel. The limits of the surrounding verge and details of the construction of the base of the mansion stair were also recorded.

Trenching beneath the gravelled surface revealed substantial remains of what were interpreted as earlier garden bedding trenches. These seem to have been laid in groups that suggest a formal parterre in this area, presumably of the Smith period in the late 17th century.

**Service tunnel.** A 1 x 6m trench was excavated from the forecourt NW flanking wall, across the crest of the earth embankment behind. This revealed the upper parts of the stone-built service tunnel. This had a shallow pitched roof that had been capped with bitumen. The flanking wall had been built against the tunnel wall and the bank formed thereafter. All were datable to the second quarter of the 18th century. A discrete assemblage of finds was recovered from the fill, including numerous *mallet* form wine bottle fragments, and sherds of Chinese porcelain.

**N side of mansion.** Services trenching along the NE side of the mansion revealed details of the early 18th-century garden surfaces in that area. These overlay deposits that include two discrete midden dumpings that contained bottle glass and ceramics (including parts of a blue *Nevers*-type Lambeth tin-glaze vessel) of the late 17th/early 18th century, i.e. the Smith period. Evaluation and services trenches at the NE wall foot revealed the profile of a sunken area that permitted light to the basement windows.

**Stables** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.02). Extensive monitoring was carried out within and around the large stable block to the SW of the mansion house. Evidence for its general evolution demonstrated that it had been successively extended from a core structure to the NW of the complex, reaching its present form in the first decades of the 19th century. The former contained the remains of an early bolecion-moulded fireplace that matched details of c 1690 fireplaces in the mansion. While perhaps the fireplace had been reset, the chamfered window arises of this structure suggested a similarly early date. The W and SW parts of the complex are rubble-built, employing salvaged stone from at

## EAST LoTHIAN

least two earlier structures. One group of reused carved stones displays 17th-century or earlier detail in the form of chamfered arises and quirked edge rolls, while a second group derives from a classically designed building. The latter includes rusticated quoins and moulded cornice and base stones. The former may possibly provide evidence for a predecessor for the existing mansion while the latter may derive from alterations to the mansion itself or, perhaps, a further lost classical building within the policies; equally they may derive from the earlier configuration of the stables itself.

Various early floor levels were exposed within the ground-floor stables rooms – some brick-lined, some flagged and some cobbled. Earlier cobbling was also found with rooms occupying the E corner of the block, representing the remains of an exterior surface. Footings of an earlier range were found below floor level within the NW block of the existing structure, demonstrating that the interior court had been considerably smaller before c 1800. A number of ruined walls and lean-to structures within the courtyard were assessed and recorded. These proved to have been constructed in the later part of the 19th century.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the courtyard, to assess evidence for earlier surfaces and the potential for the survival of wall footings and other remains below these. A cobbled surface was identified, some 0.25m below the existing surface. Other than a rubble spread (demolition debris) no evidence for earlier structures was encountered below the cobbles.

**Shell House** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.04). A comprehensive investigation of the c 1770–80 shell house within the water gardens to the NNW of the mansion was undertaken. Clearance of the interior revealed a well-preserved diagonally patterned polished sandstone floor with marble insets. A drawn and analytical record was made of the standing fabric, which deduced many details of its internal decoration and lost roof structure, and provided a record of its intra-mural heating system, external decoration and secondary ogee-headed window to the S. Analysis was made of an extensive assemblage of recovered fallen decorative materials that include both inshore and exotic (Far Eastern) shells; fragments from a variety of broken glass vessels, including wine glasses of the period c 1725–70; minerals such as crystal masses and agates; and industrial waste products. An evaluation trench to the rear of the structure elucidated details of the original stoke-hole.

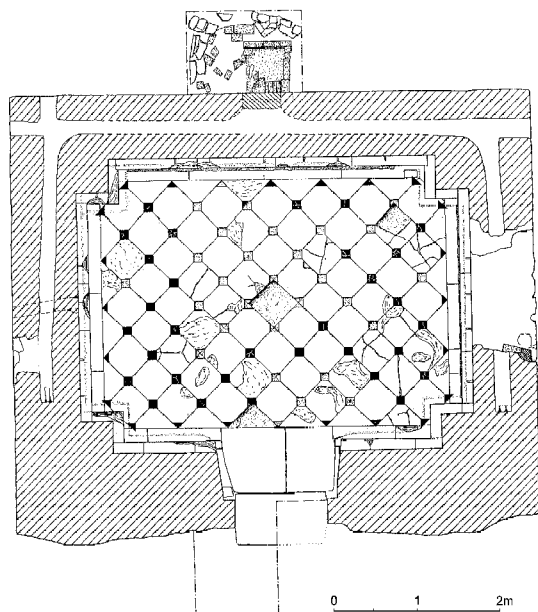


Fig 15. Newhailes House, Shell House: interior plan.

An evaluation trench some 6m to the W of the shell house examined masonry remains that were found to represent an ashlar-lined entrance area leading to a brick-vaulted tunnel. Iron fixtures suggested statuary had formerly been attached, while lead piping indicated the possibility that it had incorporated a water feature. The structure had been deliberately infilled, apparently in the 18th century. While only a limited part of the structure was exposed, it had possibly been a subterranean grotto-like construction that was superseded by the existing shell house.

### Minor evaluations of garden buildings

**Fruit store** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.07). A part-ornamental, part-functional garden building located at the NE end of the Long Garden (N of the mansion). An evaluation trench was excavated across the threshold of the entrance revealing floor levels and recent collapse deposits within. An assessment of the structure was undertaken, identifying a principal first and two lesser secondary phases of construction that related to the reordering of the functional space behind the ornamental blind facade.

**Ice house** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.01). Two evaluation trenches examined details of the ice house lying a little to the N of the mansion. One revealed much of the entrance area including the dressed stonework of its frontage and collapsed door; this was overlain by an ornamental Victorian rockery garden.

**Tea house** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.05). A small evaluation trench was excavated across the threshold of the entrance into the W side of the tea house, an 18th-century garden structure located at the N terminus of the water gardens.

**Ha-ha**. Two evaluation trenches examined the details of construction of the ha-ha that encloses the lawned area on the NE side of the mansion. Both trenches revealed a roughly faced rubblework front some 2m in height, with a sandstone cope. This had been constructed against a vertical cut into the natural. The cut extended in front to form a broad ditch that gently sloped down to the foot of the wall; 0.5m+ of redeposition was identified behind. One trench was located on the central NE–SW axis of the mansion in the hope that an earlier axial drive might also be identified, but without success.

**Lady's Walk** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.07). A 0.5m wide trench was laid across this substantial mid- to late 18th-century raised walkway running NE–SW across open parkland to the N of the mansion. It was revealed to have been formed of two 1.8m-high skins retaining an earth core. The skin to the NW is of brickwork in English garden wall bond, while that to the SE is of mortared rubblework. A cambered upper surface – possibly originally grassed – and a lateral drainage channel were also identified.

**Flower Garden** (NMRS NT 37 SW 168.07). A series of evaluation trenches examined details of the Flower and Long Gardens just to the NW of the mansion. This revealed that the two had formerly been divided by a brick wall aligned NE–SW. Details of various garden paths were identified, as was the line of the N part of the curving Flower Garden wall. An evaluation trench located at the rear (N) side of a ruined later 18th-century glasshouse revealed the brick-lined 'oven pit' associated with its internally heated wall. This still contained a supply of coal, a stoke shovel and its cast-iron oven door.

**Canal**. Services trenching just beyond the N corner of the stables revealed parts of a brick-built retaining wall that defined the SW limit of a long ornamental canal, otherwise earth-banked and subsequently infilled. A NE return section of this wall had been constructed with an ornamental curving profile.

**Water and drainage systems.** General monitoring of services installation trenches exposed the well-preserved remains of an extensive network of stone-lined drains and water channels associated with the use of both the mansion house and stable block from the late 17th to the early 19th century.

**Miscellaneous.** Amongst a number of miscellaneous finds, the most significant include:

Fragments of carved sandstone, some in store in the mansion basement, others recovered from the mansion forecourt area, forming two sections of a sculpted frieze. The carving takes the form of a well-developed acanthus scroll interspersed with twin-tailed mermaids, one of which displays a mask carved on her belly. The carving, which has not been completed, is typical of baroque architecture of the later 17th/early 18th century, one of the leading exponents of which was James Smith of Whitehill (Newhailes).

An Egyptian schist or serpentine seal matrix was recovered from an evaluation trench within the stables, from a level of hard-core just below the existing concrete courtyard paving (i.e. with no secure provenance). This object displays a royal cartouche on its base that has been tentatively translated as that of Tuthmosis III, datable to c 1400 BCE.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Rowan House, 3 Inveresk Village

(Inveresk parish)

Watching brief

I Suddaby

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 346 721 The construction of a small conservatory to the rear of Rowan House necessitated the excavation of foundation trenches and a soakaway pit. Modern finds were recovered from the foundation trenches, but the soakaway pit attained a depth of 0.75m and contained a layer of coarse sand, darkening with depth. Within this were 11 sherds of unabraded Roman coarseware pottery derived from two vessels. Both of these are Black Burnished Ware: one is decorated with the usual incised diamond shapes and one exhibits external residues.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: C R Smith.

### St Michael's Church, Inveresk

(Inveresk parish)

Roman fort; prehistoric features

R Will, A Leslie

(GUARD)

NT 341 720 (centre) Between September 2000 and February 2001 a fourth and final season of rescue excavations were undertaken in advance of a further extension to the cemetery of St Michael's Church within the site of the Roman auxiliary fort (NMRS NT 37 SW 8) at Inveresk, near Musselburgh.

In previous seasons only small areas were excavated to allow the modern cemetery to expand; in this instance it was decided to undertake full open excavation of the remaining portion of the field. For logistical reasons the site was divided into two areas: the first area was to the N and measured 40 x 40m; the second area to the S measured 80 x 25m.

The survival of archaeological remains was greater in the first area which included the largest portion of the interior of the fort and was protected by deep topsoil. In the second area, where the topsoil cover was not so great, the archaeological remains had been quite badly damaged by ploughing.

The first area represented the NW corner of the fort and included the ditch, rampart base, intervallum road, and the remains of several buildings and features including stone oven bases and stone-built drains. The second area was largely outside the fort but included part of the intervallum road, rampart base, gateway and ditches. While excavating the gateway a second ditch was

discovered that joined to the first ditch with defensive spurs covering the gate and rampart. The western gateway to the fort survived as squared masonry foundations with a stone revetting wall along the front of the rampart.

The buildings in the interior of the fort were represented by post-holes and foundation trenches. Evidence exists for at least two quite distinct constructional phases of the fort, on slightly different internal plans, with further indications which hint at sub-phases of repair work or modifications. The phases were clearly demonstrated by two road surfaces, one on top of the other, but with different widths and alignments. The later road also sealed post-holes and pits relating to buildings from the earlier phase.

Several prehistoric features were also investigated, and pottery and flints were recovered. (GUARD 36).

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

### Castle Hill, North Berwick

(North Berwick parish)

Desk-based assessment; survey

J Morrison

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 5606 8516 A desk-based assessment and topographic survey of Castle Hill was undertaken. There are very few references to Castle Hill, however aerial photographs showed a number of previously unidentified cropmarks directly adjacent to the mound. Most of the cropmarks are probably the result of natural processes. A full topographic survey of the Scheduled area was carried out, and an assessment of the condition of the monument was undertaken in order to inform future management.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: North Berwick Community Council, East Lothian Council, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Fenton Tower

(North Berwick parish)

Building survey; excavation

M Cressey, D Alexander, I Suddaby

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 5434 8209 A programme of archaeological investigation and building survey was carried out at Fenton Tower (NMRS NT 58 SW 10). The aims were to record the building structure through survey and excavation, to produce a record of the building prior to structural stabilisation, and to determine the nature and extent of surviving archaeological deposits within the tower and in its immediate vicinity. The results show that a great deal of remodelling of the areas immediately outside the tower has resulted in the loss of archaeological deposits. Internal trenches failed to provide any firm dating evidence for the construction phase of the tower which is reputed to date to the early 17th century. External excavations revealed a series of features that relate to the position of an external building and curtain wall. Based on the archaeological evidence found in the basement, it appears that this was used as a byre, probably during the 19th century.

The building survey revealed a relatively straightforward sequence of construction, adaptation and abandonment. Post-excavation work will include dendrochronological dating to provide felling dates for a large collection of oak timber and to determine if this material was imported from Scandinavia or Russia.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fenton Tower Ltd.

### 63-65 High Street, North Berwick

(North Berwick parish)

Watching brief

R Conolly

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 5528 8527 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of

## EAST LOTHIAN

a property fronting onto the High Street. While the trenching itself did not damage any archaeology, a small sondage cut into the bottom of the trench did reach deposits containing medieval pottery and a possible surface. A record was also made of a pre-1854 gable-end wall which is adjacent to the development.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Keir and Fraser Architects.

**Kingston Common, North Berwick** I Suddaby  
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Bronze Age, Early Christian and early medieval burial ground

NT 544 823 A machine-excavated trench to supply water to the newly refurbished Fenton Tower (this volume, 35) was found to have cut through a total of 21 long cist graves, containing individual extended inhumations, part of a previously unknown cemetery on the summit of a low hill at Kingston. A programme of trial trenching was undertaken with a coverage of 64.4m<sup>2</sup>: this revealed an additional 22 graves. Within this number, two short cists of probable Bronze Age date were located away and to the E of the main group of burials. These were sealed under a buried soil containing Cord Impressed Ware, hammerstones and lithics.


The main group of burials included both dug graves and stone-lined long cists, some with and some without capstones. Iron nails were recovered from the surface of one of the graves without capstones. No graves were excavated entirely, although samples of bone were taken from the exposed graves in the water pipe trench for potential radiocarbon dating.

Possible traces of a small building were found on the summit of the knoll. The elongated summit is rocky and the graves were seen to be densely grouped in areas of deeper topsoil; however in places, rotten bedrock had allowed graves to be positioned under very shallow topsoil. In most instances the graves were aligned NE-SW or E-W, although one severely damaged example appeared to be aligned N-S. Some of the stones used in the formation of the burials had clearly come from the vicinity but others were of a geology not found on the site. Both fine-grained sandstone and 'Rattlebag', an igneous rock quarried until recently at East Fenton, 2km E of Kingston Common, were represented.

A comprehensive contour survey was completed covering the area of the graves. Also surveyed were modern field walls, one of which incorporates a 'Maltese Cross' (PSAS 1906-7, 433) and two quarries, one modern and one seemingly used to extract stone for use in Fenton Tower. Early Christian long cist cemeteries predominate in the E of Scotland, and in that context this relatively undisturbed site is an important addition to the distribution map.

The medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil dates to between the 12th and 14th centuries. The absence of post-medieval pottery from the area suggests that the church had fallen out of use prior to the construction of Fenton Tower in 1577.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**North Berwick Law** C Lowe, J Morrison  
(North Berwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; survey

NT 556 842 (centre) A desk-based assessment and survey were undertaken of North Berwick Law. A total of 13 sites or groups of sites were identified during the course of the field survey. A detailed plot was made of the later prehistoric settlement (NMRS NT 58 SE 10) on the S flank of the Law. Previously unrecognised elements of the Napoleonic-period signalling station (NMRS NT 58 SE 66) on the summit were traced. An element of the early 18th-century plantation on the NE side of the Law was also identified.

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were subsequently carried out on the NE slope of North Berwick Law prior to a programme of tree planting. A hand-dug trench, 6 x 1m, was excavated across a bank, thought to be the boundary of a plantation established in 1707. The profile of the bank was recorded. Two pieces of flint and a copper-alloy buckle were found within topsoil deposits. Twelve test pits, 0.5 x 0.5m, were excavated across the area to be planted. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: North Berwick Community Council, East Lothian Council.

**26 St Andrews Street, North Berwick** R Conolly  
(North Berwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 551 852 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a pair of flats on a gap site at the back of a plot fronting onto the High Street. The trenches reached an average depth of 0.40m, and no deposits of archaeological significance were disturbed. Natural sediments were not reached.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr J Lawson.

**Black Castle, Oldhamstocks** R Conolly  
(Oldhamstocks parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NT 7381 7070 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field evaluation were undertaken in advance of the construction of a workshop with integral house and accompanying access road on the documented site of Black Castle (NMRS NT 77 SW 12). The field evaluation identified a length of heavily robbed-out wall, including its NE corner. This is believed to represent a W wall of the castle. Pottery dating to the 19th century was found in association with the robber trench, which supports documentary evidence that the ruins of the castle had stood into the early 19th century.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs N Richerby.

**Prestonkirk House, East Linton** I Suddaby  
(Prestonkirk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 591 775 The East Linton poorhouse, built in 1864, is being renovated after a period of disuse, and retirement bungalows are being built in the grounds. A watching brief was undertaken during the ground-breaking operations in September and October 2001. Shallow linear ditches, apparently both perpendicular and parallel to the present street and settlement system, were recorded, as were several pits. These features are of probable medieval or post-medieval date and are located at the suspected northern edge of the medieval village. A few sherds of green-glazed pottery and White Gritty Ware were found.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd.

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) F Hunter  
Later prehistoric artefacts (NMS)

NT 582 746 A saddle quern fragment and a folded piece of lead were found on the slope up to the NW corner of the western plateau of Traprain Law, and two later prehistoric pot sherds were found in rabbit-disturbed material from under the Cruden Wall at the SW corner of the site. All were donated to NMS.

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) I Armit, M Church,  
Pond on hillfort A Dunwell, F Hunter

NT 582 746 The final phase of the Traprain Law Summit Project (*DES 2000*, 29) involved excavation of a 1 x 1m test pit to assess the nature of deposits in the pond on the summit. This revealed deposits up to 1.1m thick over bedrock. The lowest layer was a grey clay, with darker organic-rich layers above. Most of the deposits were waterlogged and preservation was good. Quantities of bone and later prehistoric artefacts were recovered, and samples for environmental analysis taken.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Russell Trust, Munro Lectureship, Queen's University Belfast, NMS.

**Edinburgh Road, Prestonpans** Martin Cook  
(Prestonpans parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 3845 7355 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of agricultural land running parallel to Edinburgh Road, Prestonpans, in May and June 2001. This revealed a wide pattern of land use across a wide time-scale, from a possible standing stone and later prehistoric enclosed settlement (NMRS NT 37 SE 115) to the remains of modern mining and quarrying activities. The small finds assemblage includes a broken rotary quernstone and a sherd of abraded Roman amphora.

Sponsor: Hallam Land Management.

**Edinburgh Road, Prestonpans** J Gooder  
(Prestonpans parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 3801 7335 A watching brief monitoring site investigation works immediately to the N of a later prehistoric ditched enclosure (NMRS NT 37 SE 115) failed to locate either significant archaeological features or artefacts. Two airshafts associated with relatively recent mining were unearthed, one of which had been previously identified during recent evaluation works (see above). Sponsor: Hallam Land Management.

**High Street, Prestonpans** G Cruickshank  
(Prestonpans parish)

Pottery

NT 385 744 In March 2000, a site in Prestonpans High Street was prepared for redevelopment, leaving many stoneware sherds lying on, and protruding from, the newly levelled surface. The site lies directly opposite 'The Pottery', a modern housing development on the site of the former Bellfield's Pottery. Because of the highly disturbed state of the ground, stratigraphy could play no part in the subsequent investigation, but nevertheless a quantity of interesting material was recovered.

The assemblage includes nine different types of ceramic body, and comprises 141 sherds. The great majority are of stoneware, most of them pertaining to a very distinctive and unusual type of stoneware bottle, remarkable for its large size and elaborately turned top. The nature of the glazing is also a noteworthy feature.

As far as can be deduced, all of these bottles are of the square-shouldered type. They are glazed in the typical stoneware colour scheme of buff body and tan-coloured upper section. No sherd bears any trace of a maker's mark. Predictably, the capacity of these large bottles is considerably more than the normal (later) bottles; they each hold 25 fluid ounces (1¼ pints) as opposed to 10 fluid ounces (½ pint). This difference can be accounted for by the nature of the intended contents; whereas the vast majority of the countless millions of ordinary bottles produced by the Scottish stoneware factories were made to hold ginger beer (as is amply testified to by their transfer-printed labels), those belonging to

the larger Prestonpans variety were reputedly made for beer. There is a degree of likelihood that this was a dump site for bottles with production flaws, as many of the sherds exhibit such features.

Attempting to ascribe a provenance and a date to this assemblage is not easy. Certain comparisons can be made with the products of Thomas Tough of Portobello (situated some six miles W along the coast), dated to c 1863. On the other hand, Prestonpans' connection with the brewing industry, most notably represented by the celebrated firm of John Fowler & Co, means that a more local production site for these products should not be ruled out, even though the various potteries which existed in the vicinity of Prestonpans are not noted for their stoneware.

These sherds, together with a report on their significance, have been lodged with East Lothian Council Museum Service.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

**Crystal Rig Windfarm** (Stenton; Dunbar A J Dunwell  
Spott; Innerwick; Oldhamstocks; (CFA Archaeology)  
Whittinghame parishes); also  
(Cockburnspath; Cranshaws parishes [Scottish Borders])

See entry under Scottish Borders.

**Seton Sands** (Tranent parish) F Hunter  
Knobbed terret (NMS)

NT 419 762 Iron Age knobbed terret found while metal detecting on Seton Sands. The findspot suggests it was a votive deposit. Declared Treasure Trove (TT.42/00) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 16. Seton Sands: Iron Age terret. © Crown copyright.

**Tranent Mains Farm, Tranent** (Tranent parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 409 733 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken at a housing development in September 2001. These followed earlier works conducted by GUARD (*DES 1999*, 32). The evaluation was focused around possible medieval features encountered previously. In the evaluation area a large ditch, over 4.5m wide by up to 1.9m deep, crossed the site N to S. Pottery from the ditch points to it being backfilled in the late 18th or early 19th century. A number of smaller ditches ran parallel to the main ditch, but no dating evidence was recovered from these.

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Three trenches were opened to the E of the evaluation area across the line of the 'Cockenzie Waggonway' as taken from the 1st edition OS map, 1854. These uncovered 19th and 20th-century *in situ* rail-bed material. Below those were traces of an earlier buried surface that could be related to the earlier 18th-century phases of the waggonway.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes East Scotland Ltd.

### Links Wood, Tynninghame

(Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish)

Arrowhead

NT 6355 8080 A casual find of a fragment of flint chisel arrowhead was reported to NMS. Retained by finder.

F Hunter

(NMS)

### Stoneypath Tower, Garvald

(Whittinghame parish)

Building survey; evaluation

NT 5958 7134 A programme of building recording and trial trenching were undertaken in advance of the restoration of the tower as a private dwelling. The building is an L-plan tower house of probable 15th-century date (NMRS NT 57 SE 11). Much of the upper levels have collapsed, but the remainder of the building is relatively complete in terms of its primary design. There are only limited areas of late or secondary work:

- a guard chamber inserted by the remodelled entrance;
- a dovecote inserted in the upper levels of the N wing;
- areas of modern blocking or fill within doorways, windows and areas of collapse at the outer wall faces;
- insertion of a modern doorway in the S wall.

Most of this work post-dates the abandonment of the building and, overall, there is little evidence for any substantial remodelling during the period of its use as a house. Most of the surviving features correspond to a single, well-integrated design.

A series of hand-excavated trial trenches were executed around the exterior of the tower. These established the presence of substantial deposits of rubble around the tower, a result of 19th-century landscaping. Beneath this, evidence relating to previously unrecorded structural remains was revealed, including a flagged surface and the remains of an outer wall. A possible post-medieval ditch and original ground surface were uncovered on the N side of the tower.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

T Holden

(Headland Archaeology)

appears to have had some type of farm machinery mounted on it, but what is not clear.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr James Wardrop, North Craigton Farm, WoSAS, RLHF, ACFA.

### Bowfield to Caldwell, Uplawmoor

(Neilston parish)

Watching brief

NS 422 552 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the excavation of a trench for a new electricity pole during the rebuild/refurbishment of the overhead line from Bowfield to Caldwell. This lay within an area of archaeological sensitivity surrounding the 16th-century Caldwell Tower and remains of Caldwell Castle. The excavation of a trench revealed a layer containing large sub-rounded stones, which may be rubble from the demolition of the castle in the late 17th century.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: PLPC Ltd.

E Jones

(Headland Archaeology)

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

### Calton Road Gasworks

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval/post-medieval cultivation soils

NT 2635 7381 In November and December 2000 an archaeological excavation (17 x 7m) was carried out on a land parcel subject to residential redevelopment lying adjacent to Calton Road and Old Tolbooth Wynd, Canongate. This revealed a number of distinct buried garden or cultivation soils with associated pit and ditch features. A significant small find assemblage includes clay pipe, ceramics and animal bone, together with smaller quantities of metallic detritus and glass. Finds suggest that the earliest activity on site may date to the 12th century.

Sponsor: Barratt East Scotland.

J Gooder

(AOC Archaeology)

### 4–10 Constitution Street, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

NT 2743 7656 In January and March 2001, an archaeological watching brief monitoring the removal of building foundations and excavation of a pipe trench failed to encounter either significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Sponsor: Mowlem Construction.

J Gooder

(AOC Archaeology)

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Myres Hill, Eaglesham (Eaglesham parish)

Watching brief

NS 5701 4672 and NS 5707 4650 A watching brief was carried out during installation of two windfarm turbines. Peat deposits to a depth of 3–4.5m were exposed in all areas, overlying glacial till. No cultural remains were encountered.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

T Addyman

(Addyman & Kay)

### 122–128 Constitution Street, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

NT 2713 7615 Trial trenching was carried out at 122–128 Constitution Street. Thick deposits of brown loam were found directly over clean beach sand. These are thought to relate to 16th-century fortifications constructed roughly along the line of Constitution Street. However, it was not possible to examine the deposits closely. The site was partially developed in the 18th century when a building depicted on Wood's map of 1777 was constructed in the SE corner of the area. The widening of Coatfield Lane in the recent past means that much of this building is now likely to lie beneath the roadway. Structural remains relating to an industrial yard depicted on Thomson's plan of 1827 and more recent foundations were also encountered.

During a subsequent visit following groundworks, the brown loam was sampled in order to retrieve finds. The artefacts range in date from the 16th to 19th century and it is suggested that the

S Stronach, J Millar

(Headland Archaeology)

### North Craigton Farm (Mearns parish)

Agricultural equipment mounting

NS 4995 5501 A large block of dressed sandstone, measuring 1.15m square and 240mm thick, was uncovered during digging of a new drain outside a farm building. It was situated 3.3m from the nearest building, square on to the line of its wall and about 0.5m offset from its entrance. On the top surface are the remains of four bolts set into the stone and sealed with lead. The block

A Macdonald

deposit had its origin as part of the French defences, but was disturbed or levelled in the modern period. No earlier medieval features or artefacts were encountered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Port of Leith Housing Association.

**Corstorphine Hill** (City parish of Edinburgh) A Saville  
Flint piercer (NMS)

NT 206 743 Small Neolithic/Bronze Age flint piercer (length 30mm) found on the surface in 1999. Donated to NMS (X.1999.26/AB3197).

**Craiglockhart House** (City parish of Edinburgh) R Toolis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 221 704 An archaeological evaluation of a proposed residential development was carried out in May 2001. The site concerned included the site of a prehistoric cist burial (NMRS NT 27 SW 35) discovered in 1934.

The evaluation revealed a limited amount of archaeology surviving within the development area. The disturbed fragmentary remains of the prehistoric cist burial were observed within topsoil but no remains of the cist were revealed *in situ*. A curvilinear stone revetment defined the area in which the cist burial was found and may represent the denuded remains of a stone kerb, possibly defining the edge of a barrow. No other archaeological remains, other than modern garden features, were observed during the evaluation.

The site archive will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: David Wilson Homes Scotland.

**45B Cramond Glebe Road** M Dalland  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 1887 7679 A watching brief was carried out within the grounds of 45B Cramond Glebe Road in connection with the construction of a garage. The site is believed to overlie the western defences of the Roman fort. No remains of the Roman fort were encountered but the foundation trench cut into the upper parts of an oyster shell midden, possibly of medieval date. The full extent and depth of the midden is unknown, but it was over 0.3m deep and extended at least 4m N-S by 5m E-W. Excavation within the garden of 'Heston', 45 Cramond Glebe Road, in 1955, which at the time incorporated the plot of 45B Cramond Glebe Road, established the position of the S rampart and the S and W intervallum roads, but the excavation failed to find any trace of the W rampart. It was believed that the rampart at this point had been removed by erosion into the River Almond. The results of the current evaluation would support this suggestion.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs R Nimmo.

**Cramond Kirk Hall** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Dalland  
Roman fort defences (Headland Archaeology)

NT 1908 7685 An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of an extension to the kirk hall. The site lies within the Scheduled area around Cramond Roman fort. The excavation uncovered a previously unknown third defensive ditch around the Antonine fort and a series of pits, drains and other linear features probably associated with the Severan reoccupation of the fort in the early 3rd century AD. In addition to the Roman features, a large pit of medieval date was uncovered in the N end of the site.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smith Scott Mullen & Associates for Cramond Kirk.

**Cramond Roman Fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean  
Roman bathhouse; post-medieval backlands; well

NT 1900 7701 The series of trial trenches, begun in 1988 (*DES 1988*, 18) to provide a stratigraphic link between the N rampart of Cramond Roman fort (NMRS NT 17 NE 3) and its bathhouse located some 100m to the N, was concluded in 2001 when part of the SW corner of the clay-bonded furnace room was briefly exposed. The visible section was in good condition and appeared to be stable.

The final length of trench had entered an area of backlands lying to the NE of the former village, destroyed in 1826. The only further feature noted was a trench containing a 2" cast-iron pipe, probably for water.


NT 1894 7698 A brief examination was made of a previously noted well (*DES 1990*, 29), and the upper stonework was recorded. In plan, the upper part of the well is D-shaped with the straight section on the northern side. A lintel-type stone bridges across the well, below which the wall appears to be circular in plan; this suggests that a modification had been made to support a pump. Nearby, a 1m long stone was found which has a semi-circular notch cut in one long edge and the remains of four iron brackets on its upper surface. A pump could have been mounted on this stone, which would have fitted comfortably across the top of the well. The OS 25" map of 1895 shows a pump at this location. Probing indicated that the depth of the well is in excess of 2.5m; the lower 0.5m appeared to be damp.

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

**Cramond Roman Fort** H M D Jones  
(City parish of Edinburgh)

Geophysical survey

NT 1899 7698 An area ground-resistance survey was made approximately E-W from the side of previously excavated trench G across to the wall abutting onto Glebe Road. Undergrowth and trees limited the survey area to 384m<sup>2</sup>. High resistance appeared on the N side of the survey, which appears to relate to buildings shown on a vennel running W off Old Street on the 1815 map. High resistance at the end of the vennel equates to paving round the still open well. This area is to the W of the linear array survey previously reported (*DES 2000*, 33).

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

**Cramond Roman Fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) J Gooder  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 1898 7702 An archaeological watching brief on the machine-excavation of a 35.6m long cable trench located immediately within the northern boundary of the Scheduled area of Cramond Roman fort failed to penetrate beyond modern made ground, and therefore failed to encounter either significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Cramond Waste Water Treatment Works** J Gooder  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching briefs

NT 190 771 (area) A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new pumping station, rising main and associated works at Cramond. These works consisted of four specific elements:

NT 1905 7708 In March 2000, a single evaluation trench (25.5m<sup>2</sup>), located across the footprint of a proposed new pumping station, failed to locate any significant archaeological features. A single unstratified sherd of samian ware was recovered.



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A subsequent watching brief in April 2000 on ground-reduction works associated with the construction of the new pumping station unearthed a shallow ditch feature. This linear feature, 8m long by up to 1.8m wide, aligned N-S, survived to a depth of up to 0.5m. The feature had been truncated at its southern end by the trench for a storm drain. Excavation showed the feature to be a shallow U-shaped ditch, the fill of which was uniform with no evidence of gradual silting. Mammal bones were retrieved from throughout the fill, as were Roman ceramic sherds and a metal ring. The feature may have served a drainage or boundary function.

NT 1905 7708 – NT 1928 7690 Over two phases of fieldwork in June 2000 and March 2001, an evaluation trench, 3m wide and roughly 260m long, was excavated on the line of the proposed rising main lying within the Scheduled area of Cramond Roman fort. Over almost its entire course within the Scheduled site, the rising main was planned to be adjacent to, and inserted into the backfilled trench of an existing storm drain. Near the present Cramond car park, a 10m long section of trench diverged from the course of the storm drain. At this point, two buried soils were recorded in the southern section, the uppermost soil layer being rich in midden material. Two linear shallow ditch features, probably serving as drains, emerged from below the midden soil. Aligned roughly N-S, these features were truncated by the storm drain trench, which still occupied the northern part of the trench. On the basis of a very limited ceramic assemblage, one of the ditches at least would appear to be late medieval in date, situated below a heavily middened medieval/post-medieval cultivation soil and truncating an underlying Roman soil level. However, this chronology must remain tentative in the light of the limited dating evidence.

NT 1901 7719 – NT 1942 7792 A watching brief was undertaken on trenching works associated with the insertion of a new pipe alongside the western side of the causeway and immediately adjacent to the existing Cramond outfall pipe. The watching brief extended for a distance of 875m from the existed sewage pumping station, at the head of the breakwater. This work was undertaken immediately alongside and to the W of the anti-shipping barrier (NMRS NT 17 NE 118) linking the Cramond breakwater with Cramond Island. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**East Craigs** (City parish of Edinburgh) C Dalglish  
Desk-based assessment (GUARD)

NT 1820 7350 In September 2001 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on a site where a complex of farm buildings and a substantial house (Grade C listed; NMRS NT 17 SE 72) had been built in the mid- to late 18th century. Prior to that time, and perhaps as early as the 16th century, the site had been occupied by fields associated with one or more neighbouring farms. The site history prior to the 16th century remains unknown and, despite its situation in a landscape rich in archaeological remains of most periods from prehistory, no specific archaeological sites or finds could be associated with it. (GUARD 1117).

Sponsor: David R Murray & Associates for C B Hillier Parker.

**Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne's Building** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Murray, G Ewart  
Standing building recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2511 7352 Archaeological recording was undertaken of features discovered in the Queen Anne's Building (QAB). Major renovations are taking place in the QAB in order to facilitate visitor access. In two areas wallpaper was noted, and three blocked doors, originally providing access between the W wing of the

QAB and its central courtyard, were reopened, as well as one in the upper part of the S wall of the same wing, connecting it to the S wing.

The three doorways which were to be opened in the E wall of the W wing were all visible externally, in the QAB central courtyard, as rectangular openings with large sandstone lintels (some now cracked), surmounted by relieving arches, and infilled with sandstone blocks of varying sizes. Internally the E wall of the W wing was plastered, obscuring these entrances. Only small areas of this plaster were removed, immediately around the doors in question, meaning that little could be seen of the masonry surrounding them.

Sponsor: HS

**Edinburgh Castle, No. 2 Water Tower** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 2511 7352 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2000 and January 2001 while Historic Scotland personnel undertook the excavation of a complex of pipe trenches in and around the No. 2 Water Tower, as part of a programme of replacing and upgrading the pipes to and from the main water tanks.

Both areas under observation in the present works have been massively affected by a continual process of pipe and cable insertions. All the present works seem to follow existing trench lines, and no structures or finds of an archaeological nature were discovered.

Sponsor: HS

**Edinburgh Castle, Upper Vaults** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 2515 7343 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2001 during works within the castle precincts. The works consisted of lifting part of the floor within Component 11 of the Upper Vaults sequence of the S wall (NMRS NT 27 SE 1.36).


The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate the difficulties in converting the empty vault into an area that could be utilised for public access. The particular problem requiring excavations within the vault concerned the installation of washing facilities along the E wall of the vault, and the associated need for a waste water pipe to run below the present floor level, exiting through the entrance in the S wall.

The interpretation of these works is that two separate floor levels exist within Component 11. The top or present-day level consists of wooden floorboards, existing at the same level as a paved passage cut through the S wall.

The date of the new floor seems to be mid-19th century. A cache of Victorian-period cartridges, dating from the 1860s, was found buried below the floor, while the doorway through the S wall would have been possible from that time. However, it must be noted that the vaults may have suffered numerous alterations over their lifetime. The existence of a providentially positioned drain as well as thick levelling layers below the present floor levels will allow the planned waste water pipes to be put in place without damage to the structure of the vault. Any plan for public access to Component 11 will have to take account of the possible presence of decaying live munitions below the present wooden floor.

The cartridges comprise 45 individual items, all of which were heavily corroded. These were later identified as: three Martini-Henry cartridges, all intact and all live; nine Schneider-Enfield cartridges, all very broken and decayed; and 33 Wesley-Richards carbine blank cartridges, in good condition and still containing a load.

These items were carefully recovered and stored in sand for the immediate period. Specialist advice from Edinburgh Castle staff indicated that while the Martini-Henrys and Schneider-Enfields had a wide period of use in the mid- and late Victorian period, the Wesley-Richards were a cavalry weapon of the 1860s which proved not to be a success, and were removed from service in 1866.

Sponsor: HS .

**Granton Gasworks** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Sproat  
Standing building survey (AOC Archaeology)

NT 2231 7696 Prior to the redevelopment of Granton Gasworks (NMRS NT 27 NW 20) a programme of standing building recording and historical research was carried out in May, June and August 2001.

A standing building survey and analysis was carried out at three of the remaining early 20th-century buildings: the coal store block erected between 1898 and 1903; the workshops building erected between 1903 and 1910; and the TRANSCO control house building erected in the 1930s. A section of the stone boundary wall to the NE was also recorded.

The buildings were once part of a large complex of industrial buildings constructed in the early 20th century and designed by Walter Ralph Herring for the Edinburgh & Leith Gas Commissioners' Company. Many of Herring's original buildings on the 106¼ acre site have already been demolished, hence the programme of building recording aims to be a 'preservation by record' of an incomplete heritage.

Sponsor: Lattice Properties.

**123–133 High Street** T Addyman  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Addyman & Kay)  
Urban 16th to 19th century

NT 2600 7370 An analytical assessment was undertaken of the standing buildings occupying the 123–133 High Street frontage, and the structures lining Bishop's Close and North Grey's Close behind to the N, the whole site consisting of three tenements. This revealed that, while incorporating early remains, the two W tenements had been substantially reconstructed at the beginning of the 19th century, including a single pedimented frontage, while the E tenement retained a frontage that dates to c 1700. All had been substantially reduced in height following fire damage. The relative alignments of the cellarage and pends to the closes suggested that the frontage had been successively extended into the High Street in two stages.

North Grey's Close contained the only substantial surviving remains of back tenement structures, in this case well preserved and including the substantial ruin known as Bishop Sydserrf's House. The North Grey's Close W frontage, including these structures, was recorded in detail, as was a ground plan of Sydserrf's. General architectural analysis identified at least three phases within this group of structures including two, possibly three, within Bishop Sydserrf's House itself, the last associated with a datestone of 1581. It is possible that these constructions came in the wake of the destruction of parts of the city in the mid-16th century.


A 1m wide evaluation trench was excavated across the width of the central sub-division of Bishop Sydserrf's House in order to examine ground conditions therein. Below a series of 19th-century earthfast floor joists and associated make-up, natural subsoil was exposed within the majority of the trench. Only at the N end were construction deposits encountered, producing a small quantity of medieval East Coast Red Ware. It appears that the construction of the existing structure, which was heavily terraced

into the natural slope of the hill, had obliterated all earlier townscape remains in this area.

Sponsor: Cockburn Conservation Trust.


**Holyrood, Horse Wynd/Abbey Strand** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 2679 7391 The conversion was monitored between April and September 2001 of Holyrood Free Church and School on Horse Wynd/Abbey Strand (NMRS NT 27 SE 2081) to a proposed art gallery for the royal household. The works involved the removal of much of the 19th-century ground-floor levels within the old church and the adjacent 19th-century stables. Evidence was found and recorded of the conversion of these structures to offices, staff accommodation and general storage space. During the course of deeper excavation in the area of the church nave, a buried cellar/brick-lined chamber for a heating system was found. This intrusion associated with the construction of the church in 1850 revealed in section a sequence of dumped earth infill deposits, which along with part of a stone-capped drain reflect post-medieval occupation on the site. However, in the area examined, no trace was revealed of earlier buildings. This may suggest that the footprint of the site closely echoes that of earlier structures and that the earth infill and drain relate to backlot occupation of buildings fronting Horse Wynd as depicted on Rothiemay's perspective of 1647.

Sponsor: HS .


**Holyrood Abbey, Church Nave** A Radley, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Excavation

NT 2696 7398 An area in the NW corner of the nave was excavated in May and June 2001 to ascertain the nature of the upper deposits and the cause of drainage problems. Features excavated and recorded included gravels, drainage, graves, a medieval deposit and wall foundations. Recommendations were made to alleviate the drainage problems.

Sponsor: HS .

**Holyrood Park, Boundary Wall** G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Minor excavation


NT 2712 7402 A minor excavation and recording exercise was undertaken in July 2001 in the area of a collapsed portion of the Holyrood Park boundary wall towards the N side of the park, just SE of Croft-an-Righ. This work is still in progress.

Sponsor: HS .

**Holyrood Park, Duddingston Lodge** A Radley, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 282 727 A watching brief was carried out in June 2001 during the excavation of a machine-dug trench to test the drainage for a new septic tank at Duddingston Lodge.

The area has apparently been extensively landscaped, much of it within the last 10 years. The contexts excavated contained modern artefacts and are the products of local levelling and clearance, below which natural clay was seen.

Sponsor: HS .


**Holyrood Park, Hunter's Bog** A Macintosh, G Ewart  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Recent structures

NT 272 732 A small number of archaeological features, uncovered during the construction of an interceptor ditch above

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the path through Hunter's Bog, near Arthur's Seat, were investigated in June 2001.

There were two distinct features: an area of concrete and a linear arrangement of red bricks. Without excavation it is impossible to say with any certainty what either of these two features represents. However, the presence of mortar, together with the concrete construction and overall ground plan, suggests that these features represent the remains of some small structure of relatively recent date.

Sponsor: HS .


### Holyrood Park, Lang Rig

(City parish of Edinburgh)

A Radley, G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 274 736 A watching brief was carried out in February and March 2001 during excavations to examine the culvert between Hunter's Bog and St Margaret's Loch, located at the W end of the Lang Rig in Holyrood Park. The culvert was seen to be constructed from stone slabs (caps and sides), and clearly still in good working order, with water running freely within it.

Sponsor: HS .


### Holyrood Park: Phase 7 Erosion Control Works

(City parish of Edinburgh)

A Radley, G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 273 728 A limited archaeological presence was maintained for the monitoring of any potential areas of archaeological interest affected by the 'Phase 7 Erosion Control Works' during February and March 2001. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed.

Sponsor: HS .

### Holyrood Road, Development Plot N

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J Gooder  
(AOC Archaeology)

Medieval/post-medieval cultivation soils

NT 2665 7377 In August and September 1999 an archaeological excavation was carried out on a land parcel subject to residential redevelopment lying immediately to the W of the site of the new Scottish Parliament building.

The site, though heavily truncated, revealed a number of distinct buried garden or cultivation soils with associated pit and ditch features. A medieval ditch and foundation course of a later stone wall were found running parallel to Holyrood Road. An adjacent section of this ditch was located during the Headland Archaeology and SUAT investigation of the Parliament site (see below). While a defensive function could be ascribed to the ditch, it may equally well represent an early precinct boundary of Holyrood Abbey.

Sponsor: Teague Homes.

### Junction Place (City parish of Edinburgh)

16th-century stone lintel; 19th-century ?cannon

J A Lawson

NT 2679 7599 A reused stone lintel found built into the rear, second-storey outer wall of a late 19th-century tenement. Inscription (on either side of an armorial shield):

BLISIT .A T. BE GOD IN /  
AL HIS GIFTS 1594

NT 2672 7597 Two possible 19th-century cannon or cannon-shaped gate-guardians were removed from outside the Junction Street Baths for conservation where they had been used as street bollards. These objects are locally believed to have come from the nearby late 18th-century fort at Leith which had been demolished in the early 1960s.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### Lauriston Castle (City parish of Edinburgh)

Late and post-medieval finds

V E Dean

NT 2030 7585 Within the grounds of Lauriston Castle (NMRS NT 27 NW 1) and a little to the N of the gatehouse, ground clearance for the creation of a picnic area revealed an irregular line of stone. Upon cleaning, pottery including late and post-medieval material was found, though the stone line was found to be an outcrop of bedrock.


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

### Lauriston Castle (City parish of Edinburgh)

Geophysical survey

H M D Jones

NT 203 759 A fifth transect was made on the S edge of the Lauriston Castle grounds to complete the study previously reported (*DES 2000*, 35). The area surveyed extended 14m into the park from the S wall and was 22m long across the projected line of Cramond Road South. No high-resistance readings were logged that could indicate crossing the line of a road. The southern area of the parkland was added late to the estate and was for many years under cultivation; robbing out is possible. A full report covering all transects is in preparation.

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

### Lauriston Castle, Japanese Garden

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J A Lawson

Geophysical survey; evaluation

NT 2015 7608 The site for the new Japanese Garden at Lauriston Castle lies immediately to the W of the 16th-century tower house, within the designed gardens surrounding the house. Due to its close proximity to the tower house and the possibility that it may overly the route of the Roman road leading from the nearby fort at Cramond, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken.

Eleven trenches were machine-excavated, sampling c 10% of the area. These were targeted based upon the results of the earlier geophysical survey, which suggested the location of several large areas of demolition material, a possible circular ditched enclosure or garden features, and shallow paths or walls and drains relating to the post-medieval use of the site as a garden.

The results of the evaluation demonstrated that the possible ditched enclosure was natural in origin, representing a change in the underlying natural clays. Only two significant archaeological features were discovered: a small late/post-medieval pit and the foundations of a clay-bonded late medieval wall. The wall probably represents the western boundary wall for the estate surrounding the original 16th-century tower house.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### 6-8 Market Street (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

M Dalland

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 2581 7374 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken of a gap site on the S side of Market Street, to the W of the City Arts Centre. The evaluation trenches exposed 1.2m of compacted building debris on top of natural brown clay. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mackenzie Partnership for EDI Group Ltd.

### New Scottish Parliament

(City parish of Edinburgh)

S Stronach, R Coleman

(Headland Archaeology/

Urban medieval


SUAT Consortium)

NT 267 738 **Queensberry House**. Further works at the site of the New Scottish Parliament included excavation within several

rooms of the Queensberry House (NMRS NT 27 SE 32) basement, and watching briefs on works within Holyrood Park. Previous work in the basement (*DES 2000*, 36) had established the survival of tenement wall foundations beneath the standing building. Make-up deposits surrounding them were removed by hand, and the foundations along with several stone culverts running down pends were recorded. Within one room a hand-made brick floor, possibly with settings for a bench, was revealed. Analysis of metalworking debris from this room suggests it derived from silverworking. Monitoring of works in the basement continues.

**Holyrood Park.** The most interesting discovery in Holyrood Park was a large lime-mortared rubble culvert. The arched top of the culvert lay only 0.1m below the current road surface, and was disturbed at the Holyrood Road entrance to the park. The drain is orientated E-W and runs beneath the southern carriageway. It is very solidly, if roughly, built and stands around 1m high and 0.5m wide. The structure pre-dates stone box culverts running S from the courtyard of Holyrood Palace, and it seems most likely to relate to the medieval monastic precinct. A similar culvert was seen running N-S a few metres to the S and the two are likely to meet. Both continue to carry running water.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS  for the Scottish Executive.

#### Old Fishmarket Close

(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Evaluation

S Stronach  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 2582 7352 An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of four trenches was carried out on the site of a council car park and Cunningham Hall, Old Fishmarket Close. Two trenches beneath the car park contained structural remains constructed directly onto a terrace cut into the subsoil. These are believed to relate to 18th-century development of the site. They had been demolished in the recent past and the remains are likely to have been pulled to the S where they were used as make-up deposits beneath Cunningham Hall. Two trenches through this material did not reach subsoil, and it is speculated that the hall and southern part of the car park are on a lower terrace. Although the site occupies the area of a fish market depicted on Rothiemay's plan of 1647, no archaeological remains or artefacts related to this were recovered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Burrell Company.

#### Palace of Holyroodhouse


(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Excavation; watching brief

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2692 7389 Excavation and monitoring works were undertaken between July and September 2001, in advance of an extensive programme of the upgrading of services for the Palace of Holyroodhouse (NMRS NT 27 SE 35). Excavation was undertaken in two areas – the forecourt, and the S side of the piazza within the palace complex. The trenches in the forecourt were narrow and dug to a general depth of approximately 1.5m for the subsequent location of new service conduits. The cutting ran in a series of stages, from the main entrance of the palace on its W side round to meet the Archers Gate on the S side of the palace. Evidence was retrieved of at least three courtyard/parade ground surfaces, generally cobbled and metalled surfaces. The sequence appears to reflect forecourt levels from late monastic occupation of the site, the later 17th century, and the 19th century. The earliest surface is generally of 15th-century date and demonstrates how much the forecourt levels had been raised over the two successive periods.

At one point a N-S aligned covered drain was revealed, sealed by the last metalled surface, appearing therefore to represent early medieval occupation of this part of the abbey precinct. The area to the S of the W side of the palace revealed evidence of various 18th-century additions to the palace as depicted on the Edgar map of 1742. However, more substantial footings were revealed, perhaps revealing structures depicted on this part of the site on the 1647 Rothiemay perspective.

Within the S alley of the 17th-century piazza, evidence was found of a series of buildings demolished at the time of the Charles II rebuilding of the palace, but which generally respect a similar plan/footprint. These structures comprised at least one internal space with a hearth, but which lay near/was linked to service structures or spaces on the evidence of cobbled surfaces and paving. These elements appear to be part of the post-medieval palace layout, but which may in turn derive from earlier monastic ranges/structures. The earliest feature so far revealed was some sort of oven or forge complex located at the W end of the S alley of the piazza. This comprised a well-constructed flue or ash pit with much associated burning and heat-affected surfaces; pottery retrieved from the infill of this structure suggests at least a 14th-century date for its late use.

A watching brief was also maintained on cable laying throughout the SW corner of the palace complex over three floors. Sponsor: HS .

#### Parliament House (City parish of Edinburgh)

D Sproat  
Standing building survey; watching brief; (AOC Archaeology)  
evaluation

NT 2571 7353 Prior to the insertion of a new stair in the NE corner of the Bank Building as part of the complex of Parliament House, enabling works were carried out that involved the exposure of the original stone walls of the 1830s building (NMRS NT 27 SE 5) and the taking down of three floor levels, from the ground to the third floor. Standing building analysis, a photographic record and hand-drawn illustrations of architectural features were carried out.

In addition, an enclosed vault was disturbed beneath the area and a small evaluation trench was excavated establishing that the buttressed foundations of the building were resting on a bed of sand.

Other works consisted of an inspection of the vaults of the Exchequer Building and a small vault beneath the main building of Parliament House in advance of further disturbance work.

Sponsor: Scottish Court Service.

#### Queensberry House, Holyrood

(City parish of Edinburgh)

17th-century and later town residence

T Addyman  
(Addyman & Kay)

NT 2666 7384 An ongoing monitoring programme throughout 2000 during the down-taking phase of the project works (*DES 2000*, 37) has revealed numerous additional details of phasing and construction. Individual finds have included:

- Surviving remains of a Period 3 fireplace including parts of its bolection-moulded surround in the Period 3 W wing (c 1695–1700).
- The full extent of the Period 1 (c 1667–70) kitchen that had been sub-divided to provide a through passage to the Period 3 W wing; a door at the NW corner had originally been a window.
- Further details of the Period 1 E stairwell including paired stair lights at each level in the E wall, and additional parts of the Period 2 (c 1679–81) belvedere tower above, including lower quoins at its NE corner.

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- Additional structural complexity within the masonry of the E end of the principal range, N wall, suggesting a Period 3 reconstruction of the Period 1 superstructure in this area.
- Numerous worked stones recovered from the wall heads and internal down-takings including various moulded wall head cornice stones and chimney details that will be used to guide the ongoing restoration.

Sponsors: HS<sup>2</sup>, Scottish Parliament.

**21 St John Street** (City parish of Edinburgh) T Addyman  
Architectural assessment (Addyman & Kay)

NT 2632 7369 Architectural assessment during stabilisation works revealed that this property (NMRS NT 27 SE 169) contained substantial elements of a 16th or 17th-century back tenement property. There had been five phases of subsequent alteration, most notably around the time of the laying out of St John Street in the later 18th century when a classically proportioned frontage was formed. This phase also included the addition of an upper storey, the existing roof structure, and many of the surviving internal features.

Sponsor: Priory of the Order of St John.

**Timber Bush/Tower Street, Leith** H Moore, G Wilson  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (EASE Archaeology)  
Post-medieval town

NT 2725 7658 An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to housing development at this site which lies within the area thought to contain part of the wall of the 16th-century Ramsay's Fort. No trace of Ramsay's Fort was found through excavation and it is possible that it lay further to the W or S of the present site.

A substantial wall of later date was uncovered. This is thought to be part of a fortification built by Edinburgh Town Council in 1649 to protect against attack from parliamentary forces following the execution of Charles I. This was later faced with a sea wall constructed from rounded boulders. Inclusions of glass slag within this structure suggest that it dates to the mid-18th century or later. Midden deposits containing large quantities of pottery, both local and imported wares, and clay pipe dating to the 17th to 18th centuries were also uncovered, together with quantities of glass slag. The probable 17th-century fortification and the sea wall have been preserved *in situ* outwith the footprint of the proposed development.

Sponsor: Bryant Homes Scotland Ltd.

**Tower Street, Leith** Murray Cook  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation; building recording

NT 2725 7658 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land (2400m<sup>2</sup>) between Tower Street and Timber Bush. The evaluation trenches comprised 14% of the development area and exposed a length of the rampart of Ramsay's Fort, the NE bastion of the Leith fortifications constructed between 1548 and 1559 by the French. The wall survived up to 1.8m high and comprised three elements: an outer northern face of around six courses of rounded stones, measuring up to 0.6 x 0.7 x 0.8m; an inner core of possible mortared stone; and a possible inner face of dressed stone. Within the interior of the fort were a series of midden layers dating to the mid-17th century.

In addition to these works, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken within the development area, on warehouse structures ranging in date from the early 19th century to the early 20th century.

Sponsor: Bryant Homes Scotland Ltd.

**Clifton Mains, Newbridge** (Kirkliston parish) L J Thomson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 113 705 In advance of the proposed construction of a new farmhouse, an archaeological watching brief was carried out to monitor the removal of topsoil and the digging of foundation trenches.

The topsoil sat directly above a layer of natural sand and gravel. An area of dark humic soil, 6m in diameter and up to 1.5m deep, and the fragment of a possible former field wall were uncovered. However neither feature could be dated and no finds or other anthropic material were found in association with them. The existing farmhouse, incorporating 18th-century features, will be recorded prior to its demolition.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Brewster.

**Interchange Park, Newbridge** (Kirkliston parish) L Baker (Headland Archaeology),  
F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age cart burial

NT 123 724 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of an industrial estate. A number of features were identified



Fig 17. Interchange Park, Newbridge: Iron Age cart burial. Photo: © NMS.

ranging in date from Neolithic to modern. The prehistoric features included pits, post-holes, a human cremation, a group of ring-ditches and an Iron Age cart burial. The cart burial is of exceptional interest; it is the first example recorded in Scotland and the closest parallels are in NE France and Belgium where burials of complete carts are quite common. The Newbridge find contrasts with the only other known area of cart burials in the UK, in Yorkshire. Here, almost all burials are of dismantled carts.

The proximity of the site to Huly Hill (an Early Bronze Age mound; NMRS NT 17 SW 8) enhances the interest of these features, as they possibly formed part of a ritual landscape around this monument. A group of large pits of probable medieval date were also identified. These were associated with cultivation remains and are of unknown function.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Muir Construction.

**2 Station Road, Kirkliston** (Kirkliston parish) L Speed  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 1255 7450 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the property. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: M Taylor.

FALKIRK

**Dunmore Pottery** (Airth parish) G Cruickshank  
Post-medieval pottery

NS 8728 8838 During the summer of 2000, redevelopment took place on the site of the former Dunmore Pottery near Airth (NMRS NS 88 NE 44). A watching brief was maintained, but nothing of note emerged. However, the developer also excavated an additional area in order to accommodate a large septic tank and associated sewerage pipes, and thus cut through the immediate location of erstwhile pottery production. The opportunity was taken to gather some material, though because of the highly disturbed state of the ground, stratigraphy could play no part in the investigation.

A substantial quantity of interesting sherds were collected, but because of the circumstances of their retrieval, none of them – except those in bisc condition – can be definitely regarded as having been made on site. Country redware accounts for a good proportion of the assemblage, with both creaming bowls and pickling jars being well represented.

Also strongly represented are redware Rockingham teapots. Many pieces of bisc were recovered, and they reveal the making techniques quite clearly. The remainder of the assemblage consists mostly of white earthenware, caneware and stoneware. The big surprise is the dearth of typical Dunmore Ware, and only two sherds were recovered.

The most exciting find was a deposit of slip-banded ware. Kiln furniture was also discovered in some abundance.

The spoil tips were littered with freshly exposed plaster moulds, some with their ‘male’ and ‘female’ sockets still in place, and though most had been reduced to featureless lumps, some small areas of moulded patterning had survived. A quantity of industrial debris includes pieces of kiln brick with glaze accretions.

These sherds, together with a report on their significance, have been lodged with Falkirk Council Museum Services.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

**Castle Road, Blackness** K Cameron  
(Bo’ness & Carriden parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 053 801 A cable trench was excavated less than 500m from the entrance to Blackness Castle (NMRS NT 08 SE 6). The site lies within the Scheduled area of Blackness Castle, initially built in the 15th century to protect the sea port at Blackness.

The watching brief in January 2001 demonstrated that no archaeologically significant remains were disturbed. This area of Castle Road consists of made-up land revetted by the sea wall to the N. Any archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity would either lie on natural subsoil below the road make-up material, or would have been destroyed by the construction of the road itself.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Kinneil House, Bo’ness** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(Bo’ness & Carriden parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 9820 8057 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2001 during the excavation of two holes for finger posts and a drainage trench in the immediate grounds of Kinneil House (NMRS NS 98 SE 7.00). Nothing of archaeological significance was disturbed.

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

**Antonine Wall** (Falkirk parish) D Murray, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 815 793 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2001 during minor excavations within the Scheduled area of the Antonine Wall, just to the E of Seabegs Roman fort, just to the S of the military way. This small-scale excavation revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

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

**Ladysmill, Falkirk** (Falkirk parish) C Mitchell  
Excavation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 896 802 Archaeological excavations were undertaken as part of the site preparation works for a number of houses. The excavations represented the second stage of archaeological work conducted at this site, following a desk-based assessment which revealed that a corn mill occupied the site from the 17th century until at least 1860.

The excavations revealed the compartmented stone and brick foundations of a rectangular building recorded on the OS maps of 1899 and later. This structure must be later than 1890 as bricks used in the construction of these foundations have been sourced to the Callendar brick and fireclay works of Falkirk, which was only in use from c 1890. However, it is not clear whether the stone foundations of this building were built *de novo* as part of a structure replacing the corn mill present at the site in 1860. No archaeological features encountered could be positively associated with the 17th-century ‘Lady’s Mill’.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Ogilvie Homes Ltd.

**Watling Lodge to Rough Castle** K Cameron  
(Falkirk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 851 797 An underground electricity cable trench was excavated in the vicinity of Rough Castle Roman fort (NMRS NS 87 NW 6). The cable route ran for 55m and lay to the S and W of the Antonine Wall and associated frontier works, close to the position of the military way. The watching brief in March 2001

## FIFE

demonstrated that no archaeologically significant remains were disturbed during the excavation of the cable trench.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

## FIFE

**Craighead Golf Course, Balcomie, Fife Ness** M Dalland  
(Crail parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 632 095 Archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken in connection with the laying of a new sewer pipe across Craighead Golf Course towards the new outfall at Kilminning. The line of the pipe crossed part of the Scheduled airfield at Balcomie (NMRS NO 61 SW 16) and the Scheduled Danes Dyke (NMRS NO 61 SW 15) to the NE. The pipe was to be drilled through underneath the dyke. In connection with this work an area of 4 x 8m was stripped of topsoil on either side of the dyke. No features were recorded on the W side of the dyke, but two parallel rows of post-holes were exposed in the northern half of the trench on the E side of the dyke, possibly part of a structure pre-dating the dyke. No finds were retrieved from these features. A corridor, 7 x 270m, was stripped of topsoil across the airfield from Kilminning. No significant archaeological features were uncovered in this trench.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crail Golfing Society.

**Culross to Newmills** (Culross parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 9783 8582 to NT 0115 8637 A watching brief was kept during the installation of a new main drain renewal system which is to run from the W end of Culross village to the Bluther Burn, between Low Valleyfield and Newmills. Little of archaeological interest has been uncovered, although excavation work is still under way.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Middlefield Farm** (Cupar parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NO 380 156 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken of the excavation for a number of electricity poles and a short stretch of an electricity supply trench in the proximity of an archaeological site (NMRS NO 31 NE 5). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Report lodged with Fife Council SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**St Catherine Street, Cupar** (Cupar parish) G Brown  
Early 19th-century culvert (SUAT)

NO 3755 1456 A substantial stone culvert uncovered during sewer repair operations was recorded in February 2001. The culvert, which lies directly under the modern street, is constructed of substantial sandstone blocks held together with lime mortar. The barrel-vaulted roof rises to a height of 1.4m above the floor, and is perhaps the most notable feature of this structure. Although the precise date of construction is not known, the culvert is almost certain to have been built in the early 19th century, when St Catherine Street was inserted into the medieval street pattern. While this feature may have once functioned to contain a minor stream or redirect floodwater from the Eden, it now functions as a town sewer. (SUAT CP12).

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**36-48 Bruce Street, Dunfermline** B Glendenning  
(Dunfermline parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NO 089 875 An evaluation was carried out prior to the redevelopment of the site. Three trenches were excavated along the frontage of the site. All of the deposits identified related to structures that had stood on the frontage of Bruce Street. The rear of the proposed development site was not available for evaluation as a retaining wall prevented access to this area. Therefore a watching brief was carried out on this area during grading works. This only identified remains and debris dating from the 19th century. However a contractor's test pit along the front of the site uncovered a length of stone culvert. It is thought that the culvert may have originated from the Abbey Mill Dam which was formerly located to the N of the site.

Full reports lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Muir Group.

**Kingdom Gateway Development, Phase 2, Tranche 3** A Rees  
(Dunfermline parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 123 858 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in April 2001 as part of the ongoing development of a large area proposed for housing and retail purposes (*DES 1999*, 47). Trial trenching and test pitting were used to evaluate an area measuring 3.5ha. Subsequently, 45 trenches and 12 test pits were excavated measuring 2282m<sup>2</sup> which covered 6% of the development area. No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar for Redrow Homes.

**Pittencrieff Park** (Dunfermline parish) H M D Jones  
Geophysical survey

NT 088 871 Ground resistance surveys have been conducted over two areas in Pittencrieff Park where aerial photographs have shown cropmarks. Some 15m to the S of the main E-W walkway on the S side of Pittencrieff House it is estimated, from an oblique photograph, that a rectangle about 130m E-W by 75m N-S could relate to a ha-ha existing c 1900. A 69m length in the middle of the N side has been surveyed. At the W end a low resistance that could represent the infilled ha-ha is crossed N-S by a lower resistance strip that appears to align with a walkway to a WW2 meteorological station. Towards the E end of the survey the low resistance is no longer linear and is difficult to interpret; infilling with rubble is a possible explanation.

About 125m S of the main walkway on the E side a parchmark approximately square with internal divisions is shown on an oblique photograph. An area of 756m<sup>2</sup> has been surveyed to date showing a distinct high-resistance line N-S but with higher resistance spots on the N edge. Further work is arranged.

Sponsors: Fife Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**76 St Margarets Street, Dunfermline** I Suddaby  
(Dunfermline parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 091 872 Previous work within Apartment 2 of the development at 76 St Margarets Street (*DES 2000*, 40) had revealed the plan of a clay-mortared sandstone wall, aligned almost exactly N-S. This wall was located around 20m E of St Margarets Street, along the southern extent of the site. The trench in Apartment 2 was 5 x 4.5m. Within this, under a thick mixed destruction layer, the wall was between 1-1.5m wide and was reduced to the foundation courses on each side; both sides were faced. A 2.5m length of the wall was exposed; preservation was best at the S of the trench whereas in the N all of the stones had

been removed in antiquity. An association with the abbey is likely. This wall could either be an internal sub-division of the precinct or the main perimeter wall of the precinct (see *PSAS* 1999). To the E of the wall, several flat slabs had been laid, perhaps forming a path along one side, and a linear ditch, aligned NE–SW was cut by the wall. A single sherd of White Gritty Ware was found in a probable constructional layer on the W of the wall. This sherd dates to the 13th–14th century.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: CgMs Consulting for McCarthy & Stone.

**Woodmill Farm, Dunshelt** (Falkland parish) A Saville Stone axehead (NMS)

NO 244 096 Cutting-edge half of a large Neolithic polished stone axehead (137 x 89 x 52mm), found in 2000 in a potato field. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.41/00) and allocated to Fife Council Museums.

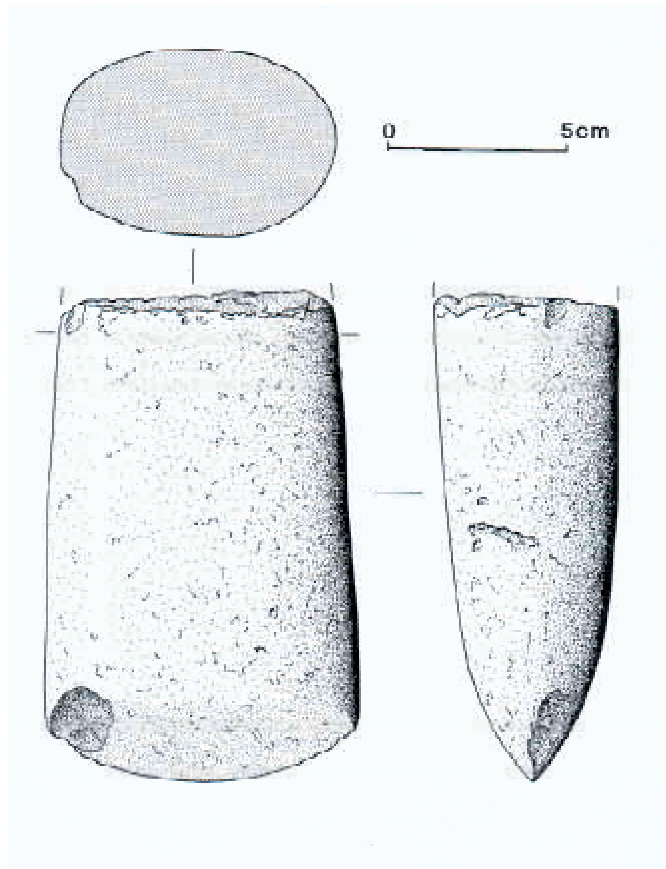


Fig 18. Woodmill Farm, Dunshelt: polished stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

**Pettycur Road/Rossland Place, Kinghorn** M Roy (Kinghorn parish) (SUAT)  
Burials; medieval deposits

NT 269 866 The archaeological recovery and recording of skeletal remains encountered in a layer of windblown sand on Pettycur Road was undertaken during the excavation of water pipe renewal trenches. An evaluation and watching brief were also undertaken on further machine-trenching to the N, around the junction with Harbour Road. A watching brief was carried out on Rossland Place, towards the High Street. The trenches were generally 1m wide by 2–2.5m deep.

The watching brief on the trench opened at the N end of Pettycur Road in January 2001 located human skeletal remains in section opposite No. 12. Remains of three skeletons were encountered, all oriented E–W in the E-facing section. These skeletons lay within

a windblown sand deposit that contained medieval ceramics at a depth of between 0.27–0.9m. Around one skeleton, thin black stains may have represented the marks of a coffin. The three skeletons were of medieval (or later) date and may represent plague victims, possibly associated with the 15th-century St James Hospital and Chapel (NMRS NT 28 NE 15).

At the N end of Pettycur Road and at the Harbour Road junction the surface tarmac and road make-up were removed to the top of natural windblown sand. The sand was then excavated by hand in March 2001. As the sand continued beyond the 1.2m depth limit for safe hand-excavation the deeper deposits were removed by JCB under archaeological supervision. A watching brief was carried out on the removal of underlying gravels to formation depth, to ensure that no burials were contained within the gravels. A further watching brief was carried out in March and April 2001 on Rossland Place.

The work at the Harbour Road junction and on Rossland Place produced evidence of medieval activity underneath the deep windblown sand deposits. The underlying deposits contained medieval ceramics and included possible old ground surfaces, a possible former road under Harbour Road and midden deposits. Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Fife Overhead Line Refurbishment** A Rees (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 241 931; NT 231 923 A watching brief was carried out in May and June 2001 during work to replace the existing 132kv pylon towers with wooden poles. These were sited close to the possible findspot of a Roman coin and the site of an abandoned settlement (NMRS NT 29 SW 19). Two sections of pole erection were monitored, at Bankhead of Raith and Torbain Farm. No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Report lodged with Fife SMR and to be lodged with the NMRS. Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Linktown Pottery, Kirkcaldy** J Terry (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 2775 9064 Following an archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Methven's Pottery (*DES* 2000, 41; NMRS NT 29 SE 98), a watching brief was kept during excavations in the early stages of construction of new residential accommodation in Linktown. The principal aim of this project was to retrieve as much pottery as possible from the 18th/19th-century works. By far the greatest concentration of finds was uncovered following the demolition of a retaining wall which formed part of the W boundary on Saunders Street. Cleaning and cataloguing this very large ceramic assemblage is still under way.

During the excavation of a trench for a new sewer pipe, part of what appeared to be a rectangular kiln was uncovered below the centre of Saunders Street, near its junction with Methven Road. Piercing the E side of the kiln were three equally spaced openings, presumably flues, each 0.5m square and roofed with low arches. Tentative interpretation of this structure as a brick kiln is contradicted by sherds of White Ware pottery retrieved from ash which filled the three openings, although it is possible that the ash was one of the materials used as levelling beneath the road. Sponsor: Kingdom Housing Association Ltd.

**City Road, St Andrews** A Cox (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)  
Urban medieval backland

NO 5059 1659 This site lies on the eastern side of City Road, near to the West Port. An archaeological evaluation was carried



## GLASGOW CITY

out in December 2000, in which parts of a shallow ditch feature were revealed. In September 2001, an extended watching brief, including some excavation, was carried out on contractors' ground-reduction work in advance of the site development for flats. This revealed that the ditch feature continued in an E-W direction across the full width of the site, and probably represented a property boundary marking the northern limit of a South Street backland. It was sealed by medieval soil deposits. Several inter-cutting pits and a stone-lined post-hole, cut into the natural subsoil, were also excavated in the N and E parts of the site. These contained medieval pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. The S part of the site had been disturbed by modern services.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: T Livingston and Son Ltd.

**St Andrews Cathedral, Boundary Wall** A Radley, G Ewart  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 515 165 Proposed remedial works for the stabilisation of the monastic boundary wall in the vicinity of the monastic reredorter were monitored in March 2001. The boundary wall presently defines an area of garden associated with post-monastic occupation during the 18th and 19th centuries. It was found to have slumped outwards due to two factors: the weight of imported soils on its N side, and the wall itself was very poorly founded. A slit trench was excavated against its S face and revealed infilled deposits associated with late monastic activity on the evidence of pottery retrieved. The area also featured at least one stone-capped drain of medieval date, which is probably linked to the great drain which serves the nearby reredorter. The latter was extensively restored and cleared during renovation work by the Marquis of Bute in the later 19th century, and consequently the precise contextual sequence between the fragment of drain identified and the infill deposits discovered in the slit trench was lost. The date of the boundary wall and its associated deposits remains unclear as they respect monastic divisions of the area to the S of the cathedral. Cartographic evidence suggests that this area was a service space, in turn linked with the established route to the harbour.

Sponsor: HS

**St Leonard's School Tennis Courts** M Roy  
(St Andrews and St Leonards parish) (SUAT)  
Medieval/post-medieval deposits

NO 5155 1637 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out in July 2001 on developments within the Scheduled area around St Leonard's School. The development area lay within part of the former abbey precinct area.

The evaluation involved the machine-excavation of two trial trenches (c 1.7 x 6m) across an earth bank on the southern edge of the development area. As medieval deposits were encountered at the base of the earth bank, a watching brief was required on the removal of the western section of the bank, and the cutting of these deeper deposits.

The earth bank was revealed to be a modern feature, post-dating the existing tennis courts. Under the make-up for the tennis court surface lay a sandy silt deposit with occasional late medieval/early post-medieval pottery and animal bone fragments – apparently a late medieval or early post-medieval garden soil similar to deposits found commonly in St Andrews. No features were visible cut into this surface. Under this deposit lay a red-brown sand deposit, which may have been a buried medieval ground surface. Again no features were visible cut into this deposit, although it was only seen in small areas of the two trenches.

Sponsor: St Leonard's School.

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

Evaluation

NO 5081 1655 A small archaeological evaluation was undertaken further to the results and recommendations of a previous watching brief (*DES 2000*, 43) prior to redevelopment.

Two trenches were dug. Trench 1 revealed 19th-century walling and 18th-century garden soil. Trench 2 revealed 19th-century demolition material overlying 18th-century garden soil, with finds of bottle glass and a clay pipe. Possibly medieval garden soil with oyster shells was found, but no other medieval deposits or features were identified.

Full report lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Eversley Homes Ltd.

**St Monans** (St Monans parish) J Shiels  
Lead seal (NMS)

NO 518 015 Post-medieval lead bag or bale seal bearing the crest of Douglas and the initials 'I D'. Claimed as Treasure Trove (01/01) and allocated to East Fife Museums.

**Leven Beach** (Scoonie parish) J Shiels  
18th-century bodkin or bodice lace-end (NMS)

NO 394 012 An unusual object (see Fig. 57), its function is uncertain but it may be a bodice lace-end or a hairpin, both of which were used in Dutch regional dress from the 17th and 18th centuries. Whilst it could be Dutch or Scottish, a similar item in the NMS collections found at Linlithgow Church in the late 19th century bears a hole which has been left unpunched, suggesting local manufacture. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.69/00) and allocated to Kirkcaldy Museum.

## GLASGOW CITY

**Wallace's Barn, Robroyston** (Cadder parish) C Dalglish  
Desk-based assessment (GUARD)

NS 6315 6495 to NS 6875 6960 In February and March 2001, an archaeological desk-based study was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development just N of Robroyston – Robroyston being associated with the site of the capture of William Wallace. The barn where this capture is traditionally held to have taken place was demolished in the 19th century.

Six sites of archaeological interest were identified during the study:

NS 6344 6928 **Robroyston House**. The mansion house of the Robroyston Estate (NMRS NS 66 NW 2). The house no longer stands and may originally date from the 17th century or before.

NS 6343 6933 **Wallace's Barn**. Local tradition holds that the house or barn where Sir William Wallace was captured stood on this site and was demolished in the early 19th century (NMRS NS 66 NW 1). Three possible locations are known.

NS 6335 6915 **Mid Row**. A farming settlement, first shown on a map of 1795: four rectangular structures loosely arranged around an open courtyard. No visible remains of this site were seen on the ground.

NS 6345 6935 **Robroyston Farm Cottages**. A row of cottages adjacent to Robroyston Mains. Mid-19th century in origin and no longer standing, although wall foundations are discernible.

NS 6382 6960 **Wallace's Well**. This well appears on current OS maps as Wallace's Well, but was previously referred to as Auchinleck Well or not named. The association with Wallace may be recent.

NS 6370 6930 **Lime and coal works.** The works consist of a series of large pits up to 25m across and 5m deep. Early 19th century. (GUARD 753).

Sponsor: David R Murray & Associates.

**Langside College, Glasgow** (Cathcart parish) O Lelong  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 582 615 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a large circular cropmark on the hockey pitch at Langside College, identified on a 1948 vertical aerial photograph. The evaluation found that the cropmark was caused by spreads of degraded asphalt and compacted clay and by patches of concrete. Narrow tyre ruts were also preserved in the clay subsoil. It has been interpreted as the site of a wartime barrage balloon. (GUARD 1066).

Sponsor: Langside College.

**Provan Hall, Glasgow** (Glasgow parish) D Alexander  
Laird's house (NTS)

NS 667 663 As part of ongoing research into the history of Provan Hall (NMRS NS 66 NE 1) a photographic survey of the external and internal elevations of both Provan Hall and the adjacent Blochairn House was completed. An REDM survey of the external elevations was also undertaken. Drawings were made of the kitchen fireplace in the ground floor and of the floor in the first-floor hall. The latter clearly shows wear which reveals the former presence of internal timber partitions.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Shuttle Street, Glasgow** (Glasgow parish) L H Johnstone  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 5975 6525 In February and March 2001, an archaeological site investigation was carried out of an area proposed for development. This established the presence of denuded sandstone mortared walling in the western extremes of each of the five trenches opened. The trenches were not excavated to a depth that exposed the base of the walling. The material around the walling was completely disturbed in each case – no secure contextual material was noted. Despite the mixed and disturbed nature of the deposits, several oyster shells were recovered (from three of the five trenches), and must have been redeposited during the numerous excavations in this area related to modern services.

It is known that a Franciscan friary, with its origins in the 15th century, once stood to the W of the trenches on Shuttle Street and it is possible that the walling is somehow related, although there is no direct evidence to suggest this at this time. (GUARD 1026).  
Sponsor: Mason Evans Partnership Ltd.

**Braehead** (Govan parish) C Ellis  
Prehistoric enclosure (AOC Archaeology)

NS 5252 6661 The Braehead enclosure (NMRS NS 56 NW 3) was fully excavated between April and July 2001, with public access to the site in May and July.

The site was a prehistoric multi-phased, ditched and palisaded enclosure. The enclosure measured approximately 76m E-W and 60m N-S. It comprised three large ditches; eight structures, including at least four roundhouses (all located within the confines

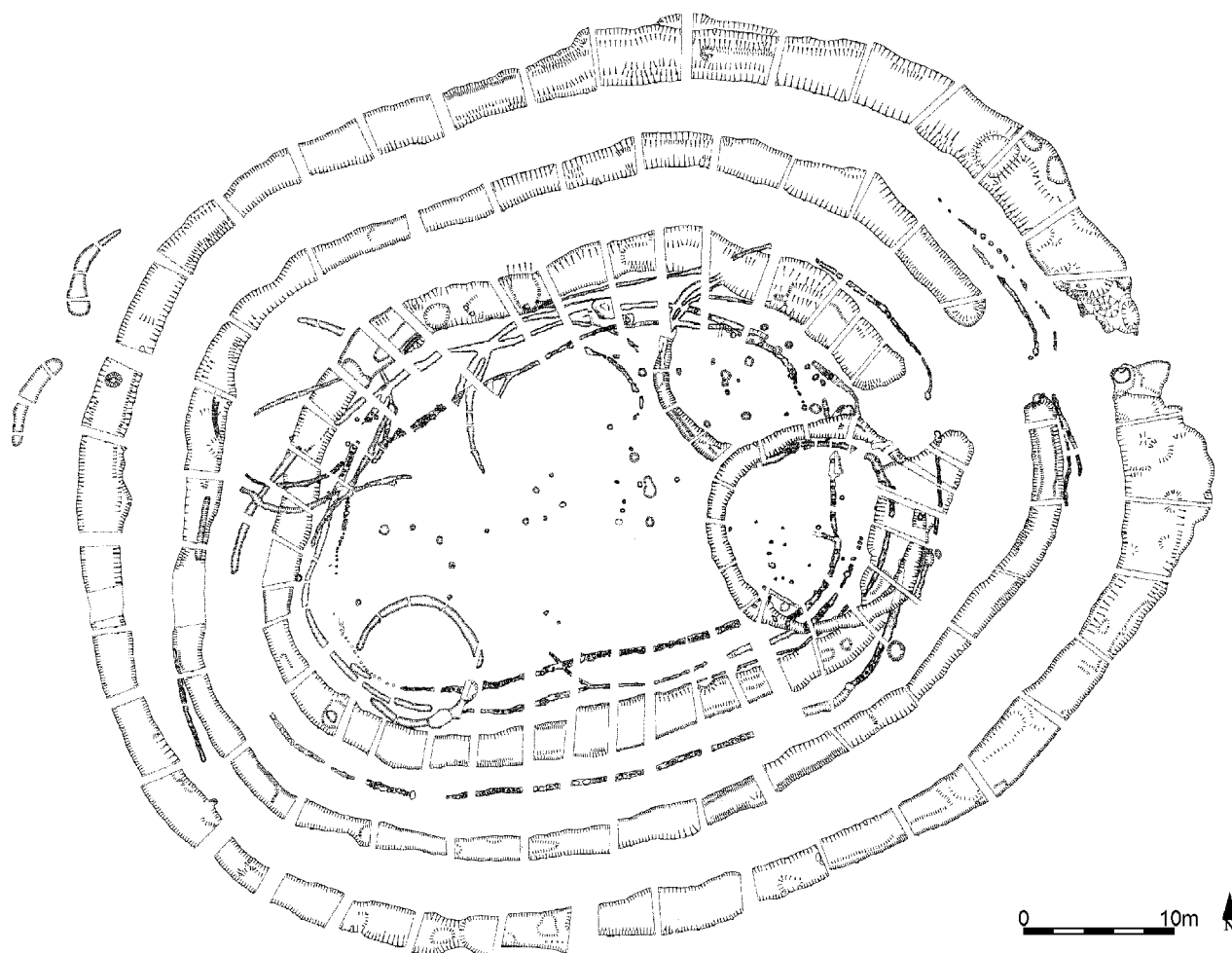


Fig 19. Braehead prehistoric enclosure.

## HIGHLAND

of the outer ditch); and numerous palisades. Recovered artefacts include coarse pottery, coal discs (interpreted as bracelet rough-outs), rubber stones, hammerstones and lithics.

In addition to the excavation of the enclosure, further trial trenches were machine-excavated. These confirmed that all archaeological features were confined within the enclosure, or immediately on its western edge.

Sponsor: Capital Shopping Centres.

## HIGHLAND

### Ross and Cromarty Graveyard Survey S Farrell Survey

An evaluation survey was undertaken of the historic churchyards, cemeteries and burial grounds in the Ross and Cromarty area, including the archaeological and historical standing of the sites visited. A note was made of the date, variety and condition of the memorials at each site. An estimated 1000 black & white photographs taken as part of this survey have been deposited with the NMRS.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Marc Fitch Fund.

### Revack Woods (Abermethy & Kincardine parish) S Farrell Desk-based assessment; survey

NJ 026 223 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted of Craigmore and Sliemore Woods as part of a management plan. Only one site was found: the remains of a rectangular structure located at NJ 0221 2331, representing Blairdhuie croft, abandoned in the 19th century.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

### Dalraddy (Alvie parish) S Farrell Desk-based assessment; survey

NH 848 073 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken of a proposed sand and gravel quarry. Within the development area is a small stretch of military road (NMRS NH 80 NW 35) surviving only as a shallow depression, with no sign of associated ditches. No other archaeological features were noted in the proposed development area.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: G F Job Ltd.

### Fort George, Barrack Room P Sharman, G Ewart (Ardersier parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology) Retrieval of finds from barrack room

NH 7625 5670 Various objects were recorded and retrieved in June 2001 from behind a collapsed length of tongue-and-groove panelling in a casemated barrack room in the curtain wall N of the parade ground in Fort George (NMRS NH 75 NE 30).

The rear of the panelling was partly covered in dirt and various finds that had fallen behind it. These were retrieved in 2m sections, measured from the S end of the panelling. Each of the sections was photographed to show the objects *in situ*, but their location was not recorded in any more detail. Their importance lies in their reflection of the daily life of the servicemen billeted in the room over many decades. The finds include sergeants' swagger sticks with copper-alloy ferrules bearing the regimental crest, blank bullets, a bayonet in a leather sheath, cutlery, cut-throat razors, decayed paper items including a timetable to Edinburgh, highly decorated pipe bowls, and many tins of talcum powder –

presumably less reflective of cleanliness than of the need to keep dry feet, preventing foot-rot.

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

### The Old Schoolhouse, Ardersier (Ardersier parish) S Farrell Watching brief

NH 7831 5491 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a development of eight houses in the vicinity of the former village school. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, the majority of the ground being disturbed by services relating to the former school.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling (Architects) for the Highland Housing & Community Care Trust.

### Glensanda and Kingairloch (Ardgour parish) C Dagg Desk-based assessment; survey

NM 830 543 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were carried out in September 2001 over the proposed works and pipeline routes of two hydro-electric schemes. A range of post-medieval features were noted, as well as one settlement, abandoned in the mid-19th century, containing possible prehistoric features (previously recorded as shieling huts) at NM 830 543 (NMRS NM 85 SW 6).

Report will be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Ash Consulting Group for Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

### Arisaig to Kinsadel Road Improvements S Halliday (Arisaig & Moidart parish) (Headland Archaeology) Evaluation; excavation

NM 6639 8656 (Arisaig) to NM 6790 9194 (Kinsadel) Following field survey and test pitting (*DES 2000*, 47), evaluation work was undertaken on seven sites:

NM 6681 9016 **Site 3** (turf-built structures). Trial excavation of one structure confirmed a turf and stone wall construction. No other structural details were obtained and no artefacts were found. These structures are believed to be shieling huts of 18th-century or earlier date.

NM 6666 8898 **Site 6** (stone structures). Three different structures were investigated, and subsequent area excavation revealed a relatively deep stratigraphic sequence beneath. A discrete lens of charcoal within this sequence yielded a calibrated date of AD 1418–88 (see radiocarbon report, 124).


NM 6590 8877 **Site 8** (stone structure). A small stone structure or platform built against a rock face was investigated. The modern turf contained the remains of more than one 20th-century bottle. These lay on the surface of a stony platform that may be the remains of a structure built against the rock face. Excavation below the platform revealed up to 0.6m of deposits containing the remains of earlier stone structures. A small charcoal lens at the base of this sequence yielded a calibrated date of 1386–1049 BC (see radiocarbon report, 124).

NM 6583 8835 **Site 10** (turf structure). Trial excavation of a turf structure confirmed that it was constructed from blocks of peat. These were well preserved and still formed individual blocks. Pottery of late 19th or early 20th-century date was recovered from the sandy floor of the interior of the structure.

NM 658 878 **Site 15** (settlement). Four different structures were investigated in an attempt to identify phases of settlement pre-dating the structures mapped in the 1870s. All four structures, which were small heavily robbed enclosures and buildings, yielded assemblages of early to mid-19th-century artefacts. No evidence was obtained for settlement pre-dating the 19th century. (NMRS NM 68 NW 7).

NM 6599 8693 **Site 26** (stone building). Excavation revealed the heavily robbed remains of a stone building. No internal structural details were identified but a small collection of roofing slate was recovered. This is believed to be an isolated early 19th-century building (demolished pre-1870).

NM 6635 8651 **Site 41** (cairn). Evaluation confirmed that this is a prehistoric funerary cairn (NMRS NM 68 NE 35). It was fully excavated and found to be c 12m in diameter with a boulder kerb measuring 6m in diameter. The remains of a robbed-out cist were identified off-centre and a concentration of burnt bone from a single individual, thought to be a separate burial, was identified 3m from the cist. Fifteen small sherds of prehistoric pottery were retrieved from the cairn. No other features were identified around the cairn.

Sponsor: HS .

**Badnaban Common Grazings** (Assynt parish) J Wordsworth  
Pre-afforestation survey

NC 077 208 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in February 2001 in advance of a proposed WGS. Faint traces of dykes and rigs were recorded westwards from the existing field system around Badnaban (NMRS NC 02 SE 19). These were heavily degraded and of little archaeological significance.

The feature previously recorded as a standing stone at NC 064 206 (NMRS NC 02 SE 34) is a naturally deposited glacial erratic.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

**Inchnadamph Churchyard** (Assynt parish) P Weeks  
Early Historic stone cross fragments

NC 2493 2199 Two fragments of an Early Historic stone cross were found in Inchnadamph churchyard. Part of the head of a large free-standing cross, along with a small fragment of another arm, both of grey-green metabasic rock. The large fragment is 0.89m long by 0.54m across the end of the arm and 0.36m across the constriction. The smaller fragment is 0.31 x 0.28m and 40mm thick, and appears to be one corner of the end of a cross-arm, broken obliquely. Both pieces have a bevelled incised margin running around the edge. Museum Accession No. INVMG 2001.048.001-002.

**Loch Assynt** (Assynt parish) P Weeks  
Metal-detecting finds

Six medieval/later items, found near Loch Assynt, comprising a silver finger ring, a silver thimble, a copper-alloy annular brooch, a silver brooch with inlaid stones, silver fittings for a knife scabbard, and a bronze pot leg. Museum Accession No. INVMG 2001.028.001-006.

**Mid Inver Estate** (Assynt parish) C Dagg  
Pre-afforestation survey

NC 13 25 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out in October 2001 on an area of proposed afforestation. Two shieling sites were located, each with several structures of varying sizes, together with turf dykes and stepping stones over the larger streams. All these features would appear to pre-date 19th-century sheep farming.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: I M Forestry.

**Auldearn Churchyard** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 918 555 A watching brief was undertaken of the excavation of an electricity supply trench to a corner of Auldearn churchyard

(NMRS NH 95 NW 6.01). A small amount of disarticulated bone was recovered, relating to post-medieval burials.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Boath** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 9171 5553 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a development lying close to Boath Doocot and the site of a motte (NMRS NH 95 NW 8 and 11). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Albyn Housing Society Ltd.

**Broadshaw Wood and Blackhills,** R Conolly, J Morrison  
**Nairn** (Auldearn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Forestry survey

NH 970 520; NH 945 535 An archaeological survey was undertaken in advance of tree thinning and felling. A previously unrecorded farmstead was recorded (NH 9736 5186).

Sponsor: Cawdor Estate.

**Kingsteps** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 9022 5730 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a single house plot in the vicinity of a number of recorded archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A Hodge.

**1 Newbiggings Buildings, High Street,** S Farrell  
**Auldearn** (Auldearn parish)

Watching brief

NH 9184 5545 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of an extension for a house lying in the centre of the village. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, only garden soil lying over natural sand. The only finds were some Victorian pottery (not retained), and services.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr M Finnie.

**A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe** A J Dunwell  
(Contin; Gairloch parishes) (CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessments; surveys

Archaeological desk-based assessments and reconnaissance field survey were conducted in relation to proposed improvements to the A832 road along a c 14.5km stretch between Achnasheen and Kinlochewe. The study was conducted in two stages: 1) Achnasheen to Lubmore (NH 158 853 – NH 101 585) and 2) Lubmore to Kinlochewe (NH 101 585 – NH 029 619).

**Achnasheen to Lubmore**

The study corridor for this section varied between 30-140m wide, at all times including the current road carriageway. The corridor runs for the most part along the N shore of Loch a Chroisg between Badavanich and Lochrosque Old Lodge, mostly on the N side of the current road.

Thirty-four sites and monuments were identified by the study. Significant new discoveries include a spread of medieval or later structures and field system remains (NH 139 586 – NH 141 585), including two turf-walled rectangular buildings. Features were located relating to a late 19th-century plantation (now largely felled) associated with Lochrosque Lodge, including boundary

## HIGHLAND

walls and fences, drainage ditches, and a dressed stone commemorating the planting in 1891. An early 20th-century pet cemetery was located within the grounds of Lochrosque Old Lodge (NMRS NH 15 NW 3) at NH 1455 5855.

Other newly recorded remains include a range of land use features of likely medieval or later date (trackways, field boundaries, clearance cairns) and quarry pits, mostly resulting from borrow-pitting beside the existing road.

### Lubmore to Kinlochewe

The study corridor for this section varied between 10–180m wide, at all times including the current road carriageway. Few sites had been previously recorded in this area. Eighty-six sites were identified by the study. Those of particular significance comprise a settlement (NMRS NH 06 SE 9; NH 055 604) and extensive associated field remains and structures (NMRS NH 06 SE 8; 10; NH 05 60 area) in Glen Docherty; a shieling ground towards the head of Glen Docherty (NH 064 594); a series of old road alignments relating to the original 18th-century military road and later improvements (NMRS NH 05 NE 6; NH 06 SW 15); and a previously unknown ironworking bloomery site (NH 056 603).

Other sites identified include a range of agricultural land use features of likely medieval or later date (including field boundaries, trackways, stock enclosures, kilns, bothies/shielings and clearance cairns) and a considerable number of roadside quarry scoops.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

### Achnasheen Water Treatment Works

C Dagg

(Contin parish)

Assessment

NH 162 588 (centre) An assessment in January 2001 of the area to be affected by the proposed Achnasheen water treatment plant and associated works located a series of water management features on the stream, connected with supplying water to the railway station.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Miller Babbie Alliance.

### Strathconon Estate (Contin; Urray parishes)

S Farrell

Forestry survey

NH 291 532 A rapid walkover survey was undertaken of six areas of woodland within Strathconon Estate, for management purposes. A number of new sites were recorded as follows:

NH 2919 5329	<b>Balnacraig</b>	Croft.
NH 2914 5328	<b>Balnacraig</b>	Structures.
NH 2935 5355	<b>Cranich</b>	Sheepfold.
NH 2653 4661	<b>River Orrin</b>	Settlement; including kiln and ?mill.
NH 2651 4658	<b>River Orrin</b>	Sheepfold noted previously as ?shieling hut. (NMRS NH 24 NE 1).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors, Strathconon Estate.

### Cromarty (Cromarty parish)

J Shiels

Medieval seal matrix

(NMS)

NH 789 673 Medieval, copper-alloy, vesica-shaped personal seal matrix bearing the legend 'S Galfridi D Castello' (Geoffrey of Castello), and bearing a crudely executed depiction of a castle. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.49/00) and allocated to Cromarty Courthouse Museum.

### Culloden Battlefield

T Pollard (GUARD), N Oliver

(Croy & Dalcross; Daviot & Dunlichity parishes)

Battlefield

NH 741 447 In June 2000 and September 2001 a programme of fieldwork was carried out on the site of the Battle of Culloden (NMRS NH 74 NW 17.00), which took place on 16th April 1746. The fieldwork included the following elements:

- Topographic survey of the battlefield area.
- Ground-probing radar (GPR) survey of the clan graves and the 'Field of the English' (where Government troops are presumed to have been buried).
- Metal-detector survey of the 'Field of the English' and the area between the Interpretation Centre and the clan graves.
- Geophysical survey of the area around Old Leanach Cottage and the area between the Interpretation Centre and the clan graves.
- Excavation of the denuded walled feature adjacent to Old Leanach Cottage, traditionally referred to as the 'Red Barn'.

The project has provided a new insight into the battle through the examination of archaeological evidence. The metal-detector survey revealed that both the Jacobite and Hanoverian lines extend further to the S than previously believed. Geophysical survey and excavation of the area adjacent to Old Leanach Cottage failed to reveal any evidence for activity pre-dating the 19th century. GPR survey revealed the presence of grave pits beneath the mounds in the clan cemetery.

Fuller results of the project are scheduled for broadcast on BBC2 in early 2002. Reports on this work will appear in the book which will accompany the TV series and a full academic report, probably to appear in monograph form with the other five British battlefields investigated as part of the project. The co-operation of the NTS is gratefully acknowledged.

Sponsors: Optomen Television Ltd, BBC, Penguin Publishers.



Fig 20. Cromarty: medieval seal matrix. © Crown copyright.

**Kinchyle Farm** (Croy & Dalcross parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 8525 5297 A watching brief was maintained on the construction of an agricultural building in the vicinity of a number of recorded archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr G McConachie.

**Mid Lairgs Quarry** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment; survey

NH 714 363 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken of an area at Mid Lairgs, by Daviot, for a proposed quarry extension. No archaeological features were found, the area having been worked previously in the 1970s.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors for A Ross & Sons Ltd.

**Old River Road, Dingwall** (Dingwall parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 5506 5918 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a small housing development of five flats and associated access. The site lies outwith the area of the medieval burgh. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: O'Brien Properties Ltd.

**St Clements Church Hall, Dingwall** S Farrell  
(Dingwall parish)  
Watching brief

NH 5496 5888 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a small extension to St Clements Church Hall. The site lies within the area of the royal burgh. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, the area being heavily disturbed by services.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: St Clements Church Kirk of Session.

**Loch Ashie Water Treatment Works, Essich, Inverness** (Dores parish) I Suddaby  
(CFA Archaeology)  
Survey; excavation; watching brief

NH 637 363 A new water treatment works supplying Inverness has been sited at the N end of Loch Ashie. An archaeological assessment within an Environmental Assessment provided further information on the area, already recognised as part of an extensive upland field system. The Loch Ashie area is a SSSI and consists of undulating heather moorland with shallow peat (in places) and stands of Scots pine trees. The primary elements of the work involved the construction of a small reservoir, a treatment building and the formation of screening mounds to reduce the visibility of the site. An archaeological survey identified the main features of the site – field walls and clearance cairns – and a representative selection of these were excavated.

The clearance cairns varied across the site in terms of size, topographical location and the size of the constituent stones. Several had larger stones at the base with smaller cobbles on top, and many had a fine silty (probably windblown) matrix. A complete or patchy old ground surface was present under many of the cairns, but severe leaching and the consequent loss of organic silts made interpretation uncertain. No clear kerbing or internal structure to the cairns was seen and few had suffered notable post-depositional disturbance. The field walls were in essence linear clearance cairns, having sufficient structure to retain

form and stability. In all cases facing stones occurred on one or both sides. These took several forms; intermittent erect slabs or large boulders were common in places, and fairly continuous horizontal stones in others. The excavated sections showed that large and small horizontal laid stones had been used, but not in the same stretches of wall. Only occasionally were clearance cairns located close to walls, reinforcing the impression that they were contemporary and performed in essence the same function.

Other monuments surveyed and excavated included a linear series of shooting butts formed from quarried stone and modern banks, most probably associated with the construction of the first Loch Ashie dam in 1875.

In August 2001 a second phase of work took place involving the excavation of an underground power cable trench to supply the completed treatment works. This work did not reveal any additional archaeological remains.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Lochend to Dores Primary School to Loch Ashie** (Dores parish) R Conolly, P Masser  
(Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; survey; watching brief

NH 2597 8379 to NH 2606 8363 to NH 2637 8369 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in advance of a new water main between Lochend, Dores Primary School and Loch Ashie Water Treatment Works, a distance of approximately 6.5km. The desk-based assessment identified three buildings on the 1st edition OS not noted in the NMRS (NH 6157 3692, NH 6352 3604 and NH 6095 3723). The walkover survey identified a short bank that had not previously been recorded (NH 6331 3672).

Much of the proposed pipeline ran alongside the B862, which follows the line of Wade's Military Road, built in 1732. A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of trial pits along the road in case remains of the military road were disturbed. Trial pits near other buildings were also monitored, but no significant deposits were encountered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

**Cambusmore** (Dornoch parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment; excavation

NH 7730 9519 Desk-based assessment and trial trenching in March 2001 were carried out in advance of a quarry development close to an archaeological cropmark (NMRS NH 79 NE 041). Nine trenches totalling 1391m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated. A number of archaeological features were noted, including pits, hearths, and post-holes, of possible prehistoric date, and also a number of features including rubble drains relating to 19th-century agricultural improvements.

Excavation work to the whole development area of c 12,000m<sup>2</sup> was carried out in April 2001. A number of additional features were noted including a small corn-drying kiln, as well as a quartz tool and a small hearth with a worked stone object. The majority of features revealed probably relate to post-agricultural improvement fence lines.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Granit Union.

**Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, C MacLeod  
Metal-detecting finds

NH 58 50 (centre) Three medieval/later objects found by metal detecting, comprising half of a swivel junction, an enamelled pendant and a bronze peg.

## HIGHLAND

- Balnakeil Bay** (Durness parish) P Weeks  
Whetstone  
NC 395 696 Prehistoric or later whetstone of buff-coloured stone, 115mm long, found at Balnakeil Bay. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.11/00) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery (Museum Accession No. INVMG 2001.025).
- Balnakeil Farm** (Durness parish) C Dagg  
Watching brief  
NC 394 686 A watching brief was carried out in July 2001 on the excavation of trenches for electricity cables adjacent to an area where human remains had previously been found. No archaeological features were revealed.  
Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.
- Loch Borralie, Kyle of Durness** O Lelong, G MacGregor (Durness parish) (GUARD)  
Survey  
NC 370 675 (centre) In July 2001, a survey was carried out of a headland on the E side of the Kyle of Durness in Sutherland, over an area roughly 1.1km E-W by 2.6km N-S, extending W from Lochs Borralie and Croispol to the coast. Erosion caused by rabbits, sheep and gales are creating large deflated areas in the fixed dune grasslands, and abundant archaeological remains and artefacts are being exposed. Walkover survey of the area recorded approximately 200 sites, ranging from isolated shieling structures and cairns to large hut circle field systems, extensive cairnfields, post-medieval settlement clusters, metalworking sites and other remains of indeterminate date.  
Topographic survey was carried out to record the extent of deflation in order to aid future monitoring of erosion on the headland. Detailed recording, including plane table survey and measured plans, was carried out of several structures, including a prehistoric hut circle, a likely prehistoric structure and associated ground surface in which cord rig is visible, a possible Norse or medieval structure, and a medieval to post-medieval complex. In addition, artefacts collected by local amateur archaeologists were catalogued and their findspots recorded to allow collation of the artefactual evidence with that visible on the ground. Several further seasons of fieldwork are planned. (GUARD 950).  
Sponsor: HS<sub>4</sub>.
- Kinveachy Cottage** (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief  
NH 9118 1833 A watching brief was maintained on the site clearance of the burnt-out remains of Kinveachy Cottage (part of NMRS NH 91 NW 32) in preparation for the development of two house plots. The building dates to the early to mid-19th century. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed.  
Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr R Stewart.
- Tolquhonie Wood** J Wordsworth (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)  
Forestry survey  
NH 906 245 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in February 2001 in an existing plantation. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested this had been successively used as a plantation since the 18th century. Little trace of archaeology survived apart from a few dyke fragments and a disturbed cairn on top of Tom a' Thomadh Mor. The latter may well be relatively modern in date.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.
- Beinn Tharsuinn Windfarm** L H Johnstone (Edderton; Rosskeen parishes) (GUARD)  
Desk-based assessment; survey  
NH 6200 8100 (centre) In March 2001, the archaeological sensitivity was assessed of an area proposed for the development of a windfarm. The desk-based assessment and subsequent walkover survey revealed few areas of archaeological interest. Some relatively modern sites were noted including a trackway and some quarrying activity (post-1976). A small farmstead was noted which comprised a series of structures including drystone enclosures, field boundaries and rig and furrow. Further investigation would be necessary to characterise this complex more thoroughly. No archaeological remains were noted on the hillsides except for a number of drainage ditches. (GUARD 1012).  
Sponsor: Land Use Consultants.
- Edderton Farm Community Forest Project** C Dagg (Edderton parish)  
Forestry survey  
NH 72 83 A survey in May 2001 of an area of existing forestry as part of the development plan for community access recorded standing buildings and other features of the former crofting township.  
Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Reay D G Clarke, Edderton Farm.
- Woodside, Ardvannie** (Edderton parish) C A Miller  
Watching brief (Resurgam! Archaeology)  
NH 683 875 A watching brief was undertaken on the site of a proposed agricultural building affecting the setting of a chambered cairn (NMRS NH 68 NE 7). No archaeological features or artefacts were noted.  
Sponsor: Ms Ruth Clayton.
- Loch More, Sutherland** (Eddrachilles parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation surveys (Headland Archaeology)  
NC 13 NE; NC 23 NW; NC 24 NE; NC 24 SE; NC 33 NW; NC 33 NE Short-notice pre-afforestation surveys were undertaken for WGS applications in Sutherland. A total of six separate compartments were examined around Loch More and to the N of Loch Stack on the Lairg to Laxford Bridge road. In addition, the proposed line of a new track in the N part of Duartmore Forest, 13km to the W of Loch More, was also surveyed.  
Eleven sites, or group of sites, were recorded. Most of the sites are likely to relate to pastoral and agricultural land use dating to the 18th and 19th centuries (buildings, kiln, isolated banks and small enclosures). A Bronze Age cist discovered in 1967 was found to be still largely intact; no other prehistoric sites were encountered.  
Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS<sub>4</sub>.
- A836 Melvich to Strathy** (Farr parish) A J Dunwell  
Desk-based assessment; field survey (CFA Archaeology)  
NC 844 652 to NC 876 651 Archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey were conducted in May and June 2001 in relation to proposed improvements to the A836 road along a c 4km stretch between Strathy and Melvich. The study corridor was c 100m wide centred on the existing carriageway. Thirty-four sites were identified, of which only the listed church, manse and school of Strathy Free Church (NMRS NC 86 NW 9, 31, and 40) were previously recorded.  
The most significant new discovery was a putative Bronze Age kerbed burial cairn E of Allt an Domhaich (NC 8676 6519). The site lies on relatively well-drained level ground, commanding

extensive views to the W, N and E. The cairn survives as a sub-oval feature defined by a boulder kerb. The area within the kerb rises gently towards its centre, where a slightly more pronounced knoll is present. This central area contains a rectangular depression with richer vegetation that may define the position of a short cist. The northern side of the cairn had been disturbed during the cutting of a roadside drain for the current road, which at this point had been built on a terrace excavated into the hillside c 3m below the level of the cairn. The cairn material was revealed to be a 0.3m thick band of cobbles set within a peaty topsoil.

Elsewhere, identified remains were largely restricted to post-medieval landscape features (lazy beds, field clearance, well), industrial remains (mill leads and mill pond), the pre-1820s road between Strathy and Melvich, and quarries derived from borrow-pitting beside the existing road. A linear earthwork of uncertain function and antiquity, comprising a ditch flanked by low upcast banks, was identified in an area of extensive sandstone quarrying adjacent to Strathy Free Church.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Highland Council.

#### Strathnaver (Farr parish)

C Dagg

Assessment; watching brief

NC 606 364 and NC 714 593 An initial assessment in December 2000 of the potential damage to known archaeological sites, including a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, from work on replacing electricity poles, was followed by a watching brief at Grummore (NC 606 364; NMRS NC 63 NW 1) and Ach Coillenaborgie (NC 714 593; NMRS NC 75 NW 35 and 2). This revealed that no damage had been done to the archaeological features in the initial placing of the poles.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

#### Fearn Abbey (Fearn parish)

K Brady

Watching brief

(GUARD)

NH 8373 7728 An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Fearn Abbey (NMRS NH 87 NW 1) to monitor any potential impact arising from the installation of services around the church and in the cemetery, and to record any archaeological features or material encountered. Some evidence for structural and other activity, potentially as early as the medieval period, was encountered. No *in situ* burials were disturbed during the fieldwork, although as anticipated a quantity of disarticulated human bone was encountered, some of which was lifted and retained. (GUARD 959).

Sponsors: LDN Architects, Heritage Lottery Fund.

#### Hilton of Cadboll (Fearn parish)

D Murray, G Ewart

Excavation

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 8730 7688 As part of the ongoing assessment of the archaeological context of the scatter of stone debitage identified in July 1998, an area W of the chapel ruins (NMRS NH 87 NE 6) was sampled and all stone fragments retrieved in January and February 2001. This exercise revealed the apparent stump of the Cadboll Stone itself still *in situ*, with surviving carving visible. This discovery had obvious implications for a clearer understanding of the archaeological context of the stone. The removal of one face of the stone in the 17th century for its recycling as a gravemarker had created the stone scatter, but the discovery of part of the stone *in situ* prompted a review of the programme of investigation. Further work was later carried out by GUARD (see below). At this stage, some 737 fragments were recorded in database form, including both plain and decorated fragments.


Sponsor: HS .



Fig 21. Hilton of Cadboll: the excavated cross-face of the cross-slab. Photo: © Historic Scotland.

#### Hilton of Cadboll (Fearn parish)

H F James

Chapel; Pictish stone; enclosure

(GUARD)

NH 8731 7687 Further excavations were undertaken at the Hilton of Cadboll site in August and September 2001. The excavations aimed to retrieve all the remaining carved fragments from the 9th-century Pictish slab (NMRS NH 87 NE 7) which is thought to have been defaced in the 17th century; to reveal the extent of the stump which was found earlier in the year by Kirkdale Archaeology (see above); and to relate the stump with the chapel and the outer enclosure.


The excavations revealed that there were at least two settings for the Hilton stone about 6m outside the W gable of the chapel. The discovery of broken collar slabs and other flat slabs were indicative of some complexity in the setting and possible associated burials.

The stump was excavated and taken for temporary storage locally. The newly revealed W face depicts a cross base and interlaced beasts and the E face completed the bottom panel of the Hilton of Cadboll stone, with a gap of about 0.2m. The slab had broken at the top and the bottom and there was still a fragment of the tenon in one of the settings. The bottom of the designed panels are not level on either side, and there are rough marking out lines below the panel on the E face suggesting some redesigning of the E face.

The chapel wall was constructed of massive sandstone blocks, bonded with shell mortar, with a rubble core. No direct dating evidence was found but it is thought to be a medieval chapel, which perhaps went out of use at the Reformation. The outer enclosure bank consisted of a drystone wall with an earthen bank probably of post-medieval date.

Three skeletons were excavated and another two were partly revealed. These had different alignments, from SW-NE to N-S, indicating a range of dates. These individuals were not buried in stone cists, suggesting that they were medieval and post-medieval.

About 500 carved fragments were retrieved from the excavations, thought to be derived from the lost cross face and from the damaged E face. These include figurative pieces as well as interlacing, bosses and key patterning. (GUARD 1078).

Sponsors: HS , NMS, Highland Council, Ross & Cromarty Enterprise.

#### Inverasdale Common Grazings (Gairloch parish)

C Dagg

Pre-forestation survey

NG 81 84 A walkover survey in February 2001 of an area of proposed forestry located two shieling sites and pre-crofting boundary dykes, and recorded abandoned buildings within the crofting township (NMRS NG 88 NW 8).

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: I M Forestry.



## HIGHLAND

### **Mellon Udrigle Common Grazings**

C Dagg

(Gairloch parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

NG 86 96 (centre) A rapid walkover survey in February 2001 of an area of proposed forestry located one shieling site with a later sheep enclosure and traces of pre-crofting boundary dykes.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: I M Forestry.

### **Slaggan** (Gairloch parish)

J Wordsworth

Forestry survey

NG 859 943 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in February 2001 to the E of the upstanding remains of the former crofting settlement of Slaggan. Rig cultivation, enclosures and seven dykes were recorded as well as two oval structures, 4 x 3m, that appear to be considerably earlier in style than the surviving 19th-century structures to the W. The earliest reference to the site discovered was 1742.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

### **Strath** (Gairloch parish)

S Farrell

Desk-based assessment; trial trenching

NG 7985 7735 A desk-based assessment and trial trenching were carried out in April 2001 in advance of a housing development in the vicinity of a number of recorded archaeological sites. Three trenches totalling 284m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated, representing 5% of the development area.

The only archaeological feature revealed was a small corn-drying kiln utilising part of a natural mound. It is likely to be early 19th century in date and possibly related to a ruined croft situated 200m to the NNW of the site. The only finds are a sherd of white glazed pottery (not retained) and some burnt barley.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highlands Small Communities Housing Trust.

### **Glenelg Water Treatment Works**

C Dagg

(Glenelg parish)

Desk-based assessment; survey

NG 842 201 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey in January 2001 of areas to be affected by the proposed water treatment works and associated works at Iomairaghradain, Glenmore, located some post-medieval features including a farmstead on the site of the proposed water treatment works. This was recorded by measured and photographic means.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Miller Babbie Alliance.

### **Backies Reservoir** (Golspie parish)

C Dagg

Survey; trial trenching

NC 829 028 Trial trenching was carried out in August 2001 on the proposed reservoir site. No archaeological features were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Delta North.

### **North Culmaily** (Golspie parish)

C Dagg

Forestry survey

NC 807 002 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in October 2001 on a recently planted area. Three areas of turf- and stone-walled enclosures, two with associated footings of buildings, and a stone-built target dating to c 1900, were recorded.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

### **Ashton Farm, Resaurie**

R Cachart

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NH 706 451 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in July 2001 on groundworks required for the construction of a new communications mast. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive as various prehistoric features are located within the vicinity. An area measuring 19 x 19m was observed as the topsoil was removed by machine to the required level. No archaeological features were observed.

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

### **Citadel Quay, Inverness Harbour**

S Farrell

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Watching brief

NH 6639 4626 A watching brief was maintained on the groundworks for the replacement of the existing Citadel Quay on the site of the Cromwellian fort at Inverness Harbour. Though the site was heavily disturbed during the building of a quay in 1901, traces of an earlier 19th-century quay were revealed, utilising blocks from the 17th-century fort. Part of the citadel fort was also revealed at the edge of the excavation. A block of stone with a mason's mark was found. No archaeological deposits relating to the occupation of the fort were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: A F Cruden Associates for Inverness Harbour Trust.

### **Cradlehall Farm, Inverness**

S Halliday, R Conolly

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 698 445 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed hotel at Cradlehall Farm. Six trenches covering 5% of the site were excavated by machine. Three pits, a charcoal spread, one possible post-hole, and a number of field drains and cultivation marks were identified. All the features identified are considered to be relatively recent.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

### **Culduthel Farm, Inverness**

S Halliday

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 665 418 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of three proposed borrow-pits. The remains of three plough furrows and one stone-filled drain were identified and probably relate to late 18th/early 19th-century cultivation and field improvement. They are not thought to be archaeologically significant. No other features were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Civil Engineering Ltd.

### **Culloden Brickworks** (Inverness & Bona parish)

S Farrell

Desk-based assessment

NH 725 479 A desk-based assessment was undertaken on the site of Culloden Brickworks (NMRS NH 74 NW 83) as part of a wider study of the history of the area around Petty Church. The brickworks were opened in 1847 and remained in use until 1891. The site is currently under arable grazing with no vestiges of buildings remaining.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

### **Dell of Inshes**

E Jones, R Conolly

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Geophysical survey; evaluation; watching brief

NH 689 437 A geophysical survey and evaluation were carried out on the site of a proposed housing development. The

geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies. A series of trenches were placed to investigate a sample of these, with further trenches being placed randomly across the remainder of the field. The anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were found to be the result of changes in the natural subsoil. Two undated linear features, possibly part of a ditched enclosure, were identified in one trench and this area was then targeted by the subsequent watching brief. The watching brief exposed the features in plan and found that they were likely to be boundary or drainage features. One produced finds of post-medieval date.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: R F More Properties Ltd.

**Drumdevan** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 6651 4136 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a house plot and access in the vicinity of a number of recorded archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

**Farraline Park, Inverness** S Farrell  
(Inverness & Bona parish)

Desk-based assessment

NH 6669 4558 A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the redevelopment of the bus station. Study of cartographic and historical documentation revealed the site to have formerly been a school playground, which was also used as a parade ground for the Royal Artillery Volunteers Regiment in the 19th century. The site lies outwith the core of the medieval burgh, though nine skeletons were uncovered when the school was built in 1840.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

**Glebe Street Swimming Baths, Inverness** M Cressey  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; photographic survey

NH 663 457 An archaeological desk-based assessment and photographic survey were carried out at Glebe Street swimming baths in January 2001. The desk-based assessment revealed a considerable amount of information regarding the development of the site over the last three centuries. Domestic dwellings occupied the site during the 18th century. During the 19th century, the site was developed and occupied by a thread factory and distillery. Later the factories were cleared to build a swimming baths in the 1930s. This work incorporated an ornate classical entrance with triangular pediment. These features and all other aspects of the 1930s building construction were photographed as part of the pre-demolition record.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ian S Ferguson Architects.

**Inshes No 5** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 6950 4425 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a single house plot in the area of a former croft. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: C K D Finlayson Hughes for SSPCA.

**Kenneth's Black Well** (Inverness & Bona parish) L Dunbar  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NH 7256 4603 A watching brief was undertaken during the removal of a small structure from the area known as Kenneth's

Black Well. The well was situated within Culloden Wood and was about to become part of a housing development. The well and associated structures were recorded on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and formed part of the overall designed landscape of Culloden House Estate. The existing structure was constructed of concrete and appeared to be a late 19th or 20th-century building. The watching brief works found no traces of any earlier structures or evidence of the well itself.

Sponsor: Muir Homes.

**Lower Slackbuie** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 6695 4245 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a number of plots for a housing development lying close to an adjacent cropmark (NMRS NH 64 SE 37). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Manda Healthcare Ltd.

**Milton of Leys (Plot 6), Inverness** C Dagg  
(Inverness & Bona parish)

Watching brief

NH 698 417 A watching brief was carried out in May 2001 on the excavation of foundation trenches. Concrete founds of a previous house were revealed under disturbed upper layers, so it was presumed no archaeology has survived on this site.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: MacIntosh Joinery.

**Milton of Leys, Inverness** R Conolly  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation; excavation

NH 693 417 Further archaeological fieldwork was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development at Milton of Leys (*DES 2000*, 53). This involved more extensive investigation of land adjacent to a cluster of prehistoric features excavated in 2000. Topsoil stripping revealed several probable post-holes and a small pit. Pottery recovered from both phases of fieldwork has been identified as Grooved Ware.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Southern Distributor Road, Inverness** I Suddaby  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 672 424 to NH 657 419 A watching brief in April and May 2001 within agricultural land on the SE outskirts of Inverness during the topsoil removal phase of the construction of the Southern Distributor Road led to the recording of a total of 128 archaeological features. The majority were fire-pits or cooking pits containing heated stones, charcoal and occasionally, *in situ* structural stonework forming a windbreak. Artefacts were few but variations in the morphology, stratigraphy and location (in terms of subsoil) of these pits would suggest that they could be assigned to both recent and prehistoric times. In addition, a partial and truncated ring-ditch was recorded, as was a stretch of palisade trench containing both pottery and flint. Modern features including borrow-pits and agricultural burials were also found. Topsoil depth varied considerably over the route, with some features being severely truncated and others well preserved. The majority of the features were found on the 50m OD terrace; the lower ground at close to 40m OD contained few archaeological remains.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsors: HS , Highland Council.

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- Stevenson Road, Hilton, Inverness** (Inverness & Bona parish) K Cameron (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief  
NH 683 430 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in September 2001 during the realignment of an underground water main in the vicinity of cropmarks at Hilton (NMRS NH 64 SE 38). The works around this area, associated with the road construction, were expected to damage and possibly obliterate any archaeological remains present.  
The water main route ran for c 200m with a width of c 5m. Some of the area had been previously disturbed by the construction of the Balloan roundabout and associated drainage works (*DES 1991*, 41). The watching brief at Hilton demonstrated that no archaeologically significant remains were disturbed during the excavation of the water main.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mott MacDonald.
- Achentoul** (Kildonan parish) C Dagg  
Pre-afforestation survey  
NC 87 32 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in October 2001 on an area of proposed afforestation affecting a prehistoric landscape. No previously unrecorded major archaeological sites were located, but several associated features connected with cultivation were noted.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.
- Redcastle** (Killearnan parish) P Weeks, C MacLeod  
Metal-detecting finds  
NH 796 901 Two objects, a medieval copper-alloy harness bell and a 17th-century silver heart engraved with the letters 'M' and 'N', found by metal detecting. Museum Accession Nos INVMG 2001.026 (bell) and 2001.027 (heart).
- Loch Eil, Fort William** (Kilmallie; Ardour parishes) R Conolly (Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; survey  
NN 1191 7702 to NN 0928 7460 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in advance of work to lay new sections of water main, totalling approximately 16km, on the N and S shores of Loch Eil. The desk-based assessment identified a single building on the 1st edition OS not noted in the NMRS (NN 0584 7829). The survey identified two sites: a small 19th-century building (NN 0512 7702) and a borrow-pit (NN 0936 7517).  
Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Team Aquarius.
- Onich Water Supply** (Kilmallie parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment  
NN 02 63 to NN 05 59 A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the route of the Onich Water Supply Project. Other than those already recorded, no additional archaeological features were found in the development area.  
Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Civil Engineering Ltd.
- Fort William Water Supply Improvements** (Kilmonivaig parish) C Dagg  
Desk-based assessment; survey  
NN 167 824 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey in August 2001 of areas to be affected by the upgrading of Fort William water supply at Camisky, High Bridge, and Blar Odhar, near Spean Bridge, revealed minor features of crofting and immediately pre-crofting.  
Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.
- Garry Gualach Hydro Scheme** (Kilmonivaig parish) C Dagg  
Desk-based assessment; survey  
NN 165 995 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey in May 2001 of areas to be affected by a proposed hydro-electric scheme located post-medieval features, including one shieling site and a water channel or lade running for over 1km.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Innogy Hydro.
- Brouallan** (Kilmorack parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey  
NH 532 483 A walkover survey was carried out in October 2000 on a proposed water pipeline renewal project extending from Brouallan to Muir of Ord Industrial Estate. No significant archaeological features were noted, though the proposed route passes close to the Scheduled standing stone at Windhill (NMRS NH 54 NW 10). Mitigation measures were recommended.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.
- Tomich and Cannich to Drumnadrochit, Glen Urquhart** (Kilmorack; Kiltarlity & Convinth; Urquhart & Glenmoriston parishes) J Millar (Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; survey; watching brief  
NH 314 277 to NH 334 318 to NH 502 332 and NH 498 283 A programme of desk-based assessment, walkover survey and a watching brief on engineer's test pits were undertaken on the proposed 26km route of a mains water pipeline, between Tomich, Cannich and Drumnadrochit. In total, 12 new sites were recorded during the walkover survey, ranging from river erosion defences near Allanmore (NH 4990 3005) to a possible cairn near Fasnakyle House (NH 3214 2926).  
Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.
- Culnacnoc** (Kilmuir parish) M Wildgoose  
Watching brief  
NG 5160 6224 A watching brief was carried out on the excavation of the platform and foundations of a new house. After removal of the ploughsoil, four small features cut into the underlying subsoil were revealed and recorded – all probably dating to the 18th/19th century. There were no finds of archaeological significance.  
Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Mr Donald MacLeod.
- Barbaraville, Invergordon** (Kilmuir Easter parish) J Kendrick  
Survey; trial trenching  
NH 749 723 A walkover survey and trial trenching work were carried out in June and July 2001 on a proposed housing development. No significant archaeological features were recorded and the low-lying nature of much of the site suggested that previous settlement here was unlikely.  
Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.
- Croachail Forest** (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment; survey  
NH 367 331 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were undertaken as part of a management plan.

The survey was limited due to existing planting and that c 70% of the site was steep terrain. No archaeological sites were recorded.

The only site noted was the former farm of Wester Crochail at NH 3674 3354, which lies outside the management area.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smiths Gore Chartered Surveyors.

**Knockfin, Tomich** (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish) P Weeks, S Feltham  
Neolithic stone axehead

NH 284 253 A grey Neolithic ground stone axehead, found in the river bed at Knockfin. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.29/00) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery (Museum Accession No. INVMG 2001.023).

**Melness Forest** (Kiltarlity & Convinth parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment; survey

NH 380 327 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were undertaken as part of a management plan. The survey was partially limited due to existing planting and felling debris. No archaeological sites were recorded.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smiths Gore Chartered Surveyors.

**Deephaven** (Kiltearn parish) S Farrell  
Desk-based assessment

NH 6418 6625 A maritime desk-based assessment was undertaken for a proposed extension to the pier at Deephaven. No maritime records of any archaeological features were found for the development area.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: W S Atkins Consultants Ltd.

**Strone** (Kingussie & Insh parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 7215 0015 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation for an access road and pipeline in part of the deserted township of Strone (NMRS NH 70 SW 14.01). Excavations were monitored to avoid existing structures of house, barns and enclosures. An additional six structures were identified as part of the township. No archaeological deposits were revealed during groundworks.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: George Leslie Ltd for North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Blarnahenachrie Croft** (Kirkhill parish) S Farrell  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 598 415 (centre) A rapid archaeological survey was undertaken as part of a management plan. The only site noted was that of Blarnahenachrie Croft (NH 5973 4154) with associated buildings, enclosure, turf and stone dyke, clearance cairns and lime kiln. The croft went out of use in the early 20th century.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smiths Gore Chartered Surveyors.

**Englishton Muir** (Kirkhill parish) S Farrell  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 598 427 (centre) A rapid archaeological survey was undertaken on the site of a proposed WGS. The survey was partially limited due to existing planting and harvesting. No sites other than those previously recorded were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Smiths Gore Chartered Surveyors.

**Breakachy Farm** (Laggan parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NN 6398 9285 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a house plot and access road. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A Slimon.

**Sallachy** (Lairg parish) J Wordsworth  
Forestry survey

NC 49 15 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in April 2001 for a proposed WGS application. An enclosure at the S of the survey area, 115m in diameter with traces of clearance cairns, is thought to be 18th/early 19th century in date. To the N, close to Allt Car Beag, low water levels in Loch Shin had exposed an area of ironworking, including at least two ironworking hearths with charcoal and bloomery slag. Pont's map of c 1590 suggests this had formed part of a medieval deer forest known as Dirri-Meanigh. It was cleared for sheep c 1813.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Lower Rumster** (Latheron parish) C Dagg  
Pre-afforestation survey

ND 21 36 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in October 2001 on an area of proposed afforestation. No previously unrecorded archaeological features were located.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Dundonnell Estate** (Lochbroom parish) C Dagg  
Survey

NH 11 87 (centre) A desk-based assessment in June 2001 of areas of existing forestry, and rapid walkover survey of areas of proposed forestry and farmland revealed some traces of pre-improvement land use and settlement, including the footings of several buildings on the S bank of the Dundonnell River N of Balanore.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: I M Forestry for Dundonnell Estate.

**Market Street, Ullapool** (Lochbroom parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 1302 9425 A survey was undertaken of the small cemetery to the rear of the parish church in Market Street – built as the Free Church in 1844 (NMRS NH 19 SW 34). This survey followed on from the project of recording gravestones in the Ullapool area (DES 2000, 43–44). A total of seven memorials were recorded.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

**Morefield Waste Water Treatment Works** (Lochbroom parish) C Dagg  
Desk-based assessment; survey

NH 12 94 A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were carried out in August 2001 on the area of the proposed waste water treatment works and associated pipelines. It was found that landscaping work on the golf course, disc golf course and caravan park had effectively removed all visible archaeology.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Lochcarron** (Lochcarron parish) C Lowe  
Desk-based assessment; survey (Headland Archaeology)

NG 89 39 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken of the area affected by the proposed

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development and upgrading of the Lochcarron drainage scheme. Three areas of rig and furrow cultivation will be affected by the proposed scheme. The sites of five previously demolished structures (all 1st edition OS features, surveyed 1875) also lie within the area of proposed groundworks.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Kildary** (Logie Easter parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NH 764 755 A walkover survey was carried out in November 2000 over a proposed pipeline renewal trench. No archaeological features were recorded, and the built-up nature of the area suggested survival of buried archaeological deposits was unlikely.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Kintradwell** (Loth parish) C Dagg  
Watching brief

NC 921 074 A watching brief was carried out in February 2001 on the excavation of a trench for a water pipeline passing the site of St Trolla's Chapel, as recorded on early OS maps. Two skeletons were revealed, and the site was excavated by GUARD.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction.


**Kintradwell** (Loth parish) O Lelong  
Chapel site and burial ground (GUARD)

NC 9221 0741 Human remains were disturbed during machine-excavation of a pipeline trench for a new water main near the supposed site of St Trolla's Chapel, Kintradwell (NMRS NC 90 NW 7). Rescue excavation recorded the remains of 16 burials in the area immediately to the E of the pipeline trench, 11 of which had been disturbed by the machine and were removed from the site. All of the burials lay extended and in a supine position and were buried ENE–WSW, with the heads to the W. At least two had stone settings around the heads and upper bodies. (GUARD 1027).

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Lothbeg, Brora** (Loth parish) O Lelong  
Burials (GUARD)

NC 9469 0962 The skeleton of an adult male was recovered by police in the summer of 1999 from a terrace above the beach at Lothbeg, and subsequently radiocarbon dated to cal AD 1481–1786 (GU–8720). After local visitors reported that further disarticulated human remains were being disturbed by rabbits at the site, archaeological evaluation was carried out in December 2000. The partially articulated skeleton of a second individual was recovered, along with some disarticulated bones, immediately to the S of the first skeleton. The burial was oriented and may have been placed in a shroud. Further excavation in the immediate vicinity recovered no other burials. Local tradition records this as the burial site of victims of a cholera epidemic in 1832. (GUARD 974).

Sponsor: HS .

**Keil to Lochaline West Pier Timber Haulage Route** (Morvern parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NM 6684 4518 to NM 6734 4429 A forestry extraction route was resurveyed in January and February 2001. The remains of a single longhouse, badly damaged by a previous rabbit infestation, were found close to the road line. On cartographic evidence this was built after 1788 and cleared/demolished after 1841. A sequence of turf and stone dykes, starting from pre-1788 and

continuing to be built into the middle of the 19th century, were also recorded.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Ardtornish Estate.

**Lochdhu** (Nairn parish) J Shiels  
c 17th-century annular 'Highland' brooch (NMS)

NH 870 550 Copper-alloy annular brooch with incised decoration but with the pin missing. Discovered whilst ploughing. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.68/00) and allocated to Nairn Museum.

**Lochloy** (Nairn parish) S Farrell  
Survey; excavation

NH 897 567 (centre) A series of trial trenches and a small excavation were undertaken after a geophysical survey for a housing development.

Trial trenching has revealed the remains of a pre-improvement agricultural landscape likely to relate to the site of Camperdown Farm (NMRS NH 85 NE 55) with partial remains of the farm itself, which was cleared before 1900, being found. No trace has been found of the enclosure as depicted on an RAF aerial photograph of 1953 (NMRS NH 85 NE 435). Other discoveries include possible Iron Age or Bronze Age settlement remains and a Bronze Age cist with an infant burial but no grave goods. The human bone from the cist burial produced an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 3445 ± 50 BP.

A small excavation was undertaken on a corn-drying kiln set to the edge of a former field boundary, which is likely to have been associated with Camperdown Farm.

Full report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lochloy Properties Ltd.

**Castle Stuart** (Petty parish) P Weeks, H Gordon  
Metal-detecting finds

Two medieval copper-alloy objects – a strap-end and a sword belt fastener – found by metal detecting.

**Petty Church** (Petty parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 738 499 A survey was made of the gravestones of Petty churchyard, with a total of 332 memorials being recorded. Related documentation in the form of a burial register was also included in the research. The present church, which is out of use, was built in 1836.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

**Scottack** (Petty parish) S Farrell  
Tide mill

NH 735 497 The site of the tide mill of Petty was surveyed as part of a wider study into the history of Petty Church and its environs. The site is previously recorded in the NMRS (NH 74 NW 95) as a single building.

The site is a rectangular building with sluice and an associated dyke and possibly two other structures. A documentary study revealed a date of use, both as a mill and a dwelling, from late 17th to mid-19th century.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

**Arnish and Torran, Raasay** (Portree parish) J Macdonald,  
Survey J Scott Wood

NG 5980 4827 and NG 5950 4901 The survey of the townships of Arnish and Torran plus the surrounding area was carried out by ACFA in April 2000 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on Raasay.

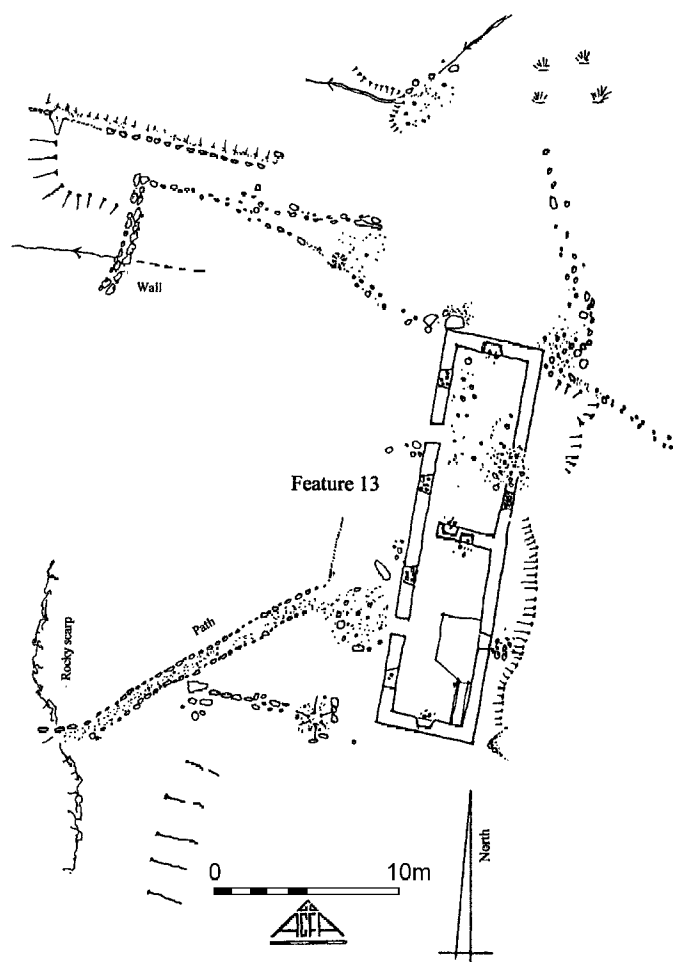


Fig 22. Arnish Township.

NG 5980 4827 (centre) **Arnish Township**. The township of Arnish (NMRS NG 54 NE 28) lies at the end of the public road from Inverarish. The township is in two parts. The lower part lies to the N and W of a flat area, which has been drained at one time but is now returning to marshland. The upper part is situated on a terrace at 90m OD on the W-facing slopes of Meall Dearg Arnish.

The whole township consists of some 30 structures. These range from the substantial remains of two co-joined cottages, through various houses, byres and barns, to vestigial remains of small enclosures and structures of unknown purpose. In the lower township the structures, which do not appear on the 1st edition OS maps, are more complete, with windows and fireplaces.

NG 5950 4901 (centre) **Torran Township**. The township of Torran (NMRS NG 54 NE 29) lies along the E and N shore of Loch Arnish to the N of Arnish and on the track which leads from the end of the public road to Eilean Fladday. The vegetation is quite varied, ranging from dense scrub birch woods through bracken-covered areas to open improved grasslands. The ruins consist of some 20 structures in various stages of decay and the remains of a small cemetery, which lies N of the school overlooking Loch Arnish. This is marked on the OS map and named as Cladh an Torrain (Torran burial ground).

A survey was carried out on the area from the Tairbeart N to the path from Fladda to Umachan and the following sites were recorded:

- NG 5870 4646 Shielings (2 structures).
- NG 5899 4662 Walling.
- NG 5880 4669 Pen.

- NG 5944 4685 Pen.
- NG 5933 4698 Pen.
- NG 5922 4705 Walling.
- NG 5952 4708 Pen.
- NG 5925 4719 Hut circle.
- NG 5919 4724 Pen.
- NG 5919 4749 Walling.
- NG 5914 4757 Sheep fank.
- NG 5914 4761 Shelter or kiln.
- NG 5950 4725 Circular structure; area of rig.
- NG 5937 4738 Improved area with pens and shelters.
- NG 5946 4750 Shieling.
- NG 5945 4756 Peat workings; cairn.
- NG 5951 4763 Peat cutter's hut; peat cuttings.
- NG 5954 4771 Pen.
- NG 6004 4766 Two bothies; well.
- NG 6012 4768 Rig and furrow.
- NG 5993 4783 Field system.
- NG 6003 4790 Field system; pens; shelters.
- NG 5995 4795 Well.
- NG 6010 4800 Field systems.
- NG 5997 4823 Pen or iodhlainn.
- NG 5949 4850 Hut; boat shelter; slipway.
- NG 6006 4816 Sheep pen.
- NG 6009 4822 Sheep shelter.
- NG 5992 4843 Sheep shelters/bothy or pens.
- NG 6010 4850 Enclosures; shelters; cairn.
- NG 6008 4872 Pen.
- NG 5968 4870 Pen.
- NG 5982 4987 Pen.
- NG 6003 4900 Pen.
- NG 6047 4902 Small settlement (3 structures).
- NG 6053 4904 Small settlement (5 structures).
- NG 5977 4926 Pen.
- NG 5965 4970 Well.
- NG 5962 4982 Kerb cairn/hut circle/shieling.
- NG 5923 4989 Shieling.
- NG 5918 4971 Shelter.
- NG 5945 4961 Pen.
- NG 5963 4936 Sheep fank; dip.
- NG 5950 4922 Shieling.
- NG 5919 4935 Shieling.
- NG 5918 4935 Pen.
- NG 5901 4930 House/barn.
- NG 5901 4937 Cairn.
- NG 5888 4941 Standing stone.
- NG 5884 4939 Cairns; hut circle; cleared area.
- NG 5871 4929 Shieling/pen; cleared area.
- NG 5865 4925 Pen.
- NG 5886 4914 Enclosure.
- NG 5893 4923 Pen.
- NG 5907 4921 Pen.
- NG 5917 4913 Barn/byre/house.
- NG 5914 4918 Pen.

Full report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

**Inner Sound** (Portree parish) K Hardy, C Wickham-Jones  
Coastal survey

The following sites were recorded in April and May 2001 as part of the Scotland's First Settlers Project (*DES 2000*, 44–45).

- NG 62 NW**
- NG 6333 2883 **Scalpay House** Lithic scatter.

## HIGHLAND

<b>NG 53 SE</b>		
NG 5613 3382	<b>Rubha na Cloiche</b>	Cave.
NG 5727 3401	<b>Eyre</b>	Rockshelter.
<b>NG 53 NE</b>		
NG 5994 3804	<b>Rubha na Leac 1</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5994 3818	<b>Rubha na Leac 2</b>	Cave.
NG 5986 3816	<b>Rubha na Leac 3</b>	Rockshelter .
<b>NG 55 SE</b>		
NG 5875 5173	<b>Uamh nan Daoine</b>	Cave.
<b>NG 54 NE</b>		
NG 5955 4709	<b>Creag Ban</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5844 4788	<b>Tairbeart 1</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5839 4781	<b>Tairbeart 2</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5814 4547	<b>Brochel Forest</b>	Pebble beach.
<b>NG 54 SE</b>		
NG 5845 4385	<b>Eaglais Breige</b>	Rockshelter.*
NG 5855 4334		Rockshelter.
NG 5858 4315		Rockshelter.
NG 5862 4292		Rockshelter.
NG 5862 4290		Rockshelter.*
NG 5863 4283		Rockshelter.*
NG 5866 4110		Rockshelters.
NG 5863 4019		Boulder shelter.
NG 5868 4007		Rockshelter.*
NG 5502 4447	<b>Doire Domnain</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5512 4073	<b>Carn Dearg</b>	2 rockshelters.
<b>NG 54 NE</b>		
NG 5550 4626		Cave.
NG 5579 4668		Old sea cave.
NG 5577 4675		Cave.*
<b>NG 53 NE</b>		
NG 5876 3978		Boulder shelter.
NG 5942 3756		Cave.
<b>NG 53 NW</b>		
NG 5481 3997	<b>Holoman Island</b>	Rockshelter.
NG 5441 3640	<b>Clachan, Old Harbour<sup>1</sup></b>	Lithic scatter.
<b>NG 65 SW</b>		
NG 6046 5110		Rockshelter.
NG 6022 5412	<b>Eilean Tigh<sup>2</sup></b>	Rockshelter.

\* = rockshelter containing visible midden.

<sup>1</sup> Clachan, Old Harbour, Island of Raasay, is a peat exposure with submerged tree remains, lying in an intertidal zone within the Old Harbour. One baked mudstone flake was found within the peat deposit.

<sup>2</sup> Previously recorded (NMRS MS530). In 2001 a previously unrecorded limpet midden was visible.


### Staffin Bay

Fieldwalking at Staffin Bay found that the previously recorded area of lithic sites to the W of An Corran comprises an almost continuous lithic scatter within an area of turf on the shore of approximately 8000m<sup>2</sup>. This scatter is interesting because it comprises little culturally specific material from either the Mesolithic or the Neolithic, both of which are present nearby at An Corran. It is likely to have derived from several prehistoric sites which may still be *in situ* (though eroding) and it is possible that some of the sites may date to the later Mesolithic – a period which has so far proved elusive among the microlith assemblages examined by Scotland's First Settlers Project.

Samples of baked mudstone and chalcedonic silica were collected from the foreshore below An Corran and to the W into Staffin Bay. The course of the Suarbie Burn was walked and samples of chalcedony collected from both till and gravels along its length.

Worked lithics were also found at two locations inland along the Suarbie Burn (NG 4825 6565 and NG 4855 6590).

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society, University of Edinburgh.

**Portree to Camastianavaig, Skye** R Conolly, E Wilkinson  
(Portree parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; survey; watching brief

NG 4746 4390 to NG 5065 3822 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in advance of a new water main between Portree and Camastianavaig. The walkover survey identified seven new sites, including two possible cairns (NG 495 396). A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of trial pits along the route that had the potential to disturb identified sites of cultural heritage interest. No significant deposits were encountered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Team Aquarius.

**Keotland** (Reay parish)

C Dagg

Watching brief

NC 975 649 A watching brief was carried out in November 2000 on the excavation of foundation trenches for a house site in close proximity to a number of archaeological features, including Viking burials. No archaeological features were revealed.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: M Alexander.

**Torran Dubhach** (Rogart parish)

C Dagg

Watching brief

NC 708 036 A watching brief was carried out in November 2000 on the excavation of a trench for a water main adjacent to the site of the Battle of Torran Dubhach in 1517 (NMRS NC 70 SW 8). No archaeological features or objects were revealed.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Gordon Allen.

**69–71 and 73 High Street, Fortrose**

R Cachart

(Rosemarkie parish)

(SUAT)

Post-medieval town

NH 7275 5671 (centre) During April 2001 a site evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed development. The site was considered archaeologically sensitive due to its location on the eastern edge of the historic core of Fortrose and only 25m to the SE of the supposed site of Seaforth Castle which was completed between 1497 and 1502.

Approximately 5% of the area was investigated by machine-excavated trial trenches. Five trenches were excavated to the rear of the two properties and one small trench was located close to the High Street frontage. The trenches revealed a substantial depth of black garden/horticultural soil in the backlands containing residual Modern/Early Modern pottery. A subsoil underlay the black soil, from which one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered; this overlay crude drainage slots cut into natural sands. Part of a robbed-out wall feature and the remains of a path, both probably 18th century, were found to the rear of 69–71 High Street, while close to the High Street at No 73, an Early Modern cobbled surface was exposed. Nothing was found on the site that

could relate to the medieval development of Fortrose or Seaforth Castle. It was concluded that the Early Modern remains found on the site did not merit any further archaeological investigation.  
Sponsor: CWS.

#### 4 St Andrews Walk, Fortrose (Rosemarkie parish) S Farrell Watching brief

NH 7248 5638 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of a porch for a house close to the harbour. The site lies in a Conservation Area and in the vicinity of a number of recorded archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Douglas Stuart Chartered Architect.

#### Ardvasar to Aird Water Main (Sleat parish) M Wildgoose Survey

NG 601 019 to NG 629 029 A walkover survey was conducted of the visible archaeology along the wayleave of the Ardvasar to Aird water main improvements. Six archaeological sites were recorded, including three small areas of lazy bed cultivation and a rectangular site of unknown type.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Edmund Nuttall Ltd.

#### Barabhaig (Sleat parish) J Wordsworth Pre-forestation survey

NG 690 100 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in October and November 2000 on this proposed WGS. Apart from two previously recorded duns and three roundhouses, extensive post-medieval settlement remains were noted including dykes, enclosures, rigs and at least 21 longhouse structures dispersed across the landscape. The area was badly overgrown with bracken and the rig system was best identified from a distance and from air photos.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

#### Galmisdale, Eigg (Small Isles parish) T Cowie Late Bronze Age metalworking debris; flint cache (NMS)

NM 475 844 During May 2001, the discovery of what was later identified as prehistoric metalworking debris was reported to members of a team from the RCAHMS, while engaged on a field survey of the island of Eigg. An islander had been burying a cat in the lee of a large boulder near his house at Galmisdale. In the course of digging the pit he encountered what he identified as fragments of clay piece-moulds, crucibles and other associated casting debris. He brought his finds to the attention of the survey team and the Late Bronze Age character of the material was then first recognised.

The finds were brought to the attention of the NMS, where their identification and the significance of the discovery was confirmed. The mould fragments indicate the production of at least two socketed axes, what is probably a knife, and also at least one other type as yet unidentified. The character of the clay refractory material and the metalwork types involved probably indicate a date for this activity between about 1000–800 BC. In Britain and Ireland as a whole, sites producing evidence of Bronze Age metalworking activity remain at a premium. The recovery of a significant quantity of metalworking debris from Galmisdale therefore indicates a site of potential importance in terms of informing our knowledge of workshop practices.

Exploratory fieldwork was undertaken in June 2001 in order to assess the original context of the finds. Surface indications, coupled with the finder's account of his own excavation, initially

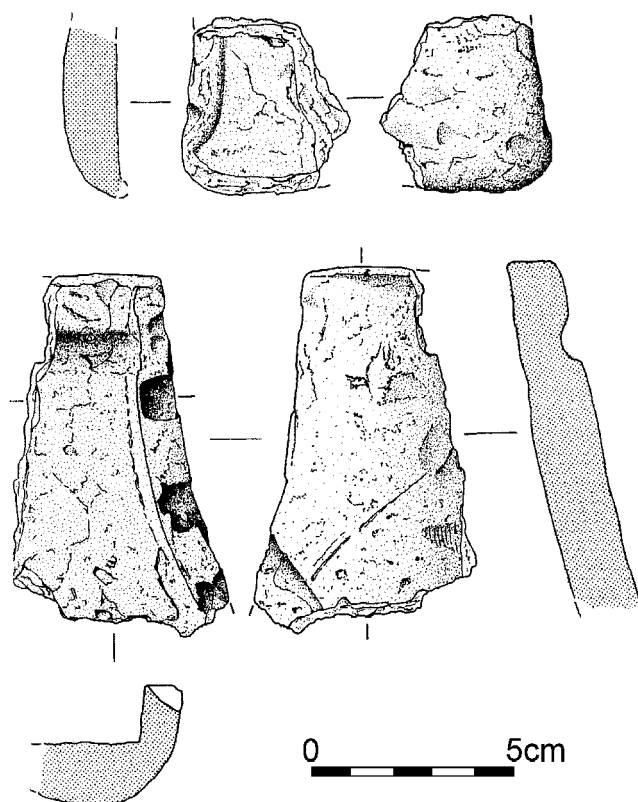


Fig 23. Galmisdale, Eigg: selected fragments of Late Bronze Age moulds. Drawn by Alan Braby.

suggested that the metalworking activity might have been taking place within an oval setting of large boulders, formed around the large boulder which first drew his attention to the spot. However, it transpired that the boulder structure was probably later than the metalworking episode, and may represent the construction of a small pen or shelter in the course of later agricultural activity. No definite *in situ* evidence of metalworking was located, but further fragments of clay mould were found lying in the deep slope-wash deposits which had accumulated against the largest boulder. Although the finder's original excavation may yet prove to have removed much of the evidence, these suggest that the focus for the metalworking may have been just uphill from the trenches investigated in 2001.

The largest boulder, which drew the finder to the spot initially, was clearly an original feature of the terrace on which the site lay. Tucked into the old ground surface at its foot was a small cache of over 40 flint flakes and tools. The flints await detailed analysis but their character suggests a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, indicating activity at the spot long prior to the metalworking episode and perhaps testifying to the importance of this boulder as an enduring feature of the local landscape.

On the terrace immediately above that occupied by the site, there is one previously recorded hut circle (NMRS NM 48 SE 12) and possible indications of field clearance, suggesting the metalworking may have taken place within an area of settlement rather than in isolation. However, on the basis of the debris recovered so far, the metalworking episode itself may have been small-scale and short-lived, and may not have required any formal built structure. Together with clarification of the various phases of human activity in the immediate vicinity of the boulder, the detection and excavation of any remaining undisturbed portions of the actual locus of the metalworking are the chief priorities for further work planned for 2002.

Sponsor: NMS.



## HIGHLAND

**Rum** (Small Isles parish)  
Assessment; survey

L H Johnstone  
(GUARD)

NG 30 SE; NG 30 SW; NG 40 SW; NM 39 NE; NM 39 NW; NM 39 SE; NM 49 NW; NM 49 SW A walkover survey of specific areas of land on the Isle of Rum was undertaken in advance of a proposed woodland planting scheme. The survey resulted in the identification of previously known sites (predominantly shieling sites) and a number of previously unrecorded sites.

A 'whole island assessment' comprised an overview of the known resource, an assessment of its significance (based on current knowledge to date), and possible directions for the future management of the built and buried heritage. (GUARD 1023).

Sponsor: SNH.

**Kyleakin Community Hall**  
(Strath parish)

M Wildgoose, S Birch

Survey; site assessment

NG 747 265 A walkover survey and trial trenching were carried out of the site of the new community hall at Kyleakin. No archaeological features lay within the development area.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsors: WD Paterson, Stuart Duncan Partnership.

**Balaldie** (Tarbat parish)

S Farrell

Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NH 8720 7930 Desk-based assessment and trial trenching were carried out in advance of a quarry development. Nine trenches totalling 880m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated. No archaeological features were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Granit Union.

**Tarbat Discovery Programme** (Tarbat parish)

M Carver

Early medieval settlement

NH 914 839 Excavation continued at the site of St Colman's Church, Portmahomack, in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (*DES 1998*, 63). The site is now coming into focus as an 8th-century settlement which had a cemetery (under the present church), with a large number of stone memorials featuring a variety of Pictish sculpture, and (SW of the church) a group of workshops flanking a road in which bronze and precious metals, glass, wood, fine leather (and perhaps even vellum) were being used in manufacture. Further S, a dam probably to form a pool for a mill is under investigation. Further S still, a large building, bag-shaped in plan, was partially excavated in 2001; it appears to have been a frame-building supported by pairs of aisle-posts made of squared timbers. Other features suggest that it stood in a farm area. A series of ditches surround the settlement, suggesting a vallum.

Early medieval radiocarbon dates so far received are mid-6th century for a cist burial in the cemetery, and early 8th century for a wattle revetment of the enclosure ditch. Numerous finds associated with the workshops suggest that these flourish with the sculpture in the 8th century. The identification of the settlement as a monastery is based on the plan of the vallum, the character of the sculpture, and the fact that the first phase of burials were mainly those of middle-aged men. Links with both Iona and Jarrow are strongly signalled by the finds. Between the 9th–12th century, many gravemarkers were disturbed or broken up and a fire affected all the workshop area. Nevertheless, the road, the farm and some manufacturing continued to function into the 10th century and beyond.

The sculpture in the Tarbat area suggests that, in the 8th century at least, the Tarbat peninsula was an integrated unit, perhaps the



Fig 24. Portmahomack in 2000: the excavated area contains the mill pond (centre) and the workshops (beyond). St Colman's Church is the white building on the right. Photo: M Carver.



Fig 25. The 'Dragons Stone': part of a large memorial (originally c 3m high) reused in the crypt of St Colman's Church. Later 8th century. Photo: M Carver.

*territorium* of the monastery at Portmahomack and possibly using the famous monuments at Nigg, Shandwick and Hilton as boundary markers. It is planned to test these and other ideas in our survey programme. So far we have undertaken some preliminary work at the site of St Mary's Chapel at Hilton (for Tain and Easter Ross Civic Trust) in advance of the erection of the replica, and mapped there what is probably the medieval village of Cadboll Fisher. Excavation and survey are planned to continue from July to September in 2002–2004.

The Tarbat Discovery Centre, displaying the results of the excavations and profiling the Picts on the Tarbat peninsula was opened by Prince Charles in September 2000.

The Tarbat Discovery Programme warmly welcomes participation from students and volunteers from Scotland and beyond. For more details please visit our website at [www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat/](http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/staff/sites/tarbat/).

Sponsors: Tarbat Historic Trust, University of York, Highland Council, Heritage Lottery Fund, NMS.

### Duck Loch/Loch na h-Airigh Bige

(Tongue parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

NC 550 550 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in November 2000 in advance of a WGS proposal centred on Loch na h-Airigh Bige. On the N shore were the remains of two buildings within a substantial enclosure, the site of the shieling which gave its name to the loch. On the S side of the loch traces of dykes and rigs suggest this may have been a semi-permanent settlement. A

J Wordsworth

60m cutting now diverts some of the water out of the loch rather than through the natural drainage into the An Garbh Allt to the S. Since the area was probably converted to sheep farming by 1800, this may date this feature to the 18th century.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

### Dundreggan Estate

(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

NH 361 177 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was carried out in September 2001 on an area of proposed forestry. An unrecorded standing stone was located at NH 3630 1688, and a curious monument constructed of drainage pipe, concrete and iron rods at NH 3683 1729.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: IM Forestry.

C Dagg

### Urquhart Castle (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

J Duncan

(GUARD)

NH 5305 2860 The continuation of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance works during the construction of the visitor centre and the car park at Urquhart Castle (NMRS NH 52 NW 3) revealed evidence of potentially medieval landscaping immediately to the N of the drawbridge area outside the castle (see *DES 2000*, 57).

An evaluation demonstrated that large quantities of the material had been moved to create a probable raised access way to the castle. In addition, midden materials were encountered which contained quantities of bone, botanical remains and a number of artefacts. (GUARD 769.1).

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the construction of new paths within the castle, and the erection of scaffolding around the drawbridge. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Test pitting and trial trenching within the ditch surrounding the castle was undertaken to assess the ditch profile prior to disturbance and alterations caused by the building of stone walls and paths undertaken in the early 20th century. The resultant data was utilised during a phase of landscaping of the ditch to restore the pre-alteration profile.

An evaluation was undertaken to investigate the stone-built kiln situated within the northern area of the large ditch surrounding the landward side of the castle. The external entrance of the arched flue was discovered. (GUARD 769.4, 769.6, 769.7).

Sponsor: HS

### Urquhart Castle

(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

D Stewart, G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 5305 2860 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2000 during the excavation of two 500mm square exploratory holes for structural engineers at Urquhart Castle. Both holes were against the external (N) face of the 'East Drum' (the NE tower of the gatehouse). The tower proved to have very shallow foundations, based on a thin level of stone and mortar debris, over a thicker deposit of anthropogenic orange clay. No finds were recovered.

Sponsor: HS

### Sellar Place, Conon Bridge

(Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)

Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NH 5460 5572 Desk-based assessment and trial trenching were carried out in April 2001 in advance of a housing

S Farrell

## INVERCLYDE/MIDLOTHIAN

development. Two trenches totalling 201m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated, representing 5% of the development area. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling (Architects) for the Inner Moray Firth Housing Partnership and Albyn Housing Ltd.

**Cnoc Udais, near Muir of Ord** (Urray parish) R Cachart  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NH 4820 4990 In November 2000 archaeological monitoring was undertaken of an excavation required for a cabin base on the telecommunications site at Cnoc Udais. The excavated area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of its close proximity to known prehistoric features. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

**North Head, Broadhaven** (Wick parish) A Rees  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

ND 381 510 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in August 2001 at Broadhaven, near Wick, in advance of the construction of a waste water treatment plant. The evaluation area measured 110 x 90m and was sited close to the shoreline. In total, ten trenches with a total area of 659m<sup>2</sup> were excavated (6.5% of the total area). A clay subsoil and occasional stone soakaway drains were encountered. In addition, two (further) linear ditch features were discovered, probably comprising early drainage channels. No trace was found of the previously identified possible croft house, although it is possible that remains may survive elsewhere within the area, outwith the sampled sectors.


Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Oliclett** (Wick parish) A Pannett  
Mesolithic lithic scatter

ND 304 455 Preliminary excavation was carried out of a lithic scatter revealed by forestry ploughing in an area of blanket peat below the Hill of Oliclett. The ploughing had uncovered buried soils in areas where the peat appears to have been extensively cut in the past. Over 1200 lithics (flint and quartzite) were recovered from these soils, mostly undiagnostic debitage. However, the assemblage does contain 61 narrow blade microliths and a number of microburins and bladelets, indicating a Mesolithic date for the site. A single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was also recovered from the base of the peat.

The site is located on a gentle E-facing slope at 100m OD, in the vicinity of a number of small burns and around 6km from the modern coastline. There appear to be two main concentrations of lithics, located approximately 100m apart on small knolls. Only one of these was thoroughly investigated, revealing that here the scatter was composed of several epicentres surrounded by areas of reduced lithic density. Environmental sampling was undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

Sponsors: HS , Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, Thrumster Estate, University of Cardiff.

**Staxigoe** (Wick parish) C Dagg  
Watching brief

ND 385 524 A watching brief was carried out in July 2001 on the excavation of foundation trenches for a house site. The site was found to be extensively disturbed by the construction of a WW2 accommodation camp. A small late 19th-century midden adjacent to a standing ruin was the only archaeological feature.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: D Fraser.

**Warehouse Hill** (Wick parish) C Dagg  
Watching brief

ND 309 411 The already excavated foundation trenches for a telecommunications mast were examined in July 2001. No archaeological features were revealed.

Report deposited with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: James Barr Consultants.

## INVERCLYDE

**Port Glasgow Road, Kilmacolm** W Adams  
(Kilmacolm parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Evaluation

NS 358 699 A 5% evaluation by mechanically excavated strip trench from the E side of Port Glasgow Road was undertaken in advance of development in close proximity to the parish church in the historic settlement area of Kilmacolm. The earliest identified remains related to a c early 19th-century inn – Robert Laird's Inn – which was demolished in 1921, and a dog burial cut into the subsoil.

## MIDLOTHIAN

**Capielaw Farm, Rosewell** (Carrington parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 3003 6175 An archaeological watching brief on the excavation of an underground cable trench across a later prehistoric enclosure (NMRS NT 36 SW 10) at Capielaw Farm found the area of cable trenching to be devoid of significant archaeological features. A stone wall, possibly 18th or 19th century, was located adjacent to the farm steadings.

Sponsor: Ms Julie Darling.

**B6392, Dalkeith** (Dalkeith parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 319 674 As part of the excavation of a new service trench running between the N side of the B6392, to a point adjacent to the SW corner of the Royal Bank of Scotland compound, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in April 2001.

The site occupies the flank of a natural glacial eminence, overlooking the River Esk. The southern slope of the bank features a series of irregular terraces – one of which has been exploited by the present road and presumably its predecessors.

Within the areas of deeper excavation, some traces of settlement or land use were revealed, but could not be precisely dated. A range of ceramics, comprising unglazed tile fragments and a single sherd of early medieval pottery, may reflect the disturbed remains of settlement located at the top of the slope, but with no obvious structural associations. In addition, the scale of the 19th-century formal landscaping and planting may well have seen a significant degree of clearance and levelling.

A trench to the S did suggest that some form of settlement evidence exists below break of slope B. Indications are that there was a fairly prominent natural terrace – now mostly obscured by the present B6392, but remnants of which survive to the N. This terrace may have seen localised settlement of some sort, apart from the main focus of occupation at the top of the slope.

Despite the proximity of these works to the late 1st-century Roman fort at Elginhaugh and the *vicus* element in particular, no positive evidence of Roman occupation of the area was found.

Sponsor: Thus plc.

**Oxenford West, Dalkeith** (Dalkeith parish) M Cressey  
Desk-based assessment; survey (CFA Archaeology)

NT 357 674 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in August and September 2000 for an extension to the opencast coal mine at Oxenford West. Eight sites were identified within the development area, including two cropmarks recorded in the NMRS (NT 36 NE 65 and 66). Oblique aerial photographs show these cropmarks clearly – a pit alignment and an enclosure, and also an area of rig and furrow. Vertical photographs indicate the position of three indistinct soil marks that may relate to mining activity. Cartographic sources indicate a range of industrial sites including two mine shafts. A walkover survey confirmed that none of these features have survived above ground level.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Onyx Land Technologies Ltd.

**Littlelaw** (Fala & Soutra parish) F Hunter  
Glass beads (NMS)

NT 457 609 Five glass beads found over a number of years at Littlelaw Cottage, Fala, were donated to NMS. They range in date from Iron Age to post-medieval.

**Glencorse Parish Church, Penicuik** T Holden  
(Glencorse parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Building survey; evaluation

NT 2452 6303 A building survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in advance of a programme of works to consolidate and restore the Scheduled church (NMRS NT 26 SW 17).

The building comprises an original unicameral church, aligned E–W, with aisles subsequently added to N and S and a later tower at the W end. A preliminary reassessment of the documentary and structural evidence suggests the following sequence for the building:

- Phase 1: Nave, pre-1665.
- Phase 2: Addition of N and S aisles: ?1665.
- Phase 3: Addition of present forestairs (replacing earlier, narrower stairs?).
- Phase 4: Insertion of circular window and datestone: 1699.
- Phase 5: Addition of W tower: ?1811.
- Phase 6: Abandonment: after 1885. Used for burial.


The evaluation comprised four test pits within the building, identifying a complex sequence of stratified deposits including floors, walls and inhumations. Two phases of use were identified, with an intervening period of abandonment. No dating evidence was recovered for these events.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Mr and Mrs H McCaig.

**Roslyn Chapel, Roslin** (Lasswade parish) T Addyman  
Watching brief; building record (Addyman & Kay)

NT 2749 6306 In advance of ongoing conservation works the sacristy was recorded by a stone-by-stone survey. This revealed that while the interior was largely of 15th-century construction, only the lower walls and E window survived from this phase on the exterior. The upper walls had clearly been substantially rebuilt, perhaps in documented repair works in the earlier 18th century, and incorporated a number of reused carved medieval stones. The parapets had seen a second phase of reconstruction. Repairs to the adjacent boundary wall on the N side of the sacristy revealed that it too contained numerous architectural fragments, some of which were recovered during repairs.

Service trenching on the N side of the sacristy revealed that the medieval lower parts of the existing 'cell' walls had extended further to the N. Trenching on the S side of the sacristy revealed the lower courses of ashlar work and the footing of the SE angle of a further chamber that had existed in that area.

Service trenches along the E gable wall of College Hill revealed the footings and interior floor make-up levels of a range of buildings known to have been demolished in the later 19th century. Repairs within College Hill itself revealed the partly damaged remains of an early 18th-century moulded fireplace surround within the W ground-floor room, W wall. Still adhering to the cheeks of the fireplace were a number of delftware tiles, hand-painted with pastoral scenes in underglaze blue.  
Sponsors: HS , Rosslyn Chapel Trust.

**Almond Valley Pipeline (Newbattle Abbey)** J Gooder  
(Newbattle parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Excavation; watching brief

NT 3310 6587 to NT 3373 6666 Archaeological works along the line of a sewer pipeline discovered significant archaeological remains.

A medieval/post-medieval cemetery associated with Newbattle Abbey was found in Newbattle Abbey College Annexe, near Dalkeith. Excavation involved the removal of 125 inhumations lying along the course of the proposed pipeline. Evidence of early industrial activity pre-dating at least part of the cemetery was also uncovered. Nine stone-capped graves, probably of relatively late date, were discovered to the W of the abbey church. These graves were recorded but not excavated as changes to the route of the pipeline meant they would no longer be disturbed. To the NE of the abbey, the remains of a stone-built structure have been provisionally identified as belonging to an infirmary attached to the abbey.

Sponsor: M J Gleeson Group plc.

## MORAY

**Birnie** (Birnie parish) F Hunter  
Iron Age settlement (NMS)

NJ 210 585 A further season of excavations in September and October 2001 at this Iron Age settlement site (NMRS NJ 25 NW 40) had four aims: to test the evidence for a possible palisaded enclosure to the E of the main site; to evaluate more of the cropmarks; to investigate the context of the Roman coin hoard found in 2000; and to continue the metal-detecting survey (see *DES 2000*, 58–9). A trench (76 x 4m) confirmed that the supposed palisade did not exist, and very few features were noted. A trench to the N of the hoard, 25 x 8m, confirmed an air photo feature as a post-ring 9.2m in diameter with a surviving area of floor deposits in a hollow beyond, giving an overall diameter of some 13m. To the S of the hoard, a trench, 42 x 10m, examined three features visible on the air photo. The northernmost was an area of cobbling associated with quantities of slag; this was not examined in detail and no dating evidence was recovered. The central feature was a ring-groove house, 11.6m in diameter with extensive surviving floor deposits. A section through this recovered dating material and later prehistoric pottery. The southernmost feature was only partly exposed, but appeared to be another house with a charcoal-rich crescent surviving in a ring-ditch feature around 8m diameter. Dating samples were taken and later prehistoric pottery was recovered.

A 30 x 20m trench was opened around and to the W of the area where the 2000 hoard was found. This revealed a substantial

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and well-preserved roundhouse 16.4m in diameter, with floor deposits surviving over two-thirds of it. A ring-groove was preserved on the W side, and the substantial posts of the doorway were located to the SE. Other features included an extensive cobbled spread and what is probably part of another house.

The most unexpected discovery was a second coin hoard some 8m N of the first one. This survived intact, buried in a globular everted-rim jar in a small pit. The pot was lifted in a block and has not yet been excavated, but it contains several hundred *denarii* apparently of the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD; organic remains are preserved by the corrosion. The hoard lay beside a post-hole, but a connection cannot yet be demonstrated. The site was swept with a deep-seeking metal detector to ensure there were no further hoards. This discovery of two hoards (or two parts of one hoard) on the one site is unparalleled in Scotland. The proximity of the hoards to the largest house found so far on the site is noteworthy, and suggests it may be of particular status.

A metal-detecting survey recovered a Roman fantail brooch, a ring from a bridle bit which may be the pair to the one found in 2000, and lead spindle whorls and an Edwardian silver penny from the medieval use of the site. Other finds include saddle querns and a yellow glass bead. The range of Iron Age and Roman finds indicates that what looks from the air like any other open settlement was actually a site of considerable status and importance. Excavations are planned to continue in 2002.

Sponsors: NMS, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Caledonian Quarry Products, White's Electronics.

**Thomshill, Birnie** (Birnie parish) T Cowie (NMS),  
Neolithic bowl I Shepherd

NJ 2106 5744 Approximately half of a plain Neolithic bowl, with a very slight shoulder and rudimentary lugs, was found while backfilling a small cutting in a sandy knoll used for sand extraction. The pottery was found 1.5m down from the ground surface in the exposed face of the knoll; inspection of the section showed that the bowl was lying in a large rabbit hole and so may have originated from slightly higher up. No other artefacts were recovered or features noticed when the site was visited in July 1999. Allocated, via Treasure Trove (TT.60/99), to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen (ABDUA:64905).

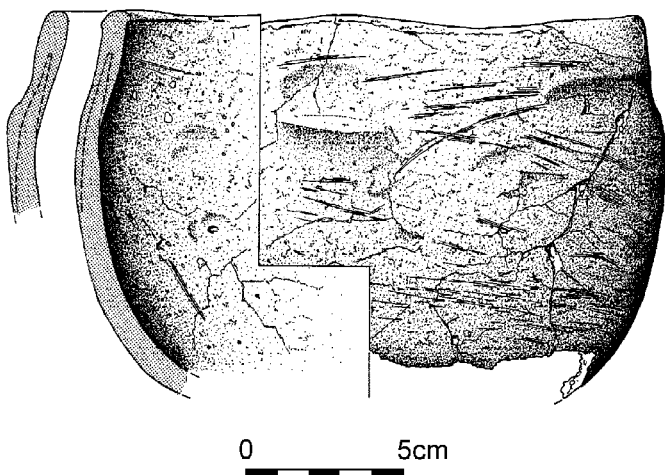


Fig 26. Thomshill, Birnie: Neolithic bowl. Drawn by Alan Braby.

**Forteach** (Cabrach parish) A Sheridan,  
Beaker F Hunter (NMS)

NJ 401 332 A Beaker was found at least 10 years ago while burying a sheep at Forteach (aka Lesmu[i]rdie; Easterto[w]n). It broke on discovery, revealing a clear coil joint line, and has since been repaired but is incomplete. No further details of the findspot

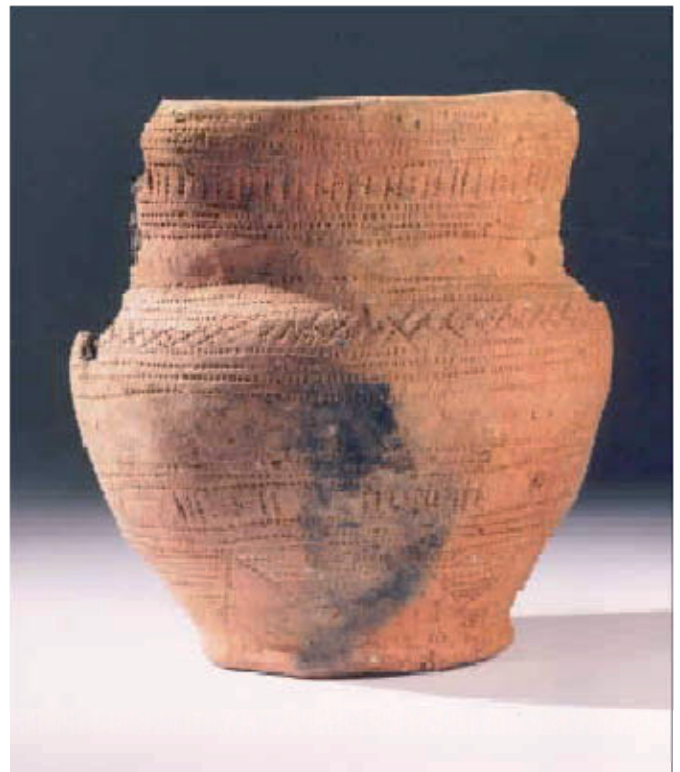


Fig 27. Beaker found at Forteach. © Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

are available. It is a finely made step 4 Beaker, decorated with bands of squarish-toothed comb impressions. Donated to the national collections in 2001. A number of cists with crouched inhumations and Beakers were found during ploughing and sand extraction between c 1830 and the 1910s; three Beakers from this cemetery were acquired for the national collections in 1852 (NMRS NJ 43 SW 3).

**The Keam** (Duffus parish) J Shiels  
Medieval annular brooch (NMS)

NJ 162 677 Medieval annular brooch with incised decoration but with the pin missing. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.9/00) and allocated to the Falconer Museum, Forres.

**Roseisle** (Duffus parish) J Shiels  
Medieval/later finds (NMS)

NJ 138 667 Medieval bronze circular seal matrix and three medieval buckles. Recovered along with an undated iron mould in the form a scallop shell. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.48/00) and allocated to the Falconer Museum, Forres.

**Forres** (Forres parish) J Shiels  
Medieval/later finds (NMS)

NJ 051 578 Three medieval finds: an enamelled heraldic pendant; a copper-alloy finger ring with a plain narrow hoop, the bezel bearing a crucifix in relief; and a Henry III silver penny. Recovered along with an undated lead die. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.47/00) and allocated to the Falconer Museum, Forres.

**Woodlands, Balnagieith, Forres** (Forres parish) K Stentoft  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology Group)

NJ 025 579 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a development site SW of Forres in October 2001. A number of shallow, flat-based, linear ditches were uncovered. No artefacts were found. Previous investigations immediately to the NW of

the development area (*DES 1989; 1990*) had shown the presence of a substantial V-shaped ditch (NJ 024 579; NMRS NJ 05 NW 83). This feature was not identified in the development area.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties Ltd.

**Portessie** (Rathven parish) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 4420 6630 An evaluation was carried out in advance of the Moray Coast Waste Water Project on the line of a disused railway to the S of Portessie. Three trenches in the vicinity of a cropmark site did not encounter any archaeological features.

Sponsor: Bechtel-Morrison EPC Joint Venture.

**Garmouth** (Urquhart parish) J Shiels  
Medieval/later finds (NMS)

NJ 338 650 Small copper-alloy annular brooch with intact pin decorated with incised lines, dating to 13th–15th centuries; half of a copper-alloy annular brooch bearing incised decoration; and a 17th-century copper-alloy spur buckle. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.75/00) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

**Perceton, Irvine** (Dreghorn parish) S Stronach  
Medieval enclosed residence (Headland Archaeology)

NS 3533 4077 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a housing development at Perceton. This established the survival of truncated medieval and post-medieval features within a walled garden. Subsequent excavation recorded evidence for a palisade enclosing a substantial timber building accessed through a defended entrance. The residence is believed to be of relatively high status, and pottery dating is consistent with it originating in the 14th century following the seizure and redistribution of the Perceton lands by Robert the Bruce. A sub-rectangular ditched enclosure replaced the palisade in the later medieval period and is likely to belong to a class of moated site associated with the lesser nobility throughout Britain. The area of excavation covered the NE part of this enclosure, which contained no evidence of an internal structure. A stretch of drystone facing against the interior side of the ditch may have been constructed around an entrance. Metalworking debris was associated with a kiln or furnace base and an adjacent structure outside the ditch. The land was converted into a garden in the 17th or 18th century, associated with either the surviving Perceton House or its immediate predecessor.

Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd.

**9 East Road, Irvine** (Irvine parish) D Sneddon  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3252 3880 In August 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a foundation trench at the rear of 9 East Road. No pre-19th-century archaeological features or deposits were encountered. (GUARD 1095).

Sponsor: M & R Autocare.

**Auchrannie Community/Leisure Centre, Glen Cloy, Arran** (Kilbride parish) G Mudie  
Watching brief; excavation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 008 359 A controlled topsoil-stripping operation and watching brief was conducted on a 2.5ha site in Glen Cloy to the W of Brodick, in advance of a hotel and leisure complex development.

This led to the discovery of a roundhouse of probable Late Iron Age date (*c* 15m diameter) and an associated complex souterrain consisting of two long, narrow, unlined passages and at least one stone-lined chamber. Several small shallow pits were located scattered across the western half of the site and two areas of ashy midden spread produced several sherds of medieval ceramics. Finds include a bronze spiral finger ring, rotary querns, worked coal artefacts, metalworking slag/blooms, and medieval pottery.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Auchrannie Leisure Ltd.

**Blairmore, Arran** (Kilbride parish) A Baines  
Survey

NS 021 332 (centre) Field survey was undertaken in advance of the felling of mature forestry at Blairmore. The survey area consists of approximately 0.25km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry planted in 1961. This area of forest spreads across gently sloping SW- and SE-facing slopes forming the Blairmore Glen, which carries the Blairmore Burn from the lower slopes of the Clauchland Hills to its outflow at Lamlash Bay.

Four features of archaeological significance were identified during the survey. All of these were located in or at the edges of forest rides and other areas clear of trees, indicating that the most favourable conditions for the survival of features of archaeological significance within this area of forest exist where the ground has been left unploughed. The majority of the features identified are the product of late to post-medieval land use and settlement; it is likely that a number of different phases of activity are represented. Features identified are as follows:

NS 0227 3319 **Boulder dykes**. The fragmentary remains of a system of boulder dykes running across a forest ride.

NS 0214 3312 **Isolation hospital (site of); enclosures; dykes** (NMRS NS 03 SW 46). A clearing containing the site of an isolation hospital built after 1894. The precise location and layout of the building cannot be traced, but numerous pieces of corroded corrugated iron, which once formed part of its structure, lie strewn around the site. The remains of at least two phases of activity which pre-date the construction and use of the hospital also exist on this site, including a pair of banked enclosures within which the hospital was built, and the remains of a rectangular building associated with fragmentary boulder dykes.

NS 0202 3315 **?Shielings; dyke**. Three circular earth or turf mounds, two of which have central hollows; and are probably shielings. A length of overgrown boulder dyke runs alongside the mounds.

NS 0235 3313 (centre) **Enclosure boundary**. A T-shaped group of mature beech trees, located in a clearing in the forest and clearly artificially planted as an enclosure boundary.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Brodick Castle, Arran** (Kilbride parish) D Alexander (NTS),  
Geophysical survey J Farrer

NS 0155 3786 A geophysical survey at Brodick Castle (NMRS NS 03 NW 2) was undertaken in June 2001. The survey aimed to locate the ditches that defended the original 13th-century castle on the site but which were filled in during the 19th century. It was also hoped that the technique used would allow a 3-dimensional model of the bedrock around the site to be constructed, and possibly locate any remains which may be associated with a 'secret tunnel' that tradition says linked the castle to the shoreline. The work was conducted using a Wenner array capable of producing resistivity profiles down through the soil. Around 24 transects of different lengths were surveyed around the castle but focused on

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the flat area to the NW, outside the castle courtyard, and on the garden terraces to the SE. Initial results look promising, with the line of a wide ditch possibly being located to the NW.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, University of Edinburgh.

**Glenashdale, Arran** (Kilbride parish) A Baines  
Survey

NS 034 248 (centre) Field survey was undertaken following the clear felling of 0.3km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry at Glenashdale, on the N-facing slopes of an area of former moorland between the hilltops of Torran Loisgte and Torr na Baoileig. Three features of archaeological significance were identified – enclosure boundaries, probably dating to the late to post-medieval period.

It is likely that two phases of land use are represented by the identified boundaries. The first phase consists of two substantial turf dykes and the second phase of a neatly built drystone dyke, which runs for almost 1km along the northern edge of the survey area and forms part of a continuous boundary which encloses the entire upper part of Glenashdale.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Kilmory, Arran** (Kilmory parish) P Duffy  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 960 216 In March 2001, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed housing development. An area of c 5% of the initial development area was evaluated prior to construction.

Evidence of agricultural activity in the form of furrow marks was recorded, as well as a number of stone-filled field drains. The stratigraphy and fills of these features suggested that they were post-medieval in origin. (GUARD 1017).

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

**Shiskine, Arran** (Kilmory parish) L H Johnstone  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NR 914 300 An area proposed for development was evaluated. Two trial trenches were opened, neither of which proved to contain any archaeologically significant remains. (GUARD 997).

Sponsor: Alastair Murdoch Partnership (Architects) for Kirkcare Housing Association.

**Shiskine Golf & Tennis Club, Blackwaterfoot, Arran** (Kilmory parish) A Baines  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NR 8913 2867 A watching brief examined 11 constructional pits for evidence of archaeological material. Although evidence of recent ground disturbance was recovered during the watching brief, no significant archaeological features or finds were identified. (GUARD 890).

Sponsor: Shiskine Golf & Tennis Club.

**47 Almswall Road, Kilwinning** G Mudie  
(Kilwinning parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NS 302 431 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a site close to the remains of Kilwinning Abbey (NMRS NS 34 SW 6). The evaluation took the form of trial trenching in the garden area of a private house destined for redevelopment. A broad V-profiled ditch, 3–4m wide and approximately 1.5m deep, was recorded aligned E–W across the northern part of the site. One large and two smaller pieces of worked timber were recovered from waterlogged deposits within the ditch fill.

A subsequent watching brief on the excavation for the building foundations and access road footings further revealed the extent of the ditch and identified a terminus.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Nicoll Design.

**Fairlie** (Largs parish) F Baker  
Desk-based assessment; survey (FIRAT)

NS 209 566 A desk-based assessment and field survey of a strip of coastal land were carried out in November 2000. No archaeological features earlier than the 20th century were located.  
Sponsor: Fairlie Marina Ltd.

**Hunterston Castle** (West Kilbride parish) L H Johnstone  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 1929 5148 In May 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during site works around Hunterston Castle (NMRS NS 15 SE 1). The ground was to be reduced by 0.3m and covered with bark chips. On the E side of the castle little was noted as the topsoil was not fully removed in most places. On the N side a demolition layer from the destruction of a modern cottage was noted. On the W side a wall, approximately 1.35–1.40m thick, was noted. It was constructed from large irregularly shaped sandstone blocks and rocks, with a central rubble core. The wall was mortared and set in a shallow foundation trench approximately 0.2m deep. The western extreme of the wall was not located. The archaeological investigation was limited as the wall was remaining *in situ*, however it appeared that it was later than the castle tower. (GUARD 1016).

Sponsor: John Wetten Brown (Architect) for Madam Pauline Hunter of Hunterston.

**Southannan Estate** (West Kilbride parish) M Donnelly  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation (GUARD)

NS 2088 5387 A desk-based assessment and an evaluation were undertaken on the site of a proposed development during September 2001. The site contained known remains of a post-medieval tower house and chapel, although the exact location of the chapel was unknown. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 11 trial trenches.

The majority of the evaluation trenches produced evidence of archaeological deposits, some of which are clearly of significance. In trench 3 a shell midden was discovered that contained late medieval pottery, indicating on-site activity pre-dating that known from the written record (pre-1500s).

Perhaps the most significant archaeological remains encountered were those of the sandstone flagging identified in trench 2, indicative of a fairly substantial structure. The lack of any modern material from the trench, along with the identification of post-medieval pottery, may suggest that the flagging is contemporary with the tower house and chapel site. It is even possible that the flagging may represent surviving remains of the chapel, while the sturdier walls have all been robbed out.

In trench 9 an area of red sandstone cobbling over an area of white sandstone slabs clearly represented *in situ* surfaces. The only datable artefactual material recovered from these surfaces would suggest that they are also contemporary with the tower house and chapel. A coffin-shaped feature at the SE end of the trench may relate to a burial, although this was not confirmed by excavation. Other such features may survive under the cobbled surfaces.

Isolated features of unknown date were identified in some trenches. Various linear features appear to run broadly E–W and may have a common origin and function, possibly defensive. These features failed to produce any artefactual evidence.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE/ORKNEY

However, they were all identified at basal levels and must pre-date the later development of the site characterised by the mansion and more recent farm buildings. (GUARD 1007).  
Sponsor: R D K Construction Ltd.

### NORTH LANARKSHIRE

**Black Bull Public House, Cumbernauld** C Dalglish  
(Cumbernauld parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 7675 7610 In October 2001, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of a proposed extension to the Black Bull pub.

The evaluation established that the buildings to the rear of the pub were abandoned some time in the middle of the 20th century, although perhaps first constructed in the 19th century. Two structures were revealed, one of which was poorly preserved. The second has walls surviving to a height of 2m and is a one-room dwelling and attached animal house, with a cobbled floor with drains set into it. A coin of George V was recovered from this floor.

Had there been significant earlier activity on the site, as is likely, all trace of it must have been removed during subsequent construction and occupation of the site over the past two centuries. (GUARD 939).

Sponsor: John Kirkhope (Architect) for Jim Walker.

**High/Low Craighends, Kilsyth** (Kilsyth parish) E Jones  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 717 775 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a new housing development. Modern rubble layers were encountered deriving from the demolition of the 19th-century housing on the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: D Campbell Ltd.

**Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie** K Stenoft  
(Old Monklands parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief


NS 7049 6484 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on construction works. This entailed the supervision of the machine-stripping of an area, c230 x 330m. No archaeology was uncovered.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes.

### ORKNEY

**Knowes of Trotty** (Birsay & Harray parish) J Downes, N Card,  
Barrow cemetery A Challands

HY 342 174 (centre) A topographic and geophysical survey, covering c8ha, was carried out over the extended barrow cemetery (NMRS HY 31 NW 42) in July 2001. Magnetometry was used over most of the area, with selective areas being covered by resistivity. Preliminary results appear to confirm the presence of several very slight mounds, and mounds which are no longer extant. The results also indicate pits, probably containing cremations, which lie around the mounds, particularly focusing on the largest mound.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney College, University of Manchester.

**Holm of Papa Westray** B Turton, M Turton, D McGuire,  
(Papa Westray parish) A Brend  
Geophysical survey

HY 505 520 The original plan was to survey the whole island using resistivity, magnetometry, volume (coil) and mass (sample) magnetic susceptibility and phosphate methods. The nature of the surface prevented this: in many places covered with rough grass mounds and peat, often 50cm deep, as well as rock slabs on the W side of the island.

A susceptibility survey yielded seven places where significantly high readings were found. A magnetometry survey was carried out over those areas indicated by either the coil survey or physical features. A resistivity survey yielded poor results, including unexplained negative readings.

Details of the known features were recorded. As well as the known major features, seven individual features in the NE of the island were identified, as was a partial ring of pits round the N chambered tomb.

Sponsor: Orkney Island Council.

**Minehowe Environs** N Card, J Downes  
(St Andrews & Deerness parish)  
Geophysical survey

HY 510 060 GSB Prospection was commissioned to carry out geophysical survey, utilising magnetometry, at four sites in the vicinity of Minehowe in August 2001 (see *DES 2000*, 65–66).

HY 509 062 Survey at **St Ninian's Chapel** (NMRS HY 50 NW 6) covered c 1ha and revealed a complex of anomalies. Of most note was an large arc, c 50m long by 6m wide, between the traditional site of the chapel and the modern graveyard. This may be part of the original chapel enclosure.

HY 508 059 At **Round Howe** (NMRS HY 50 NW 8) strong magnetic responses coincided with the central broch mound and possible activity areas between the broch itself and its surrounding earthworks.

HY 537 045 At **St Peter's Bay** (NMRS HY 50 SW 21) survey was limited to the S and W of the mound. This revealed an arc of a substantial ditch surrounding the mound with a projected diameter of c 55m and some 6–8m wide. A break or entrance was noted across the ditch at the SE. Scanning beyond the immediate area of the survey produced a spread of anomalies, indicating the existence of a very extensive site. The results would suggest that the mound is a broch.

HY 499 045 Survey of the enclosure at **Hamly Hill** (NMRS HY 40 SE 46) revealed strong anomalies especially in the eastern half of the enclosure, and supports the interpretation of the monument as a settlement site.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College.

*Editor's note:* HS were a sponsor of the work at Minehowe in 2000.


**Verron Broch** (Sandwick parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
Structures; metalworking deposits (EASE Archaeology)

HY 2305 1975 A programme of rescue work was carried out in September 2001 on an actively eroding Scheduled Ancient Monument (NMRS HY 21 NW 22), on a low headland on the N side of the Bay of Skail. Deposits including structural remains and metalworking deposits had been previously noted. A large stone covered with vitrified matter, then visible, was thought to represent a possible furnace base. This artefact had been removed from the site by a member of the public prior to the commencement of work and has not yet been retrieved.



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Work on the site consisted of limited excavation and section recording, which indicated that two structures are present in the coastal exposure. The earliest structure appears to be sub-rectangular or oval in plan. It has a flagged floor, internal fittings and a large hearth. The later building is more poorly preserved but retains remnants of a paved floor and a probable flue. Deposits within this building contained quantities of peat ash and metalworking debris.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Archaeological Trust.

**Little Barnhouse** (Stenness parish) N Card, A Challands,  
Geophysical survey J Downes, J Gibson


HY 3025 1165 Resistivity and magnetic survey in July and August 2001 confirmed this chambered mound (NMRS HY 31 SW 24) is artificial. The mound appears to have been truncated by road improvements in the 19th century. The survey indicated that it was surrounded by a ditch c 40m in diameter by c 2m wide. This may in part be revetted. Other linear features, parallel to this ditch, may represent secondary ditches or banks. Possible entrance arrangements were located on the NE and S sides of the mound. Both 'entrances' were associated with areas of high resistance which may be the remains of chambers.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Unstan Chambered Cairn** D Murray, G Ewart  
(Stenness parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

HY 2828 1172 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2001 during the digging of a trench around Unstan Chambered Cairn (NMRS HY 21 SE 5), designed to take a new fence around the monument. The trench revealed no definite prehistoric remains.

Sponsor: HS .

**St Nicholas Chapel,** C Lowe (Headland Archaeology),  
**Papa Stronsay** (Stronsay parish) S Buteux, J Hunter (BUFAU)  
Iron Age structure


HY 6695 2918 A fourth and final 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 2000*, 67–68).

Work was concentrated on the fragmentary remains of a large sub-rectangular building, aligned NE–SW, which lies under and to the E of the chapel. Roughly 7.5 x 2m internally, the interior of the building was dominated by a large central hearth, rich in charcoal and carbonised grain. Fragments of Iron Age pottery were also recovered.

Trial trenches were also excavated to the N and W of the chapel. Additional elements of the previously recognised enclosures were traced but there was no evidence for a cemetery in the deeper soils outwith the enclosed ground.

Further details and photographs of the project are available at [www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology).

Full report 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.

**Hackness Gun Battery, Hoy** D Murray, G Ewart  
(Walls & Flotta parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

ND 3373 9149 to ND 3384 9128 The excavation of a water main trench was monitored at Hackness Gun Battery (NMRS ND


39 SW 9), on the island of Hoy. The trench was dug in September 2000, mostly by machine, partly by hand, and ran from the 19th-century battery (ND 3373 9149) to the Martello Tower (ND 3384 9128; NMRS ND 39 SW 8), a distance of some 110m.

No features were found outside the Martello Tower, except for the hard-core around the gateways, which is apparently of recent origin. The proximity of bedrock indicates that the tower was, unsurprisingly, built on solid foundations.

Two features in the field relate to the gun battery, the lightning conductor, and the drain immediately outside the battery wall, which may well replace an original drain. Inside the battery the layer of mortar and stone probably represents construction or demolition debris, the clay and stones below this may represent either natural subsoil, or, more likely, a redeposited dump, used as a level building platform.

A further watching brief was undertaken in May 2001 during the machine-excavation of three test trenches. No finds or features were noted.

The turf in a hand-dug trench was of very recent origin, and the rubble it overlay presumably represents building or demolition debris associated with the powder magazine. The slope to the base of this deposit probably represents the edge of the hole into which the magazine has been built, in an attempt to absorb the blast of any accidental explosion. The trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.


Sponsor: HS .

**Hackness Gun Battery, Hoy** J Millar  
(Walls & Flotta parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
19th-century defences

ND 3373 9149 A series of archaeological tasks were undertaken as part of ongoing development works (see *DES 1999*, 68–69). Various service trenches were archaeologically monitored within and around the battery compound. A detailed topographic survey of the enclosure ditch was made. Six trenches were hand-dug by archaeologists to locate and expose the original flagpole base, to further investigate the lightning conductor identified in 1997, and to excavate a section over the enclosure ditch at the point where it was to be crossed by the service trench.

An area of paving was identified outside the barracks building during the service trenching, which belonged to an early structural phase of the battery. The flagpole base was located and recorded. The lightning conductor was further exposed and the enclosure ditch was sectioned and recorded.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Berst Ness** (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson (EASE  
Later prehistoric settlement and burials Archaeology), J Barrett

HY 440 420 A major programme of excavation was carried out in July and August 2001 to examine structures forming a large mound (NMRS HY 44 SW 3) located on a tidal islet under threat from coastal erosion. The findings indicate the presence of an exceptionally well-preserved sub-rectangular house, thought to be of later prehistoric date. The building was internally divided into a series of rectangular bays, arranged around a hearth. Artefacts recovered from this phase of occupation include pottery and a number of worked and carved bone objects. A series of inhumation burials were discovered in rubble deposits at the foot of the exterior wall. Investigations indicated the late prehistoric house had been built within the shell of an earlier building. This appears to have been a thick-walled substantial structure but is unlikely to have been a broch. It contained an outer door leading into the building via a flight of steps. Limited investigations suggest



Fig 28. Berst Ness.

that this structure is unlikely to be the primary building on this site.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, University of York.

**Links of Noltland** (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson (EASE Survey; assessment Archaeology), J Barrett

HY 428 493 A programme of geophysical, auger and topographic survey and excavation were carried out in July and August 2001 within an area of known archaeological potential currently under threat from erosion and rabbit burrowing (see *DES 2000*, 69). The work investigated sites within a deflating dune system, part of which is in Guardianship. Several sites of probable prehistoric date were recorded and at least one previously unrecorded structure, a probable Bronze Age house, was discovered through geophysical survey.

A rectilinear stone structure, tentatively identified as a possible burial cairn, was fully excavated and proved to be a post-medieval structure, possibly associated with kelp working. Trial trenching was carried out on three prehistoric houses, the results indicating that at least two are well preserved. The project has pinpointed the location and condition of the surviving archaeological remains, and provided data with which to formulate a management strategy.


Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, University of York.

### **Noltland Castle, Westray**

(Westray parish)  
Excavation

D Murray, G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

HY 4292 4868 A minor excavation was undertaken in October 2000 at Noltland Castle (NMRS HY 44 NW 1), as part of a programme of installing underground electricity cables. No significant discoveries were made.

Sponsor: HS .


**Quoygrew–Nether Trenabie** (Westray parish)  
Viking Age and medieval middens; late medieval and post-medieval structure

J Barrett

HY 4433 5065 Continued excavation aimed to expose the eastern end of the medieval to post-medieval building partly exposed in 1999 (*DES 2000*, 69–70; NMRS HY 45 SW 14), and to further sample Viking Age and medieval middens of the adjacent farm mound (NMRS HY 45 SW 4). The structure proved to have a primary entrance in the centre of the E gable. This doorway later provided access to a secondary extension in line with, but slightly narrower than the original building. The external dimensions of the addition were 7.2 x 5.8m, its internal measurements were 5.6 x 4.3m. The extension originally lacked an external door, but one was inserted near the SW corner in a late phase. The floor deposits consisted of superimposed layers of (now largely robbed) flagstone, redeposited midden and ash. This area must originally have functioned as a dwelling space, but seems to have served as a workshop or agricultural building in later phases. A Dutch *duit/duit* of Batenburg, struck between 1616–22 was found in the floor and two billon pennies of James IV, second issue, c 1500–10, were recovered outside its walls. Imported pottery associated with the extension includes sherds of Scottish Red Ware of probable 13th to 15th-century date.

The upper stratum of the farm mound middens yielded a single sherd from a Borders straight-sided cooking pot of White Gritty Ware, suggesting a 12th-century date. These deposits were otherwise aceramic, but produced large numbers of steatite vessel sherds. They were excavated to subsoil and intensively sampled for ecofactual analysis.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of York, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney Islands Council.

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### **Aerial Reconnaissance**

D Strachan

Four flights, totalling around six hours and mainly covering Strathearn, Strathmore, Strath Tay and Loch Rannoch, have been carried out to date. Over 400 images of over 100 sites and landscapes were collected, full information being held in the Perth and Kinross SMR. The following sites were found to be new to both the SMR and the NMRS:

#### **Alyth** (Alyth parish)

NO 251 482 Cropmarks of rectilinear features.

#### **Hallyards** (Alyth parish)

NO 280 467 Cropmarks of rectilinear and curvilinear features, including some former field boundaries.

#### **Millbank** (Caputh parish)

NO 179 399 Cropmarks of circular cut feature, c 10m diameter, partly masked by geology and cultivation remains.

#### **Pleahillock** (Caputh parish)

NO 164 410 Cropmarks of pair of parallel linear features, largely masked by geology. (NO 14 SE 134).

#### **Dunkeld** (Dunkeld & Dowally parish)

NO 025 431 Area of sinuous cultivation remains surviving as earthworks.

#### **Broom of Dalreoch** (Dunning parish)

NO 001 174 Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure, c 45 x 20m, with associated linear features.

#### **Errol Station** (Errol parish)

NO 252 246 Cropmarks of probable cultivation remains, partly masked by surrounding geology.

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Fig 29. Broom of Dalreoch: cropmarks of a newly discovered rectangular enclosure on the banks of the River Earn at NO 001 174. Photo: D Strachan (© Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust).

### **Dalchosnie** (Fortingall parish)

NN 679 575 Sub-rectangular enclosure, c 40 x 15m, pre-dating surrounding dykes and surviving as low earthwork.

### **Rait** (Kilspindie parish)

NO 231 267 Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure, c 40 x 10m.

### **Mains of Pittendriech** (Lethendy parish)

NO 154 418 Cropmarks of ring-ditch (NO 14 SE 135), c 12m diameter. Site is c 80m NW of a cairn marked on the OS 1st edition 6" map (NO 14 SE 19).

### **Culltullich** (Logierait parish)

NN 872 500 Irregular curvilinear enclosure, pre-dating surrounding dykes, surviving as low earthwork.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

### **Abernethy Primary School**

(Abernethy parish)

Excavation; watching brief

NO 1915 1640 (centre) An archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of the development of a new primary school. The excavation was targeted on a possible paved surface identified by an earlier evaluation (NMRS NO 11 NE 201; *DES 2000*, 70) with a watching brief being maintained during the stripping of the remainder of the site.

During the excavation and watching brief, 11 stone features were identified. These formed rough surfaces and have been interpreted as possible staddles for hay stacks. No datable artefacts were found in association with these features. Forty-nine pits and post-holes were also recorded, including a possible post-defined structure, and a curvilinear ditched feature. Several of the pits were sealed below the stone features. Again, no datable artefacts were recovered, though environmental evidence suggests a Bronze/Iron Age date for one post-hole. A spread of burnt material containing medieval pottery was identified during the watching brief.

S Halliday, R Conolly  
(Headland Archaeology)

Full report lodged with the NMRS and samples have been sent for radiocarbon dating.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

### **Carpow Log Boat** (Abernethy parish)

Log boat

D Strachan

NO 2001 1859 The abraded remains of a partially exposed log boat (NMRS NO 21 NW 161) were discovered in September 2001 in estuarine sands and mud within the intertidal zone of the Tay estuary at Carpow. Around 5.25m of the vessel, apparently of oak, is exposed and has been assessed and a sample taken for radiocarbon dating. The total length of the vessel is estimated to be between 7–8m.

An evaluation of the vessel, involving trenching, scale drawing and photography, is planned for the next available tidal window. This work will also involve interim sand-bagging of the site while a strategy for long-term preservation is considered.

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

### **Gattaway Farm, Abernethy** (Abernethy parish)

Brooch

M Hall

NO 194 162 Medieval copper-alloy ring-brooch found with the aid of a metal detector. It is of annular form with a broken swivel pin. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.752).

### **Jamesfield Farm, Abernethy** (Abernethy parish)

Medieval horse pendant

M Hall

NO 199 179 Medieval shield-shaped, copper-alloy horse harness mount, with highly abraded red enamel decoration; found with the aid of a metal detector in 1994. The suspension loop is broken. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.753).

### **Midfield, Abernethy** (Abernethy parish)

Evaluation

L Dunbar  
(AOC Archaeology)

NO 1872 1612 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken, comprising the excavation of a series of linear trenches totalling 750m<sup>2</sup> and representing a 5% sample of a proposed residential development area. The evaluation identified a single feature, a discrete irregular stone surface, 3 x 2m, consisting of a layer of stones lying on and embedded into the subsoil. This feature is interpreted as the remains of a stack stand, probably dating to the 19th century, and was not deemed to be archaeologically significant. No significant finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Richmond Homes.

### **St Moloc's Church, Alyth** (Alyth parish)

Watching brief

C Mitchell  
(CFA Archaeology)

NO 245 487 Repair work to a section of retaining wall around St Moloc's Church graveyard (NMRS NO 24 NW 6) was likely to reveal buried human remains from two 18th-century graves. As the ground behind the wall remained stable after the wall was removed it was unnecessary to remove any soil. This meant that there was no disturbance to the cemetery ground. No artefacts were recovered.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

### **Mid Lane, Braco** (Ardoch parish)

Evaluation

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

NN 8368 0969 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2000 prior to proposed development. The site was considered archaeologically sensitive because of its proximity to the Roman camps at Ardoch to the NE, and the native settlement

at Grinnan Hill to the SW. The site's central location within the backlands of Braco itself also presented the possibility of revealing archaeological deposits and features relevant to the founding of the town. Three trenches covering 3% of the available area were machine-excavated, cleaned and recorded. Nothing relating to Roman or Iron Age activity was identified. Modern infilling was, however, found over some parts of the site and an 18th/19th-century box culvert with water flowing to the SW was encountered at the S end of the site. No further archaeological work was required.

Sponsor: Servite Housing Association (Scotland) Ltd.

**Auchterarder High School** B Glendinning  
(Auchterarder parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NN 944 130 Two phases of archaeological evaluation were conducted in advance of the redevelopment of Auchterarder High School. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified.

Full reports lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council Corporate Services.

**Cadet Force Centre, Auchterarder** M Roy  
(Auchterarder parish) (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NN 947 130 An archaeological watching brief was carried out between April and May 2001 on the groundworks for the construction of a new Cadet Force Centre, near the site of existing cadet accommodation to the N of 11-19 High Street. The development lay between the High Street and Auchterarder Castle (NMRS NN 91 SW 5), which lay around 450m to the NW. Nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

Sponsor: Highland Reserve Forces & Cadets Association.

**Inchtuthil** (Caputh parish) M Hall  
Wooden wheel

NO 1328 3949 Following the flooding of the River Tay during the winter of 1995-96, a solid wooden wheel some 3ft in diameter was found protruding from the riverbank at Inchtuthil. It is built of four wooden planks and has an iron tyre and an iron hub-box. It was radiocarbon-dated to post-AD 1670. The box is hexagonal in shape and this implies castwork that in turn implies a late 18th to early 19th-century date, though the box could have been added to an older wheel. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Cleish Castle** (Cleish parish) R Cachart  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NT 0823 9796 During January 2001 a watching brief was undertaken during ground reduction for an extension at Cleish Castle (NMRS NT 09 NE 6). The watching brief revealed four phases of landscaping activity within made-up ground over natural subsoil. The made-up ground contained cut features backfilled with redeposited natural subsoil and a stone-filled drainage gully or soakaway. Three residual sherds of medieval pottery were found in redeposited soil. No further work was required.

Sponsor: Mr Simon Millar of Cleish Castle.

**Campfield Dalginross** (Comrie parish) R Cachart  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NN 774 212 During October 2001 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a housing development. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive due to its proximity to the remains of the Antonine and Flavian Dalginross Roman fort. It was considered possible that unknown Roman remains such as a bathhouse, civilian settlement or road

associated with the forts may exist within the proposed development area. Twelve trenches (5% of the site) were machine-excavated and evaluated. Shallow topsoil overlay river gravel. Nothing of archaeological significance was found and further archaeological work on the site is not foreseen.

Sponsor: James Denholm Partnership.

**Dalginross Roman camp** (Comrie parish) G MacGregor  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 773 208 In January and February 2001 two watching briefs were carried out at Dalginross Roman temporary camp (NMRS NN 72 SE 1), during the replacement of an electricity pole within the Scheduled area. They established that no archaeological deposits or features were present within the new pole hole. (GUARD 985).

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Arthurbank, Ardler** (Coupar Angus parish) M Hall  
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead fragment

NO 254 428 The blade of a Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead was discovered in October 2000 while metal detecting and recovered from ploughsoil at a depth of 20cm. The axehead has broken in antiquity across the midpoint. The incompleteness and worn condition of the fragment preclude detailed classification. A follow-up field visit did not locate any further artefacts or site indications. The relatively poor condition of the artefact suggests that it may have been exposed in the ploughsoil for some time. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.750).

**Gallowhill, Crieff** (Crieff parish) M Roy  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NN 8586 2118 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2001 on the site of Gallowhill in advance of its development for housing. A series of trial trenches with a total area of 295m<sup>2</sup> were machine-excavated.

The site is an open area located at the NE junction of Gallowhill and Ford Road. Rising ground on the E side forms part of a mound which has a base of approximately 6m diameter and a flat top about 20m in diameter. Trial trenches were distributed around the proposed development area, with some trenches specifically targeting the mounded area in order to identify any evidence relating to its possible use as a motte or its putative later use as a gallows hill.

None of the features encountered (concrete track, modern pits and post-holes) were of great archaeological interest. It is likely that wooden posts revealed on the mound resulted from pens for the sheep markets held on Gallowhill into the 20th century.

Sponsor: Hillcrest Housing Association.

**Camserney Farm, Aberfeldy** (Dull parish) C Shaw  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NN 8157 4935 A watching brief was undertaken at Camserney Farm during the construction of a house and access road. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Sponsor: Scandia Hus Ltd.

**East Schiehallion** (Dull parish) C Thomas  
Survey

NN 749 553 (area) A preliminary survey was carried out between December 1999 and February 2001 on the lower areas of East Schiehallion that might be affected by a new path or by repair work on the existing path. At least eight sites were identified:

NN 750 554 Settlement with 6 longhouses, field system and small attached enclosure.

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- NN 749 553 Half a longhouse.  
NN 749 553 Field boundary.  
NN 751 553 Shieling or hut circle.  
NN 749 555 Field boundary.  
NN 747 555 Shieling or hut circle.  
NN 748 548 Settlement: 4 longhouses, corn-drying kiln, field system and traces of cultivation ridges.  
NN 748 547 Field clearance cairn.

Further work will resume once restrictions caused by foot-and-mouth disease prevention measures have been lifted.

Sponsor: John Muir Trust.

**Ballendrick** (Dunbarney parish) G J Barclay  
Evaluation

NO 119 176 Trial trenching in the area of a scatter of struck stone (NMRS NO 11 NW 132) located only a single possible feature containing a tiny fragment of pottery. The sandy subsoil had clearly been heavily disturbed by agriculture and particularly by animal burrowing.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

**Dunkeld** (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) M Hall  
Metal-detecting finds

NO 018 425 to NO 024 428 An assemblage of 158 metal artefacts was recovered through the use of a metal detector. The field in which they were found is adjacent to Dunkeld Cathedral, and the material comprises spindle whorls, buckles, fragments of copper-alloy vessels, buttons, coins and lead shot. The date range of the material spans the medieval to modern periods. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.755).

**Blaeberry/Duncrub** (Dunning parish) G J Barclay  
Evaluation

NO 011 153 Extensive trial trenching (c 900m<sup>2</sup>) was carried out on a raised sandy bench on the W side of a former loch to the NW of Dunning, to investigate the site of a supposed unenclosed settlement and souterrain (NMRS NO 01 NW 51) and a flint scatter. Two of the dark 'blobs' on the aerial photographs (one of which appears to be the supposed souterrain) were investigated. Both were filled with soft loam and many remains of rotten tree roots and appear to be the holes left after the removal of large parkland trees during the 20th century. Other smaller features of similar character and a probable hedge ditch were also located. No features associated with the flint scatter were found. A single burnt and broken flint blade was recovered from one of the tree holes.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

**St Serf's Church, Dunning** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(Dunning parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 0190 1448 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2001 during minor excavations at St Serf's Church (NMRS NO 01 SW 13.0) with reference to the laying in of waste water pipes. The site of the works consisted of an external staircase positioned against the N wall of the nave. The excavations took place below the stair in the space between the outer face of the nave and the external stair support wall, an area which appeared to be made up of loose infill deposits.

The work involved the excavation of the whole area below the stair to a depth ranging from 300–450mm. The site of the present excavations has obviously been heavily disturbed on more than one occasion, with the subsequent removal of topsoil levels.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**A90 Inchmichael Interchange** (Errol parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 24 26 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on ground which was to be affected by proposed road building at the A90 Inchmichael Interchange. The area was found to be devoid of any significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**Mountstewart** (Forgandenny parish) G J Barclay  
Evaluation

NO 107 175 Trial trenching in the area of a scatter of struck stone (NMRS NO 11 NW 137) located no features associated with it.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

**Bunrannoch** (Fortingall parish) J Atkinson, P Duffy,  
Hut circle; medieval/post-medieval G MacGregor (GUARD)  
rural settlement

NN 664 578 Further fieldwork was undertaken as part of the Rannoch Archaeological Project in September 2001. Excavation took place at Bunrannoch (NMRS NN 65 NE 5 and 7) and Coire a' Chapuill in order to help clarify the chronology, inter-relationship and nature of occupation at the loch side and the hinterlands beyond.

Limited excavation of three structures was undertaken at Bunrannoch. One trench (5 x 3.7m) was opened over the western interior of one of the long open-ended rectangular structures at the site. This revealed that the building had two phases of use. During the first phase of occupation the wattle walls, set into a low earthen bank, had been destroyed by fire. This phase of use was associated with central posts within the interior and evidence of organic build-up along the sunken centre of the structure. The walls were subsequently rebuilt using stone footings topped with turf and stone. The floor levels associated with this phase bore no evidence of internal features. No datable material culture was recovered from either phase, however carbonised wood and burnt bone was recovered from phase one features.

A second trench (8 x 2 m) was excavated within a homestead at the site. This produced evidence of ironworking at the site, including bloomery tap slag, smithing slag and furnace lining. Internal features included a number of large pits and evidence of paving. Once again no datable artefacts were recovered, however the bloomery slag would seem to suggest a late medieval date for this phase of use.

The final trench was excavated within a large hut circle which subsequently had a sub-rectangular structure constructed in its interior. The trench measured 4 x 2m and was placed over the corner of the rectangular building and extended over the hut circle wall. Excavation revealed that the rectangular building had been constructed substantially later than the hut circle. Ceramics recovered from its floor and walls seem to suggest a mid-19th-century date for use. Removal of the floor of this structure and wall, together with the removal of the hut circle wall, revealed an earlier occupation horizon with a post-hole and pit cut through it. No datable artefacts were retrieved from this layer.

Excavation was also undertaken of a sub-rectangular 'shieling' structure, c 4.8 x 3.4m in size, with an open gable end, at Coire a' Chapuill, Innerhadden Glen. The trench measured c 4.8 x 4.7m maximum, and covered the interior and area in front of the entrance. The results of excavation suggest it was not used as a dwelling but may have served as a milking shed or store.

Further topographic survey and palaeo-environmental assessment was also undertaken this season. (GUARD 761.2).

Sponsors: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Hunter Marshall Bequest.

**Bunrannoch Cottage, near Kinloch Rannoch**  
(Fortingall parish)

M Roy  
(SUAT)

Watching brief

NN 6653 5789 In June 2001 a watching brief was undertaken on groundworks relating to the replacement of a cottage with a new house at Bunrannoch Cottage. The site of the development lies within a landscape rich in prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeology.

A watching brief was carried out on the removal of overburden during topsoiling works. The machine-excavation of the building foundations, six soakaway pits and various trenches was observed. Modern ceramic and glass fragments were encountered in the topsoil, but there were no artefacts of archaeological significance.

Within the walled garden, along the southern edge of the house foundations, lay a linear mound which extended at least to an entrance in the E wall of the garden. This bank was roughly 0.2m higher than the surrounding garden surface, and was around 2.6m wide. It was devoid of dating evidence, but may have represented a boundary pre-dating the walled garden, or may merely be a stone clearance feature.

Sponsors: Drs H and K Finlay.

**Dunalastair** (Fortingall parish)  
Homestead

D G Reid

NN 7118 5923 Subsequent to tree felling and clearance of dense rhododendron cover, the opportunity was taken to record the homestead (*DES 1969*, 34; NMRS NN 75 NW 11). It is situated on a knoll with good views to the W. If there were less tree cover when originally constructed, the outlook would have been excellent in all directions.

The structure is basically circular, the outer diameter varying between 24–26m. The inner diameter is 19m and the wall is 3m wide. The wall appears to consist of outer and inner faces of large boulders, with an infill of small stones, earth and rubble. The inner face has been heavily robbed leaving an earth bank. From evidence remaining, it appears that the inner face was constructed of generally smaller boulders than the outer face, perhaps explaining why this was preferred for robbing, possibly for the construction of nearby stone walls.

The outer face consists of an almost complete single course of boulders, up to 0.8m high and some over 1m long. It is possible that excavation may reveal a further course or courses below the present ground level.

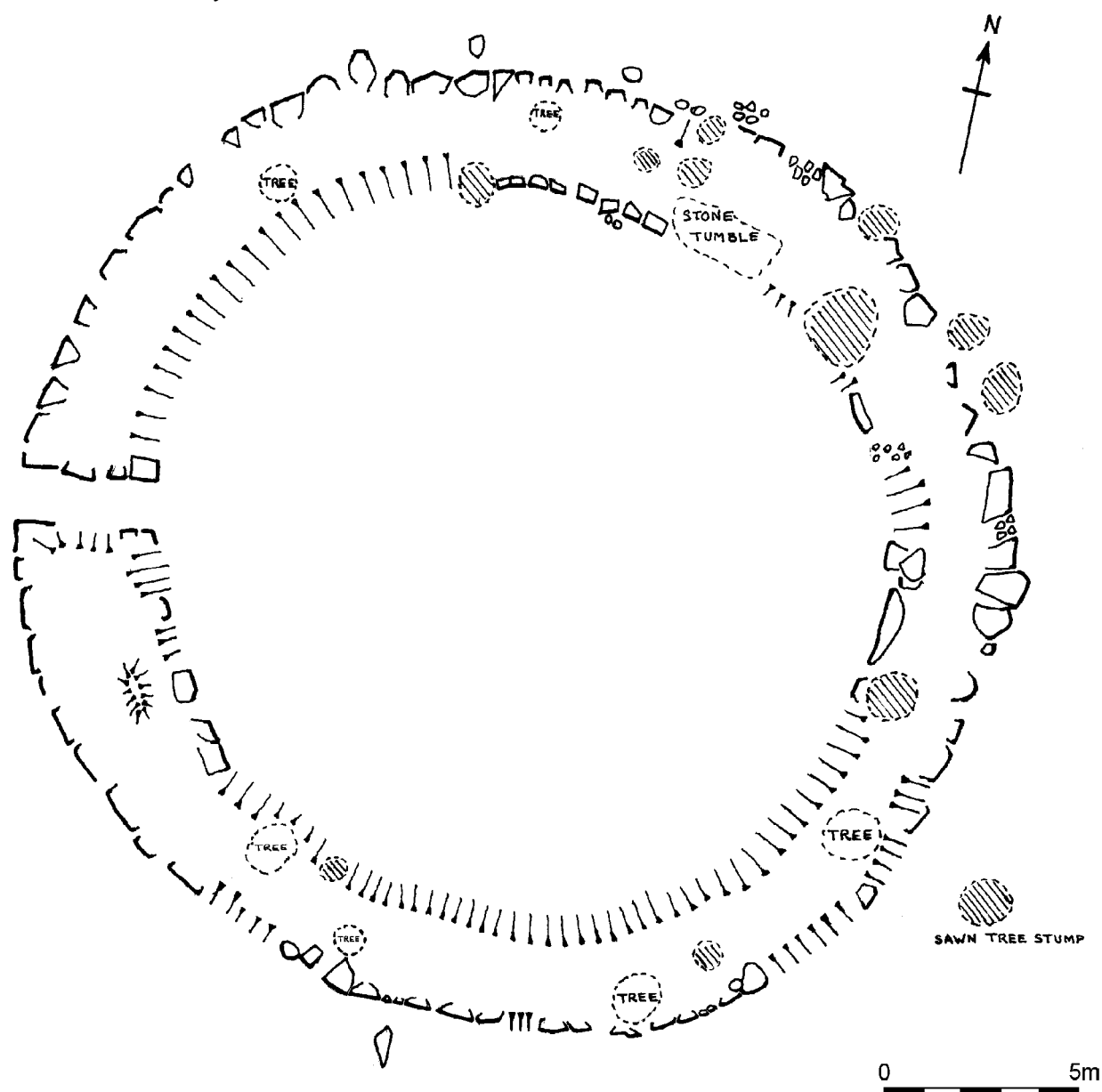


Fig 30. Dunalastair: plan of homestead.

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Fig 31. Dunalastair: general view of the site from the south.

There is a clearly defined entrance to the W, approximately 1m wide. About 2m outside this entrance the ground falls away very sharply down the steepest part of the slope. Scattered down the slopes are large boulders, which are likely to have originally been part of the structure.

The site has been damaged by tree growth. Some have been felled and remain as stumps but there remain six trees still growing on the structure. It is possible that the estate may also fell these to reduce further deterioration.

Sponsors: Dunalastair Estate, Clan Donnachaidh Society.

### **A90 Inchtute Interchange** (Inchtute parish) A Rees Evaluation; excavation (CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation: NO 276 285 (centre); excavation: NO 279 289 An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of trial trenches was undertaken in July 2001. Altogether, 58 trial trenches with a total area of 2420m<sup>2</sup> were excavated and evaluated on either side of the A90 at Inchtute in advance of major improvements to the two junctions. Trial trenching on the low-lying Carse clays (Evaluation Areas 1 and 2) which comprised the largest part of the area to be evaluated, located only numerous clay tile field drains and no archaeological features or deposits. Trial trenching on light gravels to the immediate N of Inchtute on the N side of the A90 (Evaluation Area 3) revealed occasional pits and a small section of very shallow curvilinear slot. Further to the E, a very mixed, mottled subsoil revealed several features thought to be archaeological, but on investigation they were found to be of geological origin.

Two larger areas were stripped of topsoil to examine features revealed during the evaluation. Area 1 measured approximately 85 x 18m while Area 2, located 15m to the E, measured approximately 40 x 16m. Within Area 1, 50% of a heavily truncated ring-groove slot, 13m in diameter, was revealed, as well as several large pits measuring up to 3m in diameter disclosed outwith and in the vicinity of the ring-groove. One large pit produced a large amount of burnt daub with impressions of roundwood assumed to be part of a wattle framework. No concentric post-holes were discovered within the interior of the ring-groove slot and it is thought that this was due to extreme truncation which left only slight traces of the slot itself in several sections.

A sherd of c 12th-century White Gritty Ware was recovered from the fill of one shallow pit. In the NE corner of Area 1, a large shallow linear feature was found, measuring 7m long by 0.3m wide, with a shallow, flattish profile. Located around the northern end of this feature were several small possible stake-holes. A

small pit located 3m to the W of the stake-holes produced a small sherd of as yet unidentified prehistoric pottery.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division.

### **Mains of Taymouth** (Kenmore parish) M Roy Watching brief (SUAT)

NN 773 458 In January 2001 an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a cable trench in the vicinity of unscheduled archaeological sites, notably a group of cropmarks interpreted as the possible remains of an unenclosed settlement (NMRS NN 74 NE 72).

The only feature of possible archaeological interest was a thin band of silting, seen in a small area to the N of the site. No artefactual remains were encountered within the silt, and it seems likely that this was a natural feature.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

### **Oakbank Crannog, Loch Tay** (Kenmore parish) T N Dixon Excavation M G Cavers

NN 7230 4429 In the summer of 2001, excavations were carried out at Oakbank Crannog for the first time since 1992. The break in examination of the site was due to the efforts made to interpret previous excavation evidence by the construction of a full-size crannog elsewhere in the loch and, as part of that work, the need to create a more secure method of funding the project in the future. The aims of the excavation were to assess the site after nine years of non-disturbance, to choose areas for particular attention in the next few years, and to examine the site in light of discoveries made through experimental archaeology carried out in the process of reconstruction.

The decision was taken to examine area B5 which is at the W end of the main crannog mound, adjacent to the extension area which is apparently separate. Areas to the W and E of B5 were examined in the past and it was hoped that B5 would help to explain the relationship between them. In fact it was not possible to open all of square B5, and a strip about 1m wide was left between B5 and B4. However, it is clear that the material uncovered in B5 shows elements from both B4 and B6.

On the E side of B5, there are large stones embedded in the organic matrix, similar to the situation further to the E. The W side of the trench consisted of organic debris, including bracken and animal droppings, similar to material discovered in B6. The finds from B5 also had similarities with those from the area to the W.

On the W side of B5, a trench 4 x 5m was opened. Large overlying boulders were removed and the underlying organic matrix was excavated. About 40 new piles were exposed along with a similar number of horizontal structural timbers. Most of the piles were alder but there were also a few of oak; they were recorded *in situ* and sampled.

The organic contexts were typically well preserved, and of similar constitution to those encountered in other areas of the site. The deposits were largely composed of wood debris, bracken, woodchips, animal dung and general comminuted vegetation. In one area the animal dung was particularly concentrated, and appeared to constitute a discrete area of the trench. Several samples of this deposit were taken. There was also a high incidence of burnt bone and charcoal, particularly in the upper levels, and this was complemented by a large number of apparently fire-cracked stones or 'pot boilers' in association.

In the middle of the trench a deposit of fine blue/grey clay was uncovered surrounding a broken pile point. The timber was apparently split by being driven onto a large flat stone which lay underneath the clay. The clay was similar to deposits discovered

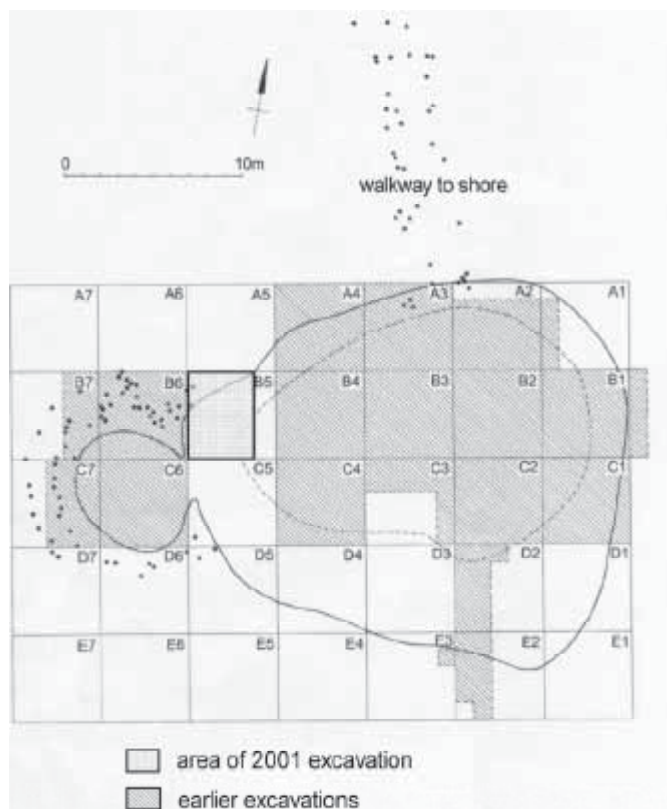


Fig 32. Oakbank Crannog grid plan.

in previous excavations but its purpose is not clear. Around the clay deposit several pieces of very coarse, poorly fired pottery were recovered, one showing incised decoration. Ceramics have not previously been a common find at Oakbank. A crucible sherd, with a metallic residue adhering to the inside, was also recovered from this area. In previous seasons another fragment of a crucible was uncovered in association with slag. It has not yet been established whether the two sherds are from the same vessel.

It seems likely from the evidence in trench B5 that there were at least two phases of occupation. Two fallen piles were uncovered, overlying and underlying organic occupation deposits, and the relative stratigraphic positions of piles with and without evident tool facets indicated that these had been driven into the site at different stages of construction. Patches of inorganic loch bed silts were uncovered apparently *in situ*, sealed above and below by organic deposits, suggesting some period of abandonment or inactivity, but this evidence requires further examination as it is very close to the natural edge of the site.

Wooden finds were well represented, by a number of pine tapers, two lengths of twisted hazel rods, a cut and carved wooden point and many piles with clear tool marks on them.

Around the edges of the site in the lower levels of the excavation some animal bones were recovered. The majority are in a very poor state of preservation as is normally the case with bone material from Oakbank. However, this year several examples were well preserved, in particular a fragment of a large animal femur and a small, probably ovicaprid, horn. Many cattle teeth were recovered as well as part of a mandible.

During the removal of the overlying stones and grit, a well-preserved bronze ring was discovered which may be the remains of a small penannular brooch. There is no sign of decoration on the surface. The provenance of the ring, in the overlying grit, means that it is not possible to assign it to a specific period of occupation on the site, although according to the radiocarbon dates it should date to the end of the 4th millennium BC.

The trench was backfilled using excavated loch-bed silts for the protection of the archaeological deposits and it is intended to return to this area for more extensive excavation in 2002.

Sponsors: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, University of Edinburgh – Dept of Archaeology.

#### Rait Hill (Kilspindie parish)

R Cachart

Iron Age fort

(SUAT)

NO 231 269 During November 2000 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in fields at Rait Hill, followed by a watching brief in December 2001. The site was considered archaeologically sensitive due its close proximity to the Rait Iron Age fort (NMRS NO 22 NW 6) and aerial photographic evidence of cropmarks (NMRS NO 22 NW 64 and 65), which showed other possible prehistoric activity, as well as rig and furrow within the application area.

The evaluation revealed survival of remains relating to the outer defence work of Rait fort, which protruded into the application area, and excavation to the N of this identified a hitherto unknown outer ditch. Several other small features were also identified. In addition to the identified features an isolated cluster of worked quartz was found – most likely prehistoric in date. No features attributable to the cropmarks, which were identified within the site, were located. The cropmarks of rig and furrow were preserved in areas where the topsoil was very deep, so no trace of these remained once the topsoil had been stripped. Other features were probably geological in origin.

The defensive ditch of Rait fort found during the evaluation was to remain untouched. The fort was protected with a fenced-off exclusion zone, and an area in front of the zone was covered with geotextile before any topsoil could be dumped here.

The watching brief was carried out during topsoiling and revealed five features of archaeological interest, on a ridge of high ground near to Rait fort. Upon excavation they were revealed to be discrete features for which no date or function could be ascribed.

Sponsor: R J McLeod (Contractors) Ltd.

#### Kinclaven (Kinclaven parish)

B Hoffmann

?Early modern artillery position

NO 153 380 Aerial photography in August 2001 revealed a large angular feature in the fields to the W of Kinclaven Castle, consistent with an Italian trace or a ravelin. Desk-based assessment and archive work is ongoing to trace any records of a possible short-lived 17th to 18th-century fortification or artillery position at this site.

Sponsors: Roman Gask Project, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

#### Kinnoull Burial Ground, Dundee Road, Perth

R Cachart

(Kinnoull parish)

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 1230 2331 During July and August 2001 a watching brief was carried out on groundwork for a new pathway and CCTV cable inside Kinnoull Burial Ground (NMRS NO 12 SW 10). The ancient burial ground with its church remains and the Kinnoull Aisle is a Scheduled monument. The groundwork was relatively shallow and no significant archaeological features or deposits were uncovered. Finds include some coffin nails and a coffin handle, modern pottery and a small number of medieval pottery sherds. Some human bone fragments, recovered from the spoil, were reburied on site. No further archaeological work will be required.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.



## PERTH AND KINROSS

**Nethermuir** (Lethendy parish)  
Lithic scatter

G J Barclay

NO 156 411 Small fields on Nethermuir smallholding, to the E of the steading, have produced many pieces of struck flint in recent decades (NMRS NO 14 SE 25; *DES 1977*, 43; *DES 1982*, 33; *DES 1983*, 37). A pattern of 25m square test pits was dug over the only field available in October 2001. Over 100 pieces of struck stone were recovered by a programme of sieving. Only three small features were located, in a single test pit. One, a scatter of small stones, produced three sherds of prehistoric pottery and charcoal. Extending the test pit revealed no further features.

Sponsors: Arts & Humanities Research Board, Perthshire Society for Natural Science – Archaeology Section.

**Upper Gothens** (Lethendy parish)  
Medieval enclosure

G J Barclay

NO 1677 4152 A cropmark enclosure (NMRS NO 14 SE 43) was partly excavated. A scatter of flints reported from the field suggested that the site might be of Neolithic date.

In the event it was found to be an enclosure, defined by a ditch and internal palisade, with radiocarbon dating suggesting use around AD 885–1024 and to AD 1040–1259. A complex of palisade slots within the enclosure defined an inner area. An iron buckle and metalworking slag were recovered. It is suggested that the enclosure may have been the seat of an early medieval lordship.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.

**Loanleven Quarry** (Methven parish)  
Survey; watching brief

M Cressey  
(CFA Archaeology)

NO 061 256 In October 2000 a walkover survey accompanied by monitoring during topsoil stripping was undertaken at Loanleven gravel quarry. Previous work (*DES 1989*, 63; *DES 1992*, 81) highlighted the presence of archaeological remains associated with Bronze Age cremation. No buried archaeological remains were recovered and no known sites and monuments lie within the proposed area of future quarrying.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Scottish Aggregates, RMC.

**Castle Cluggy, Ochtertyre**  
(Monzievaird & Strowan parish)  
Medieval/post-medieval castle

M Roy  
(SUAT)

NN 8397 2340 In July 2001 an archaeological evaluation of the remains of Castle Cluggy (NMRS NN 82 SW 1), near Crieff, was carried out in advance of the consolidation of the structure. The evaluation involved the hand-excavation of trenches both within the structure and to its E in order to ascertain the nature of deposits within the castle; the relationship between the original walls, and the later, possibly 17th-century E wall; and the original extent of the castle.

The castle consists of a ruinous three-storey stone-built tower, measuring roughly 8.6m N–S by 8.1m E–W. The walls are generally 1.5m thick, with the replaced E wall having a thickness of just 0.95m. The N and S walls obviously continued further E in earlier times, but there were no signs in the grounds surrounding the building of their former course.

The evaluation required the hand-excavation of six small trenches. The interior of the building contained a build-up of roughly 0.9m of deposits. At a depth of 0.7m the possible original floor of the undercroft of the tower was encountered. This thin silt and pebble layer overlay a further old surface, possibly dating to the construction of the original building. Unfortunately there was no dating evidence from these early deposits, although the foundations for the E wall were found to clearly overlie, and

post-date, those of the S wall. Remains of the original, now-demolished, walls were only encountered just to the E of the eastern termination of the N wall. A probable robber cut was, however, visible in the trench across the projected line of the E wall and this evidence suggested that the original extent of the castle was not much greater than at present, measuring around 9.3m E–W.

Sponsor: Mr Brian Soutar.

**Lathro Farm, Milnathort** (Orwell parish)  
Neolithic axehead

M Hall

NO 115 042 A fragment of a Neolithic polished flint axehead was found during tatty-lifting on Lathro Farm in May 2000. The fragment includes part of the cutting edge and has been reworked into a gunflint for a musket. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.751).

**St Catherine's Leisure Park, Perth**  
(Perth parish)

K Cameron  
(CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessments; evaluation

NO 112 239 (centre) The proposed development area, approximately 29,000m<sup>2</sup>, is located at the junctions of St Catherine's Road and Barrack Street and is bounded to the E by Perth Police Headquarters and Caledonian Road. The area is split by the Town's Lade. The evaluation area comprises two levelled plots which until 1998 contained large industrial buildings.

Aside from the now-demolished industrial works on the site, the NMRS records the site of St Katherine's Chapel and Hospital (NMRS NO 12 SW 15, 350 and 345), founded in 1523, to the SW of St Catherine's Road. The Perth Burgh Survey notes that the remains of St Katherine's Chapel and Hospital still existed around the 19th century. Foundations, possibly associated with the chapel, were identified during building work in 1870.

Few features of anthropogenic origin were discovered during the evaluation in December 2000: these included land drains and the remains of substantial industrial buildings. The drains may indicate that an earlier phase of land use is still present beneath the construction disturbance and demolition debris of the industrial works, although any less substantial features previously present have been destroyed. Consequently, although the trial trenching did not reveal any traces of the medieval hospital and chapel of St Katherine, it is conceivable that associated remains survive in the untrenched areas. However, it is more likely that any trace of these buildings has long been removed.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Teesloch Developments Ltd.

**10 St Leonard's Bank, Perth** (Perth parish)  
Watching brief

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

NO 1135 2282 In May 2001 a watching brief was carried out on the foundation work for a flatted development. The site was considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of its location within the lands of the medieval hospital of St Leonard's (NMRS NO 12 SW 63). The watching brief revealed that on the SE part of the site a considerable depth of make-up, which was not bottomed in the SE corner, had been dumped in modern times to level out the natural ground slope. On the NW part of the site natural clay was observed below a disturbed former ground surface or subsoil, from which several post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered. The sherds could indicate horticultural activity contemporary with St Leonard's Hospital. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Sponsor: B W Properties Ltd.

**South Inch, Perth** (Perth parish) M Hall  
Metal-detecting finds

NO 1160 2275 (centre) A collection of 44 metal artefacts was recovered with the use of a metal detector during flood prevention works on the South Inch. The material comprises dress fittings, coins, lead shot, mounts and badges of predominantly modern date. The coins include two medieval pieces, a groat of James II and a half-groat of Edward III. The material forms a useful contrast with the metalwork recovered from the North Inch, also during flood prevention works. Allocated, via Treasure Trove, to Perth Museum & Art Gallery (Accession No. PERGM: 2001.754).

**71–81 South Street, Perth** S Stronach, R Coleman  
(Perth parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Urban medieval

NO 1185 2348 A preliminary evaluation established the survival of up to 3m of stratified medieval deposits within the site of a former garage adjacent to the Salvation Army Hall. The development plan was altered to preserve much of the archaeology *in situ*, but limited excavation was undertaken both inside and outside the hall.

The earliest remains indicated that the area was divided into plots in the 13th to 14th centuries. Most of the excavated deposits comprised thick spreads of midden, building up within an abandoned clay-bonded frontage structure during the 14th century. This apparently confirms a period of decline noted in previous excavations in Perth. Frontage structures were rebuilt in the later 14th to 15th century and later features included a capped cess pit. Although waterlogged remains were not recovered, finds include a candlestick and a finely decorated carved bone handle.

A small area of South Street itself was also excavated. The earliest surface comprised neatly laid cobbles. Later surfaces consisted of sand and gravel sandwiched between midden accumulations. In the post-medieval period clean dumps of sand suggest the street became paved, at least at its edges.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Burns Architects for the Salvation Army.

**Inchyra Farm, St Madoes, Glencarse** M Roy  
(St Madoes parish) (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NO 194 206 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in June and July 2001 on the groundworks for a housing development at Inchyra Farm. The site lies to the SW of St Madoes, and NE of Inchyra. Prior to development it was under pasture or plough cultivation. Little of archaeological interest was encountered.

The removal of overburden during grading works was carried out by a mechanical excavator. A single flint debitage fragment (a chunk) was found in the topsoil. Various stone-filled field drains crossed the site, often running down a gentle slope from E–W. Little dating evidence was recovered from these fills, though hand-moulded bricks point to a late 18th or 19th-century date.  
Sponsor: Croftport Ltd.

**Sidlaw Park, St Madoes, Glencarse** S Halliday  
(St Madoes parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NO 1976 2100 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2001 in advance of the construction of housing. The proximity to the site to a group of three Scheduled prehistoric standing stones (NMRS NO 12 SE 20) prompted a planning condition on the development.

A 3% sample of the development area was investigated by means of machine-cut trenches. One pit was found close to the

standing stones at the western edge of the site. A small fragment of a shale bracelet and three small sherds of prehistoric pottery were found, together with two small fragments of burnt bone and several fire-cracked stones. Four plough furrows and one small undated post-hole were found in the NE corner of the site.

Sponsor: McLaren Murdoch & Hamilton for Servite Housing Association (Scotland).

**West Huntingtower** (Tibbermore parish) L Dunbar  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 0787 2550 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in fields W of West Huntingtower Castle ahead of a gas pipeline development. The development area was crossed by a number of cropmark sites and the majority of the development area lies within a Scheduled area. The watching brief identified a number of negative features, all of which were evaluated and, where appropriate, fully excavated. The majority were found to be relatively modern, though two features contained no datable evidence. Two large conjoined pits formed part of a cropmark thought to be quarry pits marking the line of a possible Roman road. No evidence was found to substantiate this claim.

Sponsor: AMEC Services Ltd.

## RENFREWSHIRE

**1 South Mound, Houston** D Sneddon  
(Houston parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 4012 6652 In September 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of two foundation trenches to the E and W of the present building at 1 South Mound. No pre-19th-century archaeology was encountered. (GUARD 1119).

Sponsor: Mr W Fulton.

**Houston, Paisley** (Kilbarchan parish) A Saville  
Flint knife (NMS)

NS 423 655 Neolithic sub-oval bifacially retouched knife or preform of reddish-brown flint (89 x 55 x 14mm). Surface find in 1999. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.03/00) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.

**Church Hill, Paisley** (Paisley parish) S Carter  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 4807 6405 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of an area of land between Church Hill and Orr Street at the W end of the High Street in Paisley. This site, on steeply sloping ground, lies close to the western edge of the medieval burgh. Results of trial trenching showed that roughly half of the area investigated had been truncated to below subsoil level during terracing for recent buildings. The remainder of the site contained modified natural soil profiles, but no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest were identified.

Sponsor: Oakshaw Developments.

**Inchinnan Road, Paisley** (Paisley parish) T Addyman  
Evaluation (Addyman & Kay)

NS 483 655 A 5% evaluation by mechanically excavated strip trench along the E side of Inchinnan Road was undertaken in advance of development in an area where documentary references suggested the former presence of a medieval prison (NMRS NS 46 NE 10). The earliest identified remains related to an early to

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

mid-19th-century villa and its surrounding garden walls at the N end of the site – Marchfield House. At the end of the 19th century the site was heavily redeveloped as part of the Phoenix/Fleming and Ferguson shipbuilding works, many remains of which were identified.

Sponsor: Vico Land and Estates Ltd.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Kirndeane Farm, Newcastleton** (Castleton parish) M L Brann  
Pre-afforestation survey

NY 523 913 In November 2000 a rapid archaeological survey of the area of a proposed WGS was undertaken on Kirndeane Farm, situated 3½ miles NE of Newcastleton. Thirty-one sites of archaeological interest were identified from existing records and fieldwalking. Extant earthworks include a possible Bronze Age enclosure, two medieval moated sites, a fortified farmhouse or bastle, and a post-medieval farm steading with an associated field system.

Full report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

**Crystal Rig Windfarm** (Cockburnspath; A J Dunwell  
Cranshaws parishes) (CFA Archaeology)  
(Also: Innerwick; Oldhamstocks; Whittingehame;  
parishes in East Lothian)  
Desk-based assessment

NT 67 68 (centre) A desk-based assessment was conducted for the area of a proposed windfarm. Also considered as part of the study were potential access corridor routes approaching from Cranshaws Smiddy (NT 68 63) and Smiddyhill Bridge (NT 69 61), and grid connection and access corridor options leading from the N at Woodhall Farm (NT 69 72) and Belton House (NT 64 76).

Included within the study area were 36 sites recorded in the NMRS and 22 previously unrecorded sites. The new discoveries include a range of sites recorded from historic maps – seven settlements, eight sheepfolds, an enclosure and a track. All these appear to relate to medieval or later rural settlement. Sites identified from the analysis of vertical aerial photographs held by RCAHMS include potential annular enclosures and rig and furrow cultivation marks.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Natural Power Consultants Ltd.

**Kinegar Quarry, Cockburnspath** R Conolly  
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 7710 7030 A watching brief was conducted during topsoil stripping in advance of aggregate extraction at this existing gravel pit (see *DES 2000*, 76). Several clusters of discrete features were identified and excavated, but only one possible structure was identified. A small assemblage of pottery includes decorated sherds and vessel forms of probable Bronze Age and Neolithic date.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Kinegar Sand and Gravel.

**Fishers Brae, Coldingham** G Mudie  
(Coldingham parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 905 661 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in August and September 2001 on a small site close to the remains of Coldingham Priory (NMRS NT 96 NW 11.00), on the site of a

former garage and filling station destined for redevelopment for housing. Several short stretches of walling were located which related to buildings previously occupying the site. Parts of a smithy shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1857 were recorded together with associated garden walling. A narrow and shallow ditch on a different alignment to the structural building remains was also recorded. The most significant archaeological feature located was a broad ditch 2.5–3m wide and 1–1.5m deep, aligned E–W across the centre of the site, with a presumed break in its length towards the eastern half of the site. This may relate to the priory vallum.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Berwickshire Housing Association.

**Bowbeat Windfarm** (Innerleithen parish) M Cressey  
Survey; watching brief; peat assessment (CFA Archaeology)  
NT 290 460 (area) Archaeological field survey, a watching brief and a palaeoenvironmental assessment were carried out at a proposed windfarm on Bowbeat Hill on a ridge in the Moorfoot Hills. Field survey confirmed that there are no significant archaeological sites and monuments visible on Bowbeat Hill.

A cairn of stones was found and this was assumed to be a shepherd's marker. A series of test pits were dug during site investigations; they were monitored and no archaeological remains were found during this phase of the work. Peat probing was carried out at a number of turbine sites, but no archaeological remains were encountered.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Natural Power Consultants Ltd.

**'High Croft', Honeyfield Road, Jedburgh** T Cowie  
(Jedburgh parish) (NMS)  
Early Bronze Age flat axe

NT 651 200 An Early Bronze Age flat axe was found while metal detecting in the garden of the above address in February/March 2000. Its proportions place it on the borderline between the Migdale and Killaha types (although axes of the latter class generally tend to be larger and heavier than the Jedburgh specimen). Allocated, via Treasure Trove (TT.22/00), to NMS (NMS: X.DA 130).

**Springwood Park, Kelso** (Kelso parish) K Cameron  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 724 336 A development was proposed in the vicinity of the site of St Michael's Church and burial ground (NMRS NT 73 SW 17) immediately to the S of the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Teviot in Kelso. This church was given to the monks of Kelso Abbey in the 12th century. The remains of the church and burial ground were demolished around 1960 during improvements to the showground of Springwood Park. No surface traces of the site now remain. Deep deposits of alluvial silt were discovered during the excavation. Soft sand was discovered underlying the silt at a depth of 1.1m. No features of anthropogenic origin were discovered during the evaluation.

Remains of the church may still survive within the development area, possibly below the existing storage building closer to the presumed site of the church.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Roger G Dodd & Company.

**Lauderhill to Threepwood Pipeline Reinforcement** M Cressey  
(Lauder; Melrose parishes) (CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; survey  
NT 515 475 to NT 499 422 An archaeological desk-based assessment and field inspection were carried out between

Lauderhill and Threepwood, near Lauder, during October 2000. The desk-based study considered a 500m corridor of a proposed gas pipeline development. The identification of 31 sites suggested that the archaeological potential was moderate. The sites within the study area include one deserted farmstead, three sheepfolds, ten quarries, field clearance cairns, trackways, a mill pond and a possible enclosure. Two poorly provenanced findspots of prehistoric artefacts were also recorded.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Environmental Resources Management.

**Borders Health Board Development** M Cressey  
(Melrose parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 565 343 Due to the close proximity of Newstead Roman fort, a watching brief was carried out in May 2001 on the site of a portacabin and the removal of a concrete yard associated with the refurbishment of a garage block. No archaeological finds were recovered.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Borders Health Board.

**Newstead** (Melrose parish) C Mitchell  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 565 341 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2001 during the excavation of a water pipe trench that lay within the Scheduled area protecting Newstead Roman camps, to the S and SE of the pipeline route. No archaeological remains were disturbed during the excavation.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Mark Gibson.

**Newstead** (Melrose parish) F Hunter  
Roman finds (NMS)

NT 571 343 (centre) Extensive fieldwalking collections built up over 30 years were recently donated to NMS. The material includes a large number of intaglios (all previously published), unpublished copper-alloy finds (including knee and trumpet brooches, a dumb-bell strap mount, an enamelled belt fitting and a bell), a clay slingshot, a lamp fragment, and large quantities of pottery.

Additionally a base sherd of samian (now in NMS) was found casually at NT 572 348; it is from a Dr 33 C Gaulish cup and is stamped 'REGINM'.

**Eastgate Theatre, Peebles** C Moloney  
(Peebles parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; evaluation  
NT 2536 4049 (centre) A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were undertaken within the United Free Church, Eastgate, in advance of its conversion to a theatre. Cartographic sources confirmed that the site is bounded to the E by the 16th-century town wall, and the position of the site within the medieval burgh indicated that significant archaeological deposits might survive beneath the floor of the existing building. Six test pits were excavated within the church, and the area beneath the stage of the hall was also investigated. A number of walls and deposits were identified which pre-dated the United Free Church. These archaeological remains are likely to relate to the tenements which are depicted on the 1775 map of the town by Armstrong. These structures may have late medieval or early post-medieval origins.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Eastgate Theatre and Arts Centre.

**Selkirk Football Club** (Selkirk parish) I Suddaby  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 457 285 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2001 during the removal of topsoil prior to the construction of a new stand at Selkirk Football Club. This development was positioned to the NE of an Anglian enclosure (NMRS NT 42 NE 71; *DES 1995*, 9). To the rear of the cricket pavilion, a SE-NW section, 72m long, was created by the removal of topsoil, and was manually cleaned. No archaeological features or remains were found although a variety of modern finds were recovered.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Roger Arnold, Selkirk Football Club.

**Oliver Farm** (Tweedsmuir parish) T Ward  
Pre-afforestation survey

NT 080 240 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken on the farm. The principal new sites are burnt mounds, cairns and unenclosed platform settlements. This area is part of a major ongoing resurvey of Tweeddale (see *DES 2000*, 74-75).

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

## SHETLAND

**Shetland's Past Project** B Simpson

A pilot project, entitled the Shetland's Past Project, was begun in the spring of 2001. The project seeks to encourage and train heritage group members to undertake archaeological surveys of their local landscapes. During this pilot year, three history groups (Bressay, Fetlar and Whalsay) have formally been participating in the project, with two further history groups (Foula and Unst) joining the project, albeit on a more informal basis. The project has been met with so much enthusiasm that it hopes to be able to raise sufficient funds to encourage and train other heritage groups and interested individuals to take an active part in recording the cultural heritage of Shetland. Below is a list of the archaeological sites, which have so far been recorded as part of the project.

### **Bressay History Group**

**Daal** (Bressay parish)

Crofting remains

HU 491 377 Crofting landscape consisting of croft houses; byres; lambing sheds; enclosures; stores; and planticrubs; recorded in detail.

**Sutherhouse, Noss Sound** (Bressay parish)

Crofting remains

HU 527 409 Crofting remains consisting of the foundations of a croft and byre (with earlier remains below); enclosures; turf dykes; clearance cairns; and drystone dykes (NMRS HU 54 SW 43).

### **Fetlar Museum Trust**

**Widimbrek** (Fetlar parish)

Enclosures; clearance cairns

HU 6540 8945 Eleven enclosures (square and rectangular), all of which abut one another, recorded together with numerous clearance cairns.

**Litlaland** (Fetlar parish)

Inscribed standing stone; 18th-century crofting remains

HU 6530 8900 Large standing stone with Roman numerals (XII) inscribed into E face. Known locally as the 'twelve o'clock stone'.

## SHETLAND

HU 6528 8910 Croft house remains with adjoining byre, within an enclosure and surrounded by the remains of old field systems (NMRS HU 68 NE 8).

### *Whalsay History Group*

#### **Gruid** (Nesting parish)

Firing range; enclosure

HU 5334 6154 Remains of a stone dyke running across the width of a head of land (sheep enclosure). At the N end of the dyke a stone-revetted, earthen bank was used as a rifle firing range by the Home Guard during WW2.

#### **Gro Stanes** (Nesting parish)

Raised area; stones (?burial cairn)

HU 5506 6444 Enormous sub-circular raised area, approximately 40m in diameter, with various stones (up to 1.1m high) protruding from the top.

#### **Sobul** (Nesting parish)

Prehistoric field systems

HU 5367 6183 Remains of two stone-built, irregular-shaped enclosures abutting one another.

#### **Setter Hill** (Nesting parish)

Prehistoric dyke

HU 5505 6400 Remains of a dyke consisting of four upright stones, up to 0.8m high.

#### **Puki Geos** (Nesting parish)

Otter House

HU 5328 6166 Well-built, rectangular otter house, 3 x 1.5m, and up to 0.7m high, with a central passage.

#### **Bu Water** (Nesting parish)

?Burial cairn

HU 5480 6188 Earthen mound with an alignment of stones (?facade) to the immediate N; 14 x 2m.

#### **Huxter** (Nesting parish)

?Prehistoric house

HU 5660 6205 Small, rectangular arrangement of upright stones inside the remains of an irregular-shaped, stone-built enclosure; c 9m in diameter.

#### **Water Hamers** (Nesting parish)

Heel-shaped burial cairn

HU 5580 6150 Heel-shaped cairn with well-defined facade, entrance and inner chamber; 9.5 x 3.7m.

#### **Hulters Burn** (Nesting parish)

Stone setting(s)

HU 5556 6104 Remains of an almost boat-shaped stone setting, 3.5 x 2.6m, within a possible enclosure lying close to a burn and located on the coast edge.

#### **Breiwick** (Nesting parish)

Kelp holes; kelp house

HU 5547 6100 Two kelp holes and a ?kelp house located on the coast edge.

#### **Cru O'Da Ness** (Nesting parish)

Enclosure

HU 5345 6148 Well-built, square stone enclosure, thought to have been used for milking ewes during the 19th century.

#### **Brough Sko** (Nesting parish)

Weather warning pole

HU 5392 6264 Iron rings for anchoring the stays for the weather warning pole (?1920s).

### *Foula Heritage*

#### **Hedlicliff, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Enclosures

HT 9725 3715 Two small circular stone-walled enclosures, lying close together, forming a figure-of-eight (NMRS HT 93 NE 31).

#### **Lang Hoevdi, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Moldykoos; enclosures

HT 9715 3720 Three moldykoos (peat stacking stances), two stone enclosures and a small crescent-shaped stone wall.

#### **South of Lang Hoevdi, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Shooting butt (bul); moldykoos

HT 9722 3709 Crescent-shaped stone-built shooting butt and a circular moldykoos.

#### **Hametoon Burn, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Horizontal mill

HT 9705 3675 Ruinous horizontal mill and lade.

#### **Hedlicliff, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Moldykoos; enclosure

HT 9725 3780 Five possible moldykoos and three small enclosures.

#### **Wurrwusbanks** (Walls & Sandness parish)

?Burial cairn

HT 9725 3715 Small circular cairn, with a number of large stones towards its centre.

#### **Pools O Hedlicliff, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Shooting hide (bul); moldykoos

HT 9715 3785 Section of ruinous stone wall and two stone-built moldykoos or small enclosures.

#### **Mill Loch, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Road; stone shelter; stone circle; enclosures; stone alignments

HT 9661 3868 Pre-1887 island road built up of flat stones, revetted with large stones and boulders and a small stone shelter.

HT 9667 3849; HT 9664 3858; HT 9657 3886; HT 9651 3902; HT 9650 3905; HT 9646 3918 Various sections of the old road made up of large flat stones.

HT 9668 3858 Ruinous stone circle, 4.6m diameter, possibly a small enclosure or moldykoos.

HT 9664 3864 Three small enclosures and two stone alignments.

#### **Hametoon Burn, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Grave; horizontal mill

HT 9700 3675 Rectangular stone enclosure containing the grave of a young man who died in 1933, but was not buried in the kirkyard.

HT 9700 3675 Ruinous remains of a horizontal mill. Robbed to construct grave, above.

#### **Spring Burn, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Wall (Snaabul)

HT 9655 3893 Long section of stone wall which probably acted as a winter sheep shelter – snaabul.

#### **Foot O Da Hill, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Wall (Snaabul)

HT 9650 3874 Slightly curved stone wall which probably acted as a winter sheep shelter.

#### **Head O Da Baa, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Fishermen's bod

HT 9750 3865 Rectangular, stone-built bod used by fishermen during the 19th century and later as a hen house.

**Ham Voe, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Boat house

HT 9725 3885 Oval, stone boat house, boat roof now gone. Originally used to store fishing gear, then later as a saw pit.

**Jeems Henry's Hoose, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

House; wall (snaabul)

HT 9642 3925 Rectangular stone building surrounded by a stone wall, originally built as a meeting house during the 18th century, later as a dwelling house. Section of stone wall to S of the house.

**Donald's Cruie, Foula** (Walls & Sandness parish)

Lamb house (laamus)

HT 9664 3831 Rectangular stone building used for housing lambs (NMRS HT 93 NE 22).

**Unst History Group**

**North Links, Balta** (Unst parish)

Wheelhouse; midden; fishing lodge

HP 6591 0841 Wheelhouse, 4 x 13m, surviving to 2m high, identified and recorded in association with an ashy midden. The foundations of a fishing lodge are located to the immediate S. Whole area subject to severe coastal erosion. Pottery and worked stone artefacts have been recovered.

**North Booth, Westing** (Unst parish)

Artificial agricultural layers

HP 5695 0589 Two substantial artificial soil horizons separated by sand deposits, identified in section extending over a length of 84m. Steatite-tempered pottery fragments, steatite fragments, quartz, and pumice have been recovered.

**Swinna Ness, Baltasound** (Unst parish)

Enclosure; walling; fishing lodge; ?burial

HP 6501 0897 Remains of a stone-built enclosure, 23m diameter and up to 0.75m high, truncated by a much later building (fishing lodge). An oval stone platter was identified in the E wall of the building. The corner of a stone building was identified within the confines of the enclosure (NMRS HP 60 NE 6).

HP 6503 0924 Rectangular stone setting, 4.1 x 3m, and surviving to a height of 0.45m.

**Gamlagrind** (Unst parish)

?Norse longhouse

HP 6049 0715 Rectangular building (with internal divisions), 19.6 x 5.2m, with a small annexe/porch attached to W wall. A turf dyke was located 10m to the E of the building.

**Heimr Skaw** (Unst parish)

Midden and artefacts

HP 6635 1574 Ashy midden material exposed to either side of a small burn leading into the sea. Numerous artefacts such as steatite vessel fragments, pottery, and stone tools have been recovered from the midden deposits.


Sponsors: CBA, Community Fund, Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Cruester, Bressay** (Bressay parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
Burnt mound with structural complex (EASE Archaeology)

HU 4815 4231 This site, which is undergoing coastal erosion, was assessed in 1996 as part of the Shetland Burnt Mounds Project (DES 1996, 91-92; NMRS HU 44 SE 8). A follow-up programme of excavation was carried out in October and November 2000. Work revealed a substantial L-shaped building at the centre of the mound, surrounded by and partially constructed from deposits of fire-cracked stone. The walls of the building survive to roof height. The interior comprises a number



Fig 33. Cruester.

of small cellular 'rooms' but it does not appear to have been used as a house. The layout of the building, which includes a cellular kiln-like structure, a stone-lined tank and a cistern, appears to have been designed specifically to facilitate the heating of water. The kiln was found to have been repaved and relined on successive occasions. This site, together with an example excavated in 1996 at Tangwick (DES 1996, 95), form a distinctive class of burnt mound hitherto found only in Shetland, although they exhibit some similarities with Liddle burnt mound in Orkney. Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Cruester (North)** (Bressay parish) A Duffus, D Manson  
Burnt mound

HU 4795 4240 Burnt mound situated on the shoreline, eroded by sea action and almost levelled on land, apparent as three small earthen lumps on a small lip of protruding shoreline. Approximately 4 x 2m, and 0.5m high. Erosion has created two sections into the remains of the mound.

**Cuppa** (Bressay parish) A Duffus  
Burnt mound

HU 5270 4270 Small rounded mound measuring c 4 x 4m, with a height of about 1m. Hill water now diverted into a ditch.

**Garth** (Bressay parish) A Duffus, D Manson  
Burnt mound

HU 5222 4210 Low, crescentic-shaped mound, c 10 x 6m, by about 0.75m high. Modern ditches now divert the hill water. Remnants of the 'trough' area are visible. The concavity of the mound faces W.

**Erne's Ward, near Sumburgh** (Dunrossness parish) H Exton  
Standing stone

HU 385 126 To the NW of the covered reservoir at Erne's Ward, 50m to the W of the nearby main road, an earthfast standing

## SHETLAND

stone stands about 1.3m high at about 80m OD. This stone, a rough slab of the local sandstone, indicates one of the high points of Fair Isle to the SSW with an azimuth of 205°.2 and an elevation of 0°. The declination of this point is -28°.7 corresponding to the lower limb of the setting moon at its southern extreme for the epoch around 2000 BC.

**Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project** S J Dockrill,  
(Dunrossness parish) V E Turner, J M Bond  
Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 390 111 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement (NMRS HU 31 SE 21) commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES 2000*, 79–81).

### The broch tower

Removal of the northern baulk of material between the Old Scatness site and the airport access road was necessary for safety reasons, but also provided the opportunity to investigate the unexcavated northern portion of the broch wall and any accompanying structures. This work revealed the full extent of the damage to the northern part of the site, due to the construction of the access road in the 1970s. It is now apparent that all archaeological structures N of the broch wall were removed in the road construction, and that disturbance extends in places down to the basal quartz sands.

A short section of the northern circuit of the broch wall was excavated down to its foundations. The foundations sealed c 20cm of earlier deposits, below which was natural quartz sand.

The tertiary building phase identified within the shell of the broch (Structure 7) is represented by a cellular structure with five peripheral 'lobes' formed by cells. These five cells, each with a single-faced curved wall backed onto the rubble infill of the broch, bound a central area, the junctions of the walls forming triangular piers between the cells. A double kerbed hearth dominates the central area, and to the E is a passage with stairs up to the broch wall. Evidence from the walling and rubble infill of this building strongly suggests that it may have been corbelled.

### Structures W of the broch

Excavation of Structure 12, to the W of the broch, also continued. This circular building has an internal diameter of 9.7m and an average wall thickness of 0.95m. Once the building had gone out of use it was used as a depository for ash and midden, with a layer of rubble (not collapse) sealed between the dumps of ash. Beneath this debris was a secondary floor surface, with paving in the cells between the long drystone piers, and a central flagstone hearth with kerbing open to the W. At the present time the walls stand to a maximum height of 2m. Analysis of the long piers on the S side of the building showed that they had originally been aisled piers 1.2m in length, terminating in orthostats on their inner and outer faces and similar to the piers in the aisled roundhouse at Jarlshof. These piers were later extended to butt the inner wall of the structure. The N wall of Structure 12 appears to be original and shows clear signs of corbelling approximately 1.4m above the secondary floor surface. Occupation of the structure evidently ceased when part of the N wall collapsed, knocking over several piers, cracking the long orthostats and burying the floor in rubble.

Excavation continued in Structure 14, a roundhouse to the S of Structure 12 which shares a wall with the latter building. Like Structure 12, this building has a maximum diameter of 9.7m and has several later occupation layers, but Structure 14 is oval in shape. Two types of piers, long piers over 2m in length and short aisled piers over 1m in length, are present in this building. There are clear signs of modification and reconstruction; two of the long


piers which butt the N wall obscure cupboards or aumbries in that wall. The surviving height of the piers, level with a scarcement ledge built into the highest surviving N section of wall, suggest either an upper floor or a floored gallery over the piers. A second, later floor surface was excavated below the one identified last season; this too had an informal hearth consisting of a compacted surface of small pebbles, with paving in the cells formed by the piers. A rubble feature running from the hearth to the SE of the building proved to be an irregular pit cut into this secondary floor surface which had been filled with a large quantity of animal bone and rubble.

### Structures E of the broch

Excavation continued in Structure 11, a wheelhouse to the SE of the broch, containing seven triangular piers, which appear to have been inserted into a larger and earlier building. The primary flagged floor of Structure 11 was excavated, and proved to contain a central rectangular hearth surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped kerb. This is similar to the distinctive hearth form in Structure 7, suggesting a degree of contemporaneity. Orthostatic settings separated the central zone of this building from four of the cells. A NW doorway leads into a small circular cell, Structure 20, by means of a step behind a short screening wall, forming an 'inner sanctum' to Structure 11. This doorway was later blocked. The triangular piers are secondary, butting the inner wall of the structure and partly sealing the primary flagged floor. Footings for a thin rectangular pier suggest the building originally had a different form.

Structure 21 is a large piers sub-oval building on the eastern flank of the mound. Excavation of the ash fill of this building recovered many fragments of bivalve moulds for pins and penannular brooches. The W wall of this structure butts the broch wall, whilst the E wall is contained by the ditch rampart revetment. The structure has rectangular piers like those in Structures 12 and 14, and like those buildings it has undergone a number of modifications. There is a secondary wall division which runs diagonally across the building, with a still later wall built parallel to it to form a late corridor. To the NE a series of later walls further divided the space into small cells. One unusual feature of this building was a very large flagstone which sloped into the ground at an angle of 45° between two piers, suggesting that the piers were supporting an upper floor or gallery.

Structure 5 was a multi-cellular semi-subterranean building characteristic of 'Pictish' architecture, inserted into the fill of Structure 21 and excavated in previous seasons. Removal of the northern baulk allowed access to features extending to the N and E from this building. These features proved to be a corridor, possibly an entrance passage, running E. It is possible that this passage also connects Structure 5 with Structure 7, inside the broch, though confirmation of this awaits further excavation.

Sponsors: HS , BP Exploration Operating Company, EC Special Transitional Programme, Scottish Natural Heritage, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust, University of Bradford.

**St Ninian's Isle Chapel and Burial Ground** R Harry  
(Dunrossness parish)


12th-century chapel site and later burial ground over Iron Age, Early Christian and Late Norse site

HU 368 209 Following a desk-based study, topographic and geophysical surveys and excavation of four small trial trenches in 1999 to define the extent and assess the condition and nature of the archaeology at the site (*DES 1999*, 81), two larger excavations were undertaken in July 2000.

Trench 1 was opened to the S of the chapel (NMRS HU 32 SE 4), within the fenced area, to establish a chronological sequence for the burial and structural remains, and to distinguish between those features excavated, and possibly reconstructed, in the 1950s by Prof Andrew O'Dell, and those undisturbed by his excavations.

The earliest phase on the site was of an Iron Age structure, the beginnings of which were uncovered. Overlying this were two areas of midden, one containing much pottery and animal bone, the other comprising mainly shells. Three crouched burials were buried, rather haphazardly, into these midden deposits. Above these, stone cists were constructed, which had already been excavated by O'Dell. At least one of these had contained a crouched burial, aligned N-S. The cists were also associated with a wall, aligned N-S, across the area. The wall had largely been excavated and then reconstructed in the 1950s. Schist, the bedrock of the island, was used to good effect through the Iron Age features, used as the end slabs for each cist and as part of the wall. Adjacent to these, and undisturbed by the previous excavations, a kerbed feature, filled with quartz pebbles and stones, and separated into five 'compartments' by upright stones, was excavated. The compartments were aligned E-W, and at the W end of each compartment was a small upright stone, like a headstone. On the surface of two of these stones were inscribed crosses, both of the same form – a double cross with possible interlacing of the lines and the beginnings of an interlace design at the base. Beneath the pebbles and stones of this complex, six infant burials were excavated, buried into the midden below. Slightly above these burials two long cists were excavated, each of which was empty. These had also been filled with quartz pebbles, although it is possible they were disturbed in the 1950s. Adjacent to one of these was a smaller cist, which appears to have been truncated. This was covered by a flat schist slab which had been inscribed with a simple cross. It seems likely that these burials all date to the Early Christian period, about which little is known in Shetland. DNA work is planned on the infant burials to try to determine matrilineal descent, and dating will be carried out on all the human remains to determine a data sequence. There are no Iron Age cemeteries excavated in Scotland or the Northern Isles with which to compare these, and only one other (Pictish kerbed cairn) Early Christian burial excavated in Shetland. Finds from this trench include bone beads, large amounts of Iron Age pottery, a broken gaming piece, and worked whalebone.

Trench 2 was excavated to the N of the chapel, outwith the fenced area, to attempt to define the extent of the medieval and post-medieval burials at the site. This area of St Ninian's Isle was used continuously as a burial ground from the Iron Age to the mid-19th century AD. O'Dell excavated probably Late Norse long cists S of the chapel, and removed 'thousands' of medieval and later burials from around and above the chapel, buried after the chapel had gone out of use in the 16th century. Unfortunately these remains have been lost, and although there are local stories of the graveyard, the extent has never been known. The geophysics and trial trenching in this area in 1999 showed the presence of burials to the N of the chapel, and so a larger trench was opened in 2000. Three post-medieval burials were excavated from Trench 2, and evidence was found of a curved wall aligned roughly N-S, across the trench.

Sponsors: HS , Glasgow University, Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Twageos Road, Lerwick** (Lerwick parish) B Simpson  
Military remains

HU 4826 4078 While a service access road was being constructed, the intact remains of a reinforced concrete ammunition store were identified. The structure was recorded

before being filled with hard-core and sealed below the new road.


Sponsor: Shetland Amenity Trust.

**Balta Isle** (Unst parish) V E Turner, A C Larsen  
Stone settings

A survey of the southern half of Balta Isle identified and recorded two distinct areas containing numerous stone settings:

HP 6565 0740 Fifty-one separate stone settings were identified on the western side of the S half of the island, within close proximity of one another. They cover an area 231m N-S by 105m E-W. The majority are oval and range in length from c 2–6.5m and c 2–4m wide. Most are aligned NNE-SSW or E-W.

HP 6594 0727 Twenty-one separate stone settings were identified on the eastern side of the S half of the island, within close proximity of one another. They cover an area 174m N-S by 129m E-W. The majority are oval and range in length from c 2.5–6.5m and c 1.5–4.0m wide.

Sponsors: HS , Shetland Amenity Trust.

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**Ayr Citadel** (Ayr parish) A K Maule  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 332 223 In May 2000 a watching brief was carried out on landscaping works, including the construction of a footpath/cycle path and public square, adjacent to the northern remains of Ayr's Cromwellian Citadel (NMRS NS 32 SW 15). The results of the watching brief recorded minimal foundations from the Churchill Barracks and a short section of base foundation of the Citadel wall. (GUARD 867).

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

**32 Charlotte Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) M Carruthers  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 334 219 As part of a programme of development, a watching brief was carried out on all ground-breaking work. The excavation of the foundations resulted in the removal of dark rubble-filled soils rich in 20th-century material but nothing demonstrably earlier. The maximum depth reached in the trenches was around 0.7m, which cut the top 0.2m of the yellow/grey sand which was present throughout the excavations and is to be associated with the considerable deposits of windblown sands known to extend over a wide area of Ayr. In general the trenches did not reach a sufficient depth to compromise any archaeology that might lie beneath these blown sand deposits.

Only one feature of marginal interest was recorded: a stretch of walling of unknown date, exposed in the side of northern part of the W trench and aligned E-W for a distance of c 25m. This structure consisted of irregular blocks of grey/white sandstone, typically c 0.3 x 0.3m, wet-bonded by a grey cement. (GUARD 1055).

Sponsor: Northkirk Ltd.

**Dobson's Pantry, 49 Newmarket Street, Ayr** H James  
(Ayr parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 337 219 An archaeological watching brief was carried out to observe the excavation of foundations. These foundations were hand-dug, the work initially consisted of removing 0.2–0.3m of modern debris over the development area (3.5 x 9.0m). This material contained 19th and 20th-century pottery, bricks, slates and general modern rubbish. A brick-built foundation and



## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

sandstone step was found lying parallel with the back wall of the property at a distance of 3.5m. This was thought to belong to a 19th-century structure, possibly a wash house. The new foundations were then dug along the outer edge of the development area on two sides. These trenches were dug through a dark brown silty loam which contained coal fragments and four clay pipe stems.

No significant archaeological remains were located within 0.9m of the surface and the material encountered was all late post-medieval in date. A single sherd of green-glaze medieval pot was recovered from the surface of the loose. (GUARD 888).

Sponsor: Michael Boston Architectural Services.

**Doonbrae, Alloway** (Ayr parish) O Lelong  
Early medieval ecclesiastical site (GUARD)

NS 331 180 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2001 of a proposed development area immediately to the W of Alloway Kirk, the ruined medieval parish church. The evaluation established the presence of human remains outside the W boundary wall of the kirkyard. Articulated burials in an extremely poor state of preservation were found extending for at least 12m beyond the wall, in the immediate vicinity of the alleged findspot of a cross-slab of 8th to 12th-century date (NMRS NS 31 NW 5). The burials were aligned NNE–SSW, noticeably different from that of the ruined kirk and perhaps indicating association with an earlier ecclesiastical structure on the site. The position of a railway tunnel, built beneath the site in the early 20th century and crossing it diagonally from SW to NE, was also established. In the western part of the area, the evaluation also found a large cut feature, probably a ditch, which contained burnt and organic material, including burnt bone, in its lower fills. Charcoal from near the base of the ditch produced a calibrated date of AD 610–770 (see radiocarbon report, 126). (GUARD 987).

Sponsor: J Pollock-Morris.

**Kyle Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 3405 2165 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Kyle Street, in Ayr town centre, comprising the excavation of a series of linear trenches totalling 315m<sup>2</sup> and representing a 1.5% sample of a proposed development area. The evaluation identified a number of negative features cut into sand deposits, within a discrete area of survival close to the street frontage of Kyle Street. The majority of the site had been heavily truncated. Pottery retrieved from the features includes post-medieval and 19th/20th-century pottery. No medieval features were uncovered. No other significant finds were recovered.

Sponsor: Heritage Scotland Ltd.

**4 Montgomerie Terrace, Ayr** (Ayr parish) P Duffy  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3346 2208 In April 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the construction of a new wall at the rear of 4 Montgomerie Terrace. Two archaeological features were encountered during the project, both sealed by windblown sand deposits, and interpreted as an earlier wall and rough track. The wall produced pottery provisionally identified as late medieval, and was preserved *in situ*. The rough track produced pottery identified as 19th century in date. (GUARD 1004).

Sponsors: Forbes Leslie Network.

**Nile Court Development, Ayr** (Ayr parish) P Duffy  
Medieval urban (GUARD)

NS 3358 2158 Between August and October 2000 an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief were

undertaken at Nile Court. This was followed by a short excavation programme consisting of full excavation of all known archaeological features within the proposed foundation areas.

During the construction of the buildings a watching brief was undertaken, and a stone-built well was recorded in addition to further medieval pits.

The site demonstrated differing preservation of material. Generally, archaeological material found in the N and S portions of the site had suffered severe truncation, with the majority of the better preserved material concentrated towards the middle. This appears to reflect the original undulating topography of the area, which has further been complicated by 19th-century levelling of the site prior to the construction of later industrial buildings.

Initial interpretations suggest at least three phases of medieval activity. The primary phase is one of horticultural spade cultivation with a number of associated pits and post-holes. Subsequently ditched burgage plot boundaries were established, before being replaced by stone wall boundaries on the same alignment. Two stone-filled demolition pits then mark the end of this sequence. A high percentage of iron artefacts along with some putative fragments of crucible may also demonstrate the presence of a medieval industrial processing area in the vicinity. (GUARD 810).

Sponsor: Northkirk Ltd.

**Old Toll, Ayr** (Ayr parish) J Shiels  
'Jew's harp' (NMS)

NS 365 212 Copper-alloy 'Jew's harp' or 'trumps', probably dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The bow is circular with the arms tapering inwards towards the ends, and the lamella is missing. Although popular throughout Europe from the medieval period onwards, there remain few provenanced and well-dated examples of 'Jews harps' from Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.20/00) and allocated to Rozelle Museum & Gallery, Ayr.

**St John's Tower, Ayr** (Ayr parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 3337 2201 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at St John's Tower (NMRS NS 32 SW 11), in advance of proposed landscaping. Burials associated with the medieval church were found close to the surface in the area immediately around the tower. More burials were found to the N of the tower but at a much deeper level. Small finds associated with the burials indicate a date range of the 13th to 16th century.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

**Underwood House** (Craigie parish) P Duffy  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3902 2926 A watching brief was carried out in October 2000 at Underwood House (NMRS NS 32 NE 17) during the construction of a new stable block. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered. (GUARD 947).

Sponsor: Mr A K Collins.

**Dundonald Castle** (Dundonald parish) D Stewart, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 3636 3451 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2000 during the excavation of a path and digging of foundations for a new bench at Dundonald Castle (NMRS NS 33 SE 2).

The route of the new path revealed a reddish brown sandy silt, not usually bottomed, with much modern detritus throughout. Bedrock was revealed in some areas, in places only 100mm below the turf line. The two small trenches for the bench revealed

a similar soil, again bottoming on bedrock in places. No finds were noted in these two trenches.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**East Pier, Troon Harbour** (Dundonald parish) L Baker  
Desk-based assessment; survey; (Headland Archaeology)  
watching brief

NS 3155 3116 (centre) A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief were undertaken as part of the development of the East Pier. Troon Harbour was built by the Duke of Portland around 1808 to allow the export of coal from Troon to Ireland. The East Pier was added c 1840 as a breakwater and later became a working pier. From the early 1900s to 1984 the East Pier was used for ship-breaking, after which it went out of use and became derelict. The condition of the site prior to development was recorded during the walkover survey. Minimal ground disturbance occurred during the development work and all features identified during the watching brief could be found on maps.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Associated British Ports.

**Culzean** (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander  
Fieldwalking (NTS)

NS 244 102 and NS 244 103 Fieldwalking with the Culzean Country Park Rangers recovered a series of artefacts over and E of the circular cropmark enclosure (NMRS NS 21 SW 16). Finds include three complete Neolithic stone axes, a broken axe, cobble stone tools, flints, and modern and medieval pottery.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Turnberry Hotel Outdoor Pursuits Centre** G MacGregor  
(Kirkoswald parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 207 065 An evaluation of the site of a proposed outdoor pursuits centre at Turnberry Hotel was undertaken in April 2001. Evidence of significant archaeological deposits was found in eight of the eleven trial trenches: old ground surfaces sealed beneath colluvium. Struck lithics were recovered from these old ground surfaces, suggesting occupation dating to the Mesolithic. A total of 294 lithics were recovered. Four pits were also excavated and in two cases are likely to relate to Late Neolithic occupation. (GUARD 1036–2).

Sponsor: Grant Design.

**Ayr Beach** (Maybole parish) J Shiels  
17th-century lead badge (NMS)

NS 313 194 Lead badge, bearing a male and a female figure in relief on the obverse and inscribed on the reverse 'Dean Castle 1652 BCWS'. Dean Castle, formerly known as Kilmarnock Castle, was the seat of the Boyd family from the 14th to the 18th centuries. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.45/00) and allocated to Dean Castle, Kilmarnock.

**Carnegie Library, Maybole** (Maybole parish) T Addyman  
Watching brief (Addyman & Kay)

NS 3020 0999 A watching brief was carried out over groundworks within the tenement plot bounding the SE side of Carnegie Library. Remains of a later 19th-century frontage building were revealed at the NE end of the site, with a pend running along its SE side. Documentary sources demonstrated that the plot had been reoriented, with the original frontage building lying to the SW. Deposits to the SW of the later frontage consisted of backland soils, from which were recovered few finds other than a concentration of free-blown bottle glass of c 1800, a

mid-18th-century pewter spoon, and a small crudely worked sandstone bowl, perhaps late medieval.

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

**Culzean Castle, Robert Adam Library** T Addyman  
(Maybole parish) (Addyman & Kay)

Building recording

NS 234 104 Building recording was undertaken of the surviving elements of the original library. These included the S wall of the present dining room; *ex situ* fireplaces and over-mantel mirrors; glass-fronted library cabinets relocated in the present entrance vestibule, and one in storage from which was traced part of Adam's original colour scheme.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Greenan, Ayr** (Maybole parish) R Engl, Martin Cook  
Fieldwalking (AOC Archaeology)

NS 310 185 An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken between August and September 2001 in an attempt to locate and identify the presence of any early prehistoric activity in the area. In total, 32ha of ploughed ground was surveyed and over 500 lithic artefacts were recovered from two identified scatters. The lithic assemblage comprises a selection of flint cores, debitage and a variety of tools including a polished stone axe.

Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel Ltd.

**Laigh Kylestone Farm, Ayr** L H Johnstone  
(Maybole parish) (GUARD)

Evaluation

NS 297 184 (centre) The archaeological potential of an area was evaluated N of Laigh Kylestone Farm. In total, eight trial trenches of varying lengths were excavated throughout the area, only one of which proved to contain any archaeologically significant remains: a truncated feature containing fragments of decorated pottery, possibly a Food Vessel. No other features of archaeological significance were found. One piece of struck flint was recovered from the trial trenching. (GUARD 981).

Sponsor: M K M Leisure.



Fig 34. Ayr Beach: 17th-century lead badge. © Crown copyright.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Lochlands Farm, Maybole** (Maybole parish) T Addyman  
Watching brief (Addyman & Kay)

NS 313 092 A watching brief was carried out over the excavation of 16 foundation pits (1 x 1m) for a new barn within an existing steading complex (NMRS NS 30 NW 16), a site represented by Timothy Pont in the late 16th century. A well-preserved cobbled yard surface was identified in many of the trenches and was concluded to date to the early 19th-century redevelopment of the complex. The only structural remains encountered consisted of a large stone-lined well with capping slabs and still water-filled. Although difficult to date, this feature may relate to the pre-19th-century use of the site.

**Ranclough** (Maybole parish) D Alexander  
Cropmark enclosure (NTS)

NS 255 117 Examination of aerial photographs, taken in 1996 for Culzean Country Park, revealed the cropmark of a circular enclosure in the field S of cropmark NS 21 SE 22. (Photoair V96071/39).  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Kirk Street, Prestwick** K McLellan  
(Monkton & Prestwick parish) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NS 351 264 Eleven small trenches were excavated, all of which were examined for evidence of archaeological features. These trenches varied in size and depth, with the deepest reaching 0.9m below the current ground surface. Although some evidence of recent ground disturbance was noted, no significant archaeological features or finds were identified or recovered. (GUARD 892).  
Sponsor: Daniel McNeil.

**145/147 Main Street, Prestwick** D Sneddon  
(Monkton & Prestwick parish) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NS 352 258 In September 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a foundation trench to the rear and S of the present Indian restaurant at 145/147 Main Street. Sandstone blocks, possibly the base of a structure, were uncovered, as was a residual late medieval rim sherd. The possible structure was preserved *in situ*, but no datable evidence was found in association with it. (GUARD 1113).  
Sponsor: R L Dunlop.

**Dyke Farm** (Straiton parish) T Ward  
Pre-afforestation survey

NS 365 035 (centre) A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken on the farm. The principal new sites are:

NS 3647 0288	Burnt mound.
NS 3662 0293	Burnt mound.
NS 3663 0311	Burnt mound.
NS 3670 0320	Burnt mound.
NS 3750 0281	Burnt mound.
NS 3766 0293	Burnt mound.
NS 3675 0355	Burnt mound.
NS 3720 0346	Burnt mound.
NS 3717 0351	Burnt mound.
NS 3716 0370	Burnt mound.
NS 3682 0368	Sheep bucht.
NS 3686 0377	Sheep bucht and shieling hut.

Numerous sites of field banks and enclosures, rig and furrow cultivation and shieling huts are also reported.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Symington Parish Church** (Symington parish) O Lelong  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3843 3141 A small trench was excavated in November 2000 in the graveyard of Symington Parish Church (NMRS NS 33 SE 21) for a new drainage pipe immediately E of the S transept. Disarticulated human remains were discovered in the trench, which followed the line of an earlier drainage pipe. No *in situ* human remains were found.

Sponsors: HS<sup>1</sup>, Symington Parish Church Congregational Board, Church of Scotland, Scottish Churches Architectural Heritage Trust, Board of Trust, Ferguson Bequest.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Biggar Retail and Business Park, Biggar** D Trevarthen  
(Biggar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 0413 3761 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a new store. No features, deposits or structures of archaeological significance were encountered.

Sponsor: Gardiner and Theobald Management Services.

**Brownsbank Farm, Biggar** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Excavation; fieldwalking

NT 080 430 (centre) Continuing fieldwalking in the area (*DES 2000*, 84) has produced quantities of lithics including pitchstone and flakes of type VI axes. Scatters of Early Neolithic carinated bowl pottery were investigated. One further location has produced a significant quantity of sherds. The charcoal from the previous excavation has been dated (see radiocarbon report, 126).

Interim report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Blantyre Lodge** (Blantyre parish) D Alexander  
Mill manager's house (site of) (NTS)

NS 694 584 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2001 in advance of proposed relandscaping around the site of Blantyre Lodge, the old mill manager's house, within the grounds of the David Livingstone Centre. Trench 1 examined the southern side of the former turning circle in front of the former house and revealed layers of gravel over a sandstone foundation. Trench 2 located the southern wall foundation of the former house at a depth of c 1.5m below the present ground surface. The sandstone wall, which survived up to three courses high, sat within a wide foundation trench but had clearly been extensively robbed. Artefacts recovered from the excavation include a mixture of 19th to 20th-century pottery, glass shards, and architectural details such as floor tiles, wallplaster and roof slates.

Details also came to light of previous unpublished excavations in 1993–94.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Carmaben, Dolphinton** (Blantyre parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 7050 5775 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken comprising the excavation of a series of linear trenches totalling 1755m<sup>2</sup> and representing a 5% sample of the development area. The evaluation identified a discrete cluster of shallow linear features, the function and date of which are at present unknown.

Sponsor: Muir Homes.

**Bothwell Castle** (Bothwell parish) D Stewart, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 6883 5934 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2000 during minor excavations within Bothwell Castle courtyard (NMRS NS 65 NE 5.00). The purpose of the work was to provide five post-holes to take the metal uprights of a protective fence.

The layers of material from these shallow pits appear to be a recent turf landscaping covering a general debris deposit banked up behind the rebuilt revetting wall and used as landscaping to level up this part of the courtyard. No finds were retrieved.

A further watching brief was undertaken in June 2001 while contractors excavated a shallow trench in the SW corner of the castle courtyard.

The purpose of the excavation was to add an extension to an existing set of steps that had been built to allow people access from the inner courtyard down a particularly slippery slope to the postern gate in the S wall of the castle.

The deposits exposed by the excavations were clearly 20th-century landscaping layers laid over early castle masonry. The nature of the masonry sealed by the terram was not established other than the fact that it appeared to be coarse red and pink sandstone. The site has obviously been excavated and backfilled at some recent time. It should be noted that the works did not require any of the sealed masonry to be disturbed.

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

**Cairn(e)y Mount** (Carluke parish) A Sheridan  
Vase Food Vessel (NMS)

NS 855 507 Bipartite vase-shaped Food Vessel with incised herringbone design on rim bevel and neck, and vertical incised lines on belly. Part of Lot no. 392 at Bonhams & Brooks' sale of antiquities, 26 April 2001 (item not claimed as *bona vacantia*); subsequently purchased by NMS. Suspected to be the 'lost' Food Vessel from the Cairney Mount cist (NMRS NS 85 SE 6), on basis of label stuck to pot 'Found at Cairnymount, Carluke' (but note that the *New Statistical Account* for 1845 records that other cists with cremations in the same area, some containing 'urns').

Sponsor: NMS.



Fig 35. Cairney Mount Food Vessel. © Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland.

**Yieldshields, Carluke** (Carluke parish) R Conolly  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 8719 5055 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a trench for a powerline adjacent to the line of the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh Roman road (NMRS NS 85 SE 8). No archaeological features were encountered.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Cleuch and Loch Lyoch** (Carmichael parish) E Jones  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 930 370 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping and excavation of a trench for a water pipeline at Cleuch and Loch Lyoch. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Ravenstruther** (Carstairs parish) J Camp, E Archer  
Carved stones

NS 9223 4525 A number of carved stones were recovered during the demolition of some late 18th-century properties at Ravenstruther. These include:

- half a Norman bucket font, the top covered with cream and green paint, the interior with cream paint on a reddish background;
- a roughly square piece of door or window, of freestone and decorated with a couple of stars; ?15th century;
- a rebated stone of pinkish sandstone;
- a damaged octagonal font of the 15th century, with two decorated panels. On the upper panel are the following: a lion rampant; a saltire; a rose and star. Under the lion there is a sprig, under the saltire there is a scallop shell and finally under the rose and star is a fleur de lys. There are other decorative features in the bottom registers and they include another sprig, a fan-type decoration and an inverted heart, as well as an inverted human face.

A photographic record of the site shows a pillar about 4–5ft long. Unfortunately the pillar was cleared away. In addition, part of a Roman quern was also found which turned out to be flat on one side and ridged on the other, with seven ridges in one segment and three in the remaining segment. Some of the finds may have come from St Mary's Wellbent Church, Carstairs.

Fuller report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**St John's Kirk Estate, Symington, Biggar** B Glendinning  
(Covington & Thankerton parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NS 974 362 An archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of the construction of a telecommunications mast. The investigation identified three sub-circular features full of stone, which have been interpreted as stone-packed post-holes. The two larger post-holes shared very similar characteristics in size, form and the types of fills they contained. No direct dating evidence was available for any of these features. However they are of some antiquity, and the recovery of a hammerstone from the fill of one of them may point to a prehistoric date.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orange PCS Ltd.

**Daer Reservoir** (Crawford parish) T Ward  
Mesolithic flint knapping sites; burnt mound

NS 975 078 (centre) Further work was done on sites 1 and 3 (*DES 2000*, 86) which produced several more flint microliths

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and a quantity of debitage. Site 3 has been dated (see radiocarbon report, 127) and a further feature from site 1, a shallow pit containing charcoal, has been sampled for dating. Several other lithic scatters, three hearths and a burnt mound were located within the reservoir.

The third interim report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Leadhills and Wanlockhead Water Supply Upgrading** (Crawford parish) M Cressey (CFA Archaeology)  
Survey; watching brief

NS 949 173 to NS 880 135 An archaeological field survey and watching brief were undertaken along the route of a new pipeline from Elvanfoot to Leadhills. The sites identified include field clearance cairns, mine shafts, a railway tunnel, field banks and walls. The pipeline follows the route of the Leadhills and Wanlockhead Light Railway from Elvanfoot to Leadhills. The Leadhills section is part of a large Scheduled area and a watching brief was required here. The field survey identified 20 mainly industrial sites or features that were to be avoided during the pipeline construction. No finds were recovered from the pipe trench. Profile drawings were made of selected sections along the disused railway line.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Post Horn Hotel, Crawford** (Crawford parish) J Lewis (Scotia Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 9523 2103 Following a desk-based assessment, a field evaluation was undertaken before the construction of new residential accommodation to the rear of the derelict Post Horn Hotel (NMRS NS 92 SE 56) which stands at the W end of Crawford village, on the SE side of the old Carlisle Road. A short distance from the site are the remains of a Roman fort, a 12th-century motte, a later stone castle and the site of the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr. In addition, several late prehistoric sites have been identified on the steeply sloping ground nearby.

Several long slit trenches were excavated across the site whose overall area measured approximately 3500m<sup>2</sup>. The only features of interest uncovered were two narrow cuts into the subsoil which were probably the remains of post-medieval or Early Modern field boundaries. No evidence of human habitation was found and no artefacts pre-dating the 19th century were retrieved.  
Sponsor: Mr N R Blackburn.

**Culter House, Culter** (Culter parish) S Stronach (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 0235 3437 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a house at Culter House (NMRS NT 03 SW 73). No features, artefacts or deposits of a pre-1800 date were recovered. A cultivation deposit was encountered implying the extant gardens of Culter House once extended into the N of the area. A midden in the N of the area and structural debris in the S are thought likely to be broadly contemporary, as both were associated with 19th to 20th-century material.  
Sponsor: Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway.

**Glentagart Opencast Coal Scheme** (Douglas parish) C Mitchell (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 812 252 (centre) A comprehensive archaeological evaluation of a proposed opencast site (see *DES 1996*, 99) covered approximately 13.3km<sup>2</sup> separated into three areas. An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the area identified 170

sites, or groups of features, within the survey area, including: the remains of extensive industrial/extractive activity; field banks and other agricultural activities; and possible prehistoric features.

Following the initial survey a series of trial excavations and associated topographical survey were undertaken in the first phase, coal extraction area. Most of the sites and features were pre-modern and associated with agricultural and mining activities, with the exception of one site which produced prehistoric chert tools. A 1:2500 scale map was produced of selected sites including: the mineral railway; turf dykes; turf enclosures; kiln; various mining and quarry scoops; and a possible Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic site.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Cadzow Castle** (Hamilton parish) R Toolis (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 7347 5376 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January and February 2001 at the site of Cadzow Castle. The evaluation comprised hand- and machine-excavation of approximately 183m<sup>2</sup>.

The evaluation identified a variety of structural features within the outer ward, which significantly alters the understanding of the layout of this part of the castle. The evaluation also revealed stratigraphic evidence of the development of the inner ward, allowing the differentiation of possibly original 16th-century elements of the castle from the later substantial rebuilding and 'romanticisation' of the monument in the 18th and 19th centuries.  
Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Cadzow Castle** (Hamilton parish) G Ewart, D Murray, D Stewart (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Castle

NS 7347 5376 As part of a three-year programme of excavation and survey, two areas of the inner ward of Cadzow Castle (NMRS NS 75 SW 8) were excavated in August and September 2001. The castle is thought to date from the second quarter of the 16th century, the work of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, on behalf of the 2nd Earl of Arran. It resembles Finnart's other great work at Craignethan, and is presently interpreted as a similar early artillery fortification. The castle is thought to have been slighted after the siege of 1579 by forces on behalf of the Earl of Mar, Regent of James VI and his allies, against the Hamilton family. The castle featured as part of the formal landscape associated with Hamilton Palace, the work of William Adam in the earlier 18th century. It was subsequently altered during later works on the park by the 10th Duke of Hamilton in the early 19th century.

Area 1 was centred on the SE tower, part of the inner ward defences, associated with the curtain wall and a further tower at the SW corner of the inner ward defensive circuit. A large area was opened over and around the site of the SE tower and showed that post-demolition restoration works on both the fabric of the tower and revealed parts of the rampart/curtain dated to the landscaping of the site, probably during the early years of the 19th century. The tower showed signs of having been modified during its active life in that there was evidence that doorways, and possibly an outer ditch, were infilled prior to its demise in the late 16th century. Large numbers of glazed floor tiles were retrieved from the area around the demolished tower – a significant percentage of which were decorated with a 'J&M' design. The 'J&M' in question may refer to James V and his marriage to Mary of Guise (1538), although an identical single example found at Linlithgow Palace was ascribed to the marriage of James IV and Margaret (1503). The tower stood to at least three storeys, leading to a wall head circuit – this is indicated by

fragments of masonry provisionally defining the N limits of the tower at its upper level.

The summit of the mounded interior of the inner ward (Area 2) was also excavated with several trenches, all of which revealed how traumatic the demolition of the inner elements of this part of the castle must have been. Considerable blocks of masonry still in bond were found upside down, suggesting the use of explosives.

A combination of excavation evidence and survey data suggests that the inner ward had a central tower-like structure of apparently two storeys, the uppermost of which was some sort of hall with a vaulted roof. Access to this upper floor was from the N via some form of stair tower linked with a N range and courtyard complex immediately opposite the apparent bridging/crossing point from the outer ward.

In general conclusion it is clear that 19th-century landscaping considerably changed the aspect and setting of the site as it presently stands. This is most graphically reflected by the infilling of the rock-cut ditch (to the S of the inner ward), to accommodate a new access road linked to the present Duke's Bridge (1863).

Sponsor: HS

**Torheads Farm, Hamilton** (Hamilton parish) S Halliday  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 699 534 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of proposed housing. Thirty-seven trenches were machine-excavated, totalling 8200m<sup>2</sup>. The only features identified were 19th and 20th-century field drains. Nothing of archaeological significance was recorded.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Miller Homes (Scotland West) Ltd.

**38 Bloomgate, Lanark** (Lanark parish) E Archer  
Various finds

NS 8805 4500 A variety of items were donated to the Lanark and District Archaeological Society by the owner of the property. These include: nine pieces of late medieval apple green glaze pottery; a fragment of a 17th-century bellarmine jug; a fragment of 17th-century window glass; a selection of clay pipe bowls, including a mid-17th-century example with a stamp on the foot; a base of 18th-century marble ware; and a variety of Victorian pottery and glass. The whole assemblage had been found during work on the garden and represents typical midden material up to the mid-Victorian period.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**102 High Street, Lanark** (Lanark parish) D Sneddon, C Dalglish  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 8836 4361 In September 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken of a site to the rear of 102 High Street. Four trial trenches were dug. A possible boundary ditch was located in the SW of the site and remains of a possible medieval foundation wall and related trench were located in the N of the site. One sherd of decorated pottery was recovered from the base of the foundation walling, dating to the 14th or 15th century. (GUARD 1123).

Sponsor: Southvale Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**North Vennel, Lanark** (Lanark parish) R Toolis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8810 4376 An archaeological evaluation of a proposed residential development at 17-23 Bloomgate, was carried out during May 2001. The site concerned lies within the area of the medieval burgh of Lanark and close to the putative 14th-century Franciscan friary.

The evaluation revealed a negligible amount of archaeology surviving within the development area. The earliest archaeological remains comprised a layer of garden soil. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from this material to indicate a date for deposition. The eastern boundary wall of the development area overlay this garden soil and was itself abutted by the modern hard-standing surface of the development area. A large pit appears to have been excavated through the garden soil in the N part of the development area, adjacent to the building that fronts North Vennel. This feature, which due to its depth was not fully excavated by machine, was filled with modern rubble and debris. Its S side appears to have been irregular and vertical. No clear function was evident for this feature.

Sponsor: Robert Hogg (Construction) Ltd.

**3 North Vennel, Lanark** (Lanark parish) E Archer,  
Holy water stoup P Archibald

NS 8820 4365 A holy water stoup, which was used to plant daffodils in, was discovered outside 3 North Vennel. The stone, which is 30cm in diameter with an external height of 14cm, was donated by the owner to Lanark Museum. It is made of a rough gritty grey stone and shows signs of having been deliberately damaged to remove any identifying marks. It is thought it may have come either from the chapel of St Nicholas or the church of the Greyfriars in Lanark, both of which are near the findspot.

Sponsor: Lanark Museum Trust.

**Wide Close, Lanark** (Lanark parish) E Archer  
Building recording

NS 4379 8812 During the renovation of the building over the Wide Close, photographs were taken of the first floor which is directly over the close. The stripped walls showed the relieving arch and, on the right-hand side of the room over the arch, a stone recess for a cupboard. The general style of the work probably belongs to the late 16th century. On the second floor, a blocked-up window facing E up Lanark High Street produced an original window frame containing four glazed panels, one of which was broken. The style of the glass and the ironwork would suggest an early 17th-century date. The dimensions of the window are 38 x 44.5cm and each individual pane is 18 x 14.65cm. The window was kindly donated to the Lanark Museum Trust by the owner.

Sponsor: Lanark Museum Trust.

**Winston Barracks** (Lanark parish) G MacGregor  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation (GUARD)

NS 9119 4255 (centre) An evaluation consisting of desk-based assessment and trial trenching was undertaken at Winston Barracks (NMRS NS 94 SW 57) in advance of a new development. The desk-based assessment indicated the site was unimproved until the late 19th century and saw no significant activity before the military barracks were established. Trial trenching produced no evidence of significant archaeological deposits. The evaluation also indicated that archaeologically significant deposits are unlikely to be present within the development area due to the effects of ploughing and the construction and use of the barracks. (GUARD 957).

Sponsor: Baxter Bryce.

**Auchenheath** (Lesmahagow parish) J Shiels  
Medieval/late 'Jew's harp' (NMS)

NS 812 438 'Jew's harp' or 'trumps' with a triangular bow and arms tapering towards the end. The bow terminates in decorative spirals and the lamella is missing. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.32/00) and allocated to Low Parks Museum, Hamilton.

## STIRLING

**15 Bereholm, Lesmahagow** S Halliday  
(Lesmahagow parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; excavation

NS 8143 3980 A rapid desk-based assessment and programme of test pits were undertaken in the area of a proposed house extension, close to the site of Lesmahagow Priory. Four test pits were excavated below the level of the proposed foundations. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified. Two pits revealed demolition rubble from the gasworks that had been present in the early 20th century, and one revealed demolished remains of a 19th-century house.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr W I Meikle.

**Broken Cross Muir, Douglas Water** S Stronach  
(Lesmahagow parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Excavation; survey

NS 8550 3750 A programme of works incorporating hand- and machine-excavation and survey were undertaken in advance of opencast coal mining. A possible hut circle was investigated and found to be a modern structure, probably a sheepfold. Profiles through the bank of a rectangular enclosure were recorded; this is also likely to be a relatively modern stock enclosure. Three possible clearance cairns were excavated and found to be slight natural mounds; three trial trenches in the vicinity did not identify any further remains. Four shooting butts, two square enclosures and an area of low mounds were planned and located by survey.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Church Hall Abbeygreen, Lesmahagow** L H Johnstone  
(Lesmahagow parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief

NS 8137 4006 (centre) In May 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during site works for a new building. The development lies just within the boundary of the historic settlement of Lesmahagow. Much of the ground had been considerably disturbed in the past, largely by service trenches. No archaeologically significant remains were encountered. (GUARD 988).

Sponsor: Auchlochan Estates Ltd.

**Penbreck Windfarm** (Muirkirk parish) P Duffy  
(Also in East Ayrshire) (GUARD)

Survey

NS 728 218 (centre) In May 2001 an archaeological survey was undertaken on the area of a proposed windfarm. In total, 12 archaeological sites were identified during the survey, including a group of putative cairns, structural remains and possible quarry sites. (GUARD 1073).

Sponsor: Illaria Ltd.

**Pettinain Sewerage Works** (Pettinain parish) O Lelong  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 954 426 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on topsoil stripping in advance of construction of sewerage works at the village of Pettinain. The site lies in the small valley to the S of Pettinain Church, with an additional strip descending from Upper Pettinain along the public road. A shallow scoop containing charcoal and stones was recorded on the future site of a reed bed, in the base of the valley. Numerous modern sheep burials were also uncovered. (GUARD 911).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water Authority.

**Rutherglen Town Hall** (Rutherglen parish) S Durning  
Medieval burgh (FIRAT)

NS 6138 6170 An evaluation was undertaken of the archaeological potential of the site of Rutherglen Town Hall (NMRS NS 66 SW 73.00), ahead of redevelopment of the site which lies in the heart of Scotland's first royal burgh. Five trenches covering a total area of 74m<sup>2</sup> were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m. The trenches were located both within the extant Victorian Town Hall building and externally, where a 1967 extension had been demolished in 1999.

The excavations produced mostly 19th and 20th-century site levelling and construction evidence. A medieval garden soil, which produced a sherd of 14th-century Scottish White Gritty Ware and burnt daub, survives under the E wing of the Town Hall. A truncated pit also produced a sherd of the same fabric, and a further sherd was unstratified. Two sherds of post-medieval reduced ware were also recovered from a predominantly 19th-century levelling deposit.

Full report and archive lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

**Hyndshawland Farm, Elsrickle** (Walston parish) R Conolly  
Fieldwalking (Headland Archaeology)

NT 049 428 Fieldwalking was undertaken in two fields to the E of Cocklaw Hillfort, in advance of a Christmas tree plantation. A number of pieces of struck flint were recovered, including a scraper, but no significant concentrations of finds were present.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

## STIRLING

**Claish Farm** (Callander parish) G J Barclay, K Brophy,  
Timber structure G MacGregor

NN 635 065 This cropmark (NMRS NN 60 NW 57) was exposed and partly excavated by a joint team from the universities of Stirling and Glasgow. The structure measured 25m N-S by 9m wide. It comprised seven separate elements:

- 1 Curved ends formed by substantial conjoining post-holes.
- 2 Two lines of closely spaced post-holes joining the ends.
- 3 Arcs of massive conjoined post-holes set some 1.8-2m in from each end.
- 4 Two lines of more widely spaced post-holes joining these arcs.
- 5 At least two slots apparently dividing the internal space: that nearer the N end joins post-holes of element 4: that nearer the S end is linked to post-holes of element 4 but does not run right across the structure.
- 6 Further more irregular arrangements of substantial post-holes, particularly in the S half.
- 7 An area relatively unencumbered by post-holes in which there were two features (a and b) and an area (c) showing evidence of intense and repeated burning and interpretable as hearths, but whose relationship with the structure could not be demonstrated. One of these features (a) had seen repeated episodes of burning; it had then been lined with pot sherds, on which further fires were set.

A large quantity of pottery was recovered, all identifiable as round-based Early Neolithic wares. Only a few fragments of possibly struck quartz and one piece of Arran pitchstone were recovered.

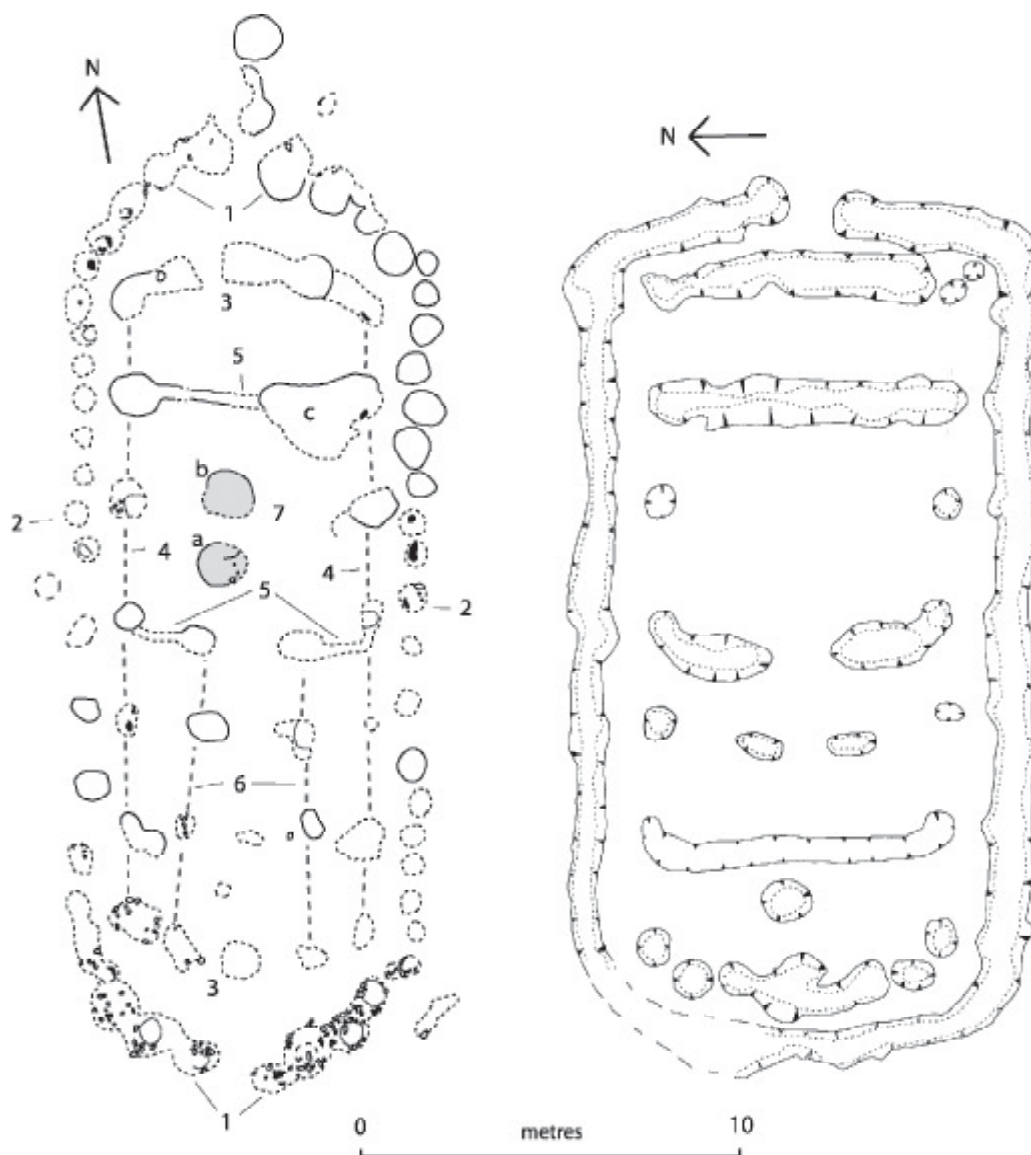


Fig 36. Left: the structure at Claish. Right: the structure at Balbridie, Aberdeenshire (after Fairweather and Ralston 1993).

The overall scale and internal arrangements of the structure closely parallel those at Balbridie in Kincardineshire (now Aberdeenshire), although different building techniques seem to have been used to achieve them.

Sponsor: Arts & Humanities Research Board.



Fig 37. Claish Farm: RCAHMS Hi-spy photo of the excavations. Photo: © Crown copyright.

#### Easter Brackland (Callander parish)

L Main, R Page

Survey

An incomplete survey was undertaken of an area not accessible to the RCAHMS for their 'Braes of Doune Survey' in 1994.

- NN 6575 0801 Cup marks – 6 (?+2) on S slope of sandstone outcrop.
- NN 6575 0801 Stone scatter – ?robbed-out cairn.
- NN 6582 0786 Lime kilns.
- NN 6582 0792 Feature enclosed by sub-circular stony bank.
- NN 6586 0798 Stone scatter – ?clearance cairn.
- NN 6587 0796 Revetment wall by burn.
- NN 6589 0798 Stream crossing – ?bridge remnants.
- NN 6595 0839 Farmstead remains (byre house, second building at right-angle).
- NN 6596 0832 Building remains.
- NN 6599 0833 Building remains.
- NN 6602 0828 Open-ended enclosure; 5 x 4m.
- NN 6607 0857 Round-ended building; 11 x 7m.
- NN 6607 0878 Building remains; c 6 x 4.7m, NE wall 0.75m high.
- NN 6608 0876 Enclosure, three-sided (?sheep fank). Entrance (facing SE) with two large stones 5.7m apart, having drilled holes, 4cm diameter, 4cm deep.



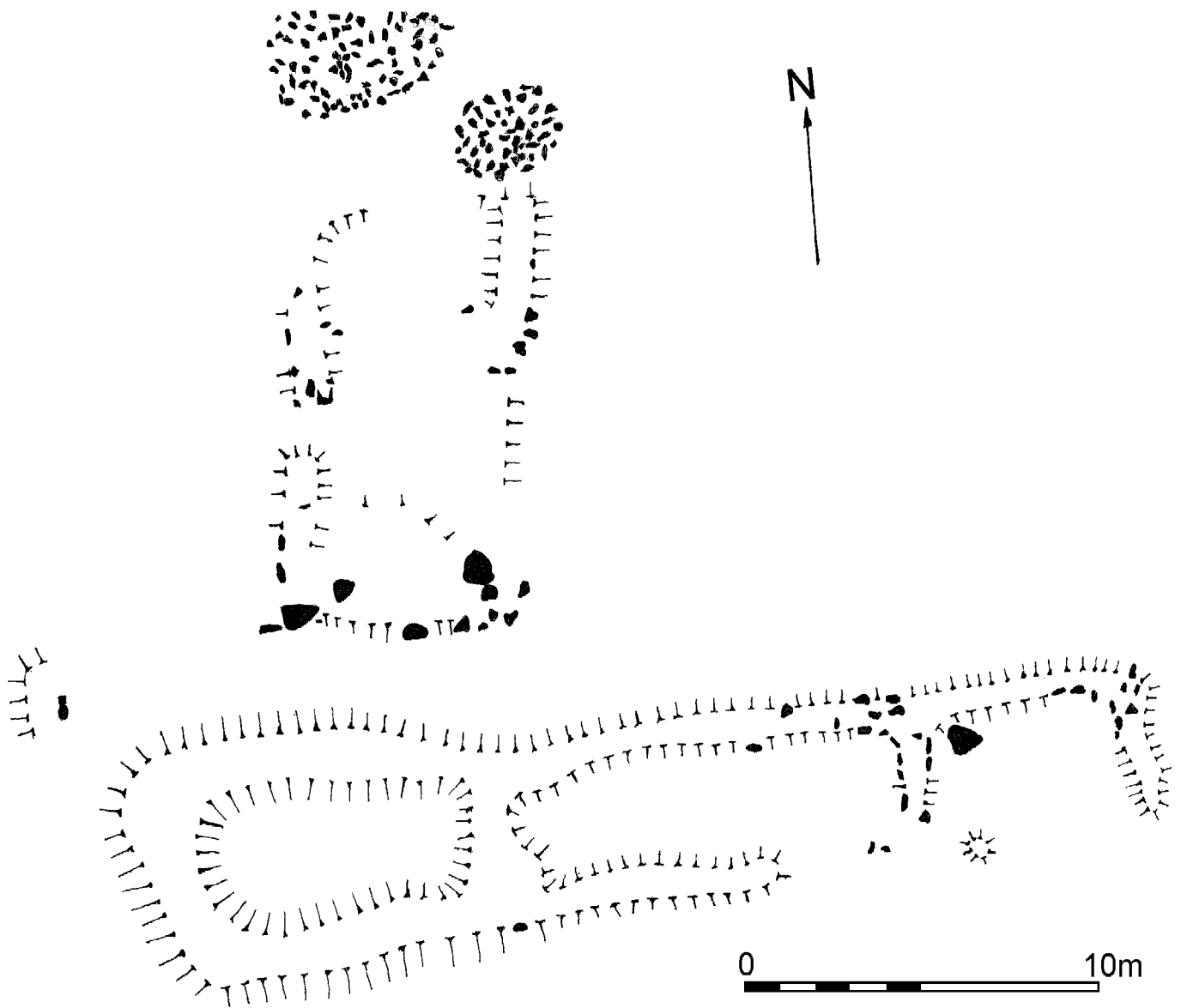


Fig 38. Easter Brackland: byre house and second building remains at NN 6595 0839.

- NN 6624 0845 Platform (?hints of structure).
  - NN 6667 0931 Homestead; external diameter 22.7m, internal diameter 16.5m. Central sub-circular feature, 7m diameter (NMRS NN 60 NE 66).
  - NN 6686 0797 ?Road.
- Sponsor: Stirling Council.

recovered from the quarry in the past. The sherds are now in Dunblane Museum.

**Barbush** (Dunblane & Lecropt parish) T Cowie  
Neolithic pottery; flint flakes (NMS)  
c NN 784 023 Twenty-nine sherds and fragments of pottery and three flint flakes from Barbush Quarry, Dunblane, were submitted for identification. Nothing is known of the circumstances of discovery but it is probable that the material had been accumulated at different times and possibly from different locations within the quarry. Nevertheless the pottery forms a relatively homogeneous group and in some cases, body sherds are so similar that they are likely to represent fragments of a single vessel. The pottery includes three rim sherds, a carinated wall sherd and a further sherd whose concave profile suggests it derives from the upper portion of a shouldered bowl. The features and fabric range of the pottery immediately invite comparison with the other small groups of Early Neolithic bowl pottery

**Dunblane Cathedral** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(Dunblane & Lecropt parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NN 7815 0139 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2001 during minor excavations at Dunblane Cathedral (NMRS NN 70 SE 15.00). This structure, while having a medieval core, has seen a lot of restoration work over the centuries, particularly during the latter part of the 19th century. The aim of the current project was to excavate a small trench immediately outside (to the N of) an undercroft, with the aim of locating and repairing a pipe.

The trench reached a maximum depth of 70cm, and was dug down through reasonably loose deposits – stone, brick, blaze and ceramic drainpipe fragments, presumably representing fill of service trenches. Two white china sherds were noted, but not retained. This excavation revealed nothing but the high density of service trenches around the cathedral.  
Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Doone Castle** (Kilmadock parish) D Stewart, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 7285 0107 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2001 at Doone Castle (NMRS NN 70 SW 1) while a trench was cut for a freshwater pipe to serve the new toilet opposite the castle car park. The work took place on the edge of the steep high slope, potentially the site of a defensive structure.

No man-made structural elements could be seen associated with any part of the trenching. There were no finds.

Sponsor: HS

**Hill of Row, Doone** (Kilmadock parish) J Millar  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NN 7527 0035 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on the site of the proposed David Stirling Memorial. A single trench was excavated over the length of the site. No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Special Air Service Regimental Association.

**Bridge of Allan Midden, Allan Water, Bridge of Allan** (Logie parish) J Dawson  
Post-medieval midden

NS 7895 9644 Midden deposits eroding out of the N bank of the river immediately E of the railway bridge. The midden was possibly in use around 1830s–1930s. Most of the artefacts near the river date to the 1930s. Midden material includes porcelain and earthenware crockery, glass bottles and tableware, metal items and bisque dolls.

It seems likely that the midden was used by the inhabitants of Bridge of Allan. Some datable artefacts have been recovered from the surface. The midden has been dug into by others several metres from the river bank.

**Wallace Monument Replacement Floodlighting** (Logie parish) B Glendinning  
Hillfort (SUAT)

NS 8094 9565 An archaeological watching brief was conducted on all ground-breaking works associated with the insertion of a new floodlighting system for the Wallace Monument. Much of this work was carried out within the Scheduled area around the remaining rampart of the Abbey Craig hillfort. Two phases of rampart building were identified, comprising the secondary building of an earth and stone rampart over a timber-laced rampart which had been vitrified. In addition, an upstanding stretch of vertically faced rampart was uncovered during the works. Four charcoal samples were recovered during the monitoring and two of these are to be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stirling District Tourism Ltd.

**Lake of Menteith** (Port of Menteith parish) J Shiels  
Early 18th-century glass wine bottle (NMS)

NN 578 009 An intact 'mallet'-shaped glass wine bottle dating to 1720–40. The bottle would have been used as a container for wine, but the wear on the base indicates that it was also kept and used as a decanter, being a relatively expensive item at that time. The bottle may have been made in one of two workshops in Leith where the production of glass dates from 1633. The bottle was found whilst fishing on the lake. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.02/00) and allocated to the Smith Art Gallery & Museum, Stirling.

**Bannockburn, Borestone** (St Ninians parish) D Alexander  
Excavation (NTS)

NS 7954 9063 Following probing by the groundsmen at Bannockburn (NMRS NS 79 SE 15), a small trial trench was excavated over the site of the original borestone to determine if anything survived *in situ*. Excavation revealed the remains of a concrete foundation that appears to have been for a low wall which surrounded the stone and is shown on photographs of the site. Nothing was found of the borestone itself, supporting the report that it had been removed in the 1960s and its pieces incorporated into the nearby cairn.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Station Square, Stirling** (Stirling parish) B Will  
Watching brief; building survey (GUARD)

NS 796 935 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during demolition work. A desk-based assessment had previously identified areas of high archaeological potential within the development area. The site is located along the W side of Goosecroft Road between Maxwell Place/Seaforth Place and Station Road and is divided into two areas, N and S, on either side of 60–68 Murray Place, the location of the 13th-century church of the Dominican Friars, or Blackfriars. In addition, a rapid standing building survey was carried out at the site of Reid's furniture store. No archaeological deposits were disturbed in the course of the demolition work and the full archaeological potential of the site still remains to be assessed. (GUARD 865).

Sponsor: Stirling Joint Ventures.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Westbridgend, Dumbarton** (Cardross parish) C Shaw  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 391 754 An archaeological watching brief was maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to a private dwelling. It was observed that the site had been heavily disturbed in the past and no archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Patrick Kennedy.



Fig. 39. Lake of Menteith: 18th-century glass wine bottle. © Crown copyright.

## WEST LOTHIAN


**Dumbarton Castle** (Dumbarton parish) D Stewart, G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 4000 7446 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2000 during minor excavations at the powder magazine at Dumbarton Castle (NMRS NS 47 SW 5). No significant discoveries were made.

A further watching brief was undertaken in March 2001 while contractors excavated a series of trial pits in and around the French prison. The purpose of the trial pits was to investigate the subsidence presently afflicting the W wall of the building. The pits were dug at various strategic points in order to determine the nature of the underlying deposits, as well as checking the strength of the foundations.

In total, the evidence from the pits regarding the stability of the French prison masonry revealed that the long E wall of the building is built directly on bedrock while the W frontage sits on and within a soft fairly wet sludgy silt. The result of this positioning is an inevitable settlement of the W side of the structure.

Trial trenching was undertaken in May 2001 in an attempt to recover the line of an 18th-century sentry path believed to have existed along the inside face of the N curtain wall, where it runs between the Wallace Tower and the Argyll Battery. Remains of unmortared paving were found only at the W end of the wall; elsewhere the stones seem to have been removed. Various 17th to 20th-century midden deposits were found accumulated against the inner face of the curtain wall, while the wall itself was seen to sit on top of a lower wall, potentially an earlier perimeter.

Sponsor: HS 

**Erskine Ferry Road, Old Kilpatrick** T Addyman  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Watching brief

NS 4660 7220 A watching brief was carried out over the excavation of foundations for an extension to a factory complex. Remains of an early to mid-20th-century industrial complex were encountered, including part of a railway track. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Sponsor: Logitech.

**24 Kirk Crescent, Old Kilpatrick** T Addyman  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (Addyman & Kay)  
Watching brief

NS 4615 7325 A watching brief was carried out over foundation excavations for an extension to a house just NE of the Roman fort. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

## WEST LOTHIAN

**Duntarvie Castle** G Ewart, P Sharman, A Hollinrake  
(Abercorn parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Building survey; architectural fragments

NT 0905 7647 An archaeological record was made in July 2001 of masonry at Duntarvie Castle (NMRS NT 07 NE 9), including part of the W gable wall, and several hundred architectural fragments located around the castle.

Sponsor: Ed Kelly (Architects) for Mr Nicholsby.

**Hopetoun House** (Abercorn parish) H M D Jones  
Fieldwalking

NT 059 784 An area known as Nynia Well Field that showed a large rectangular cropmark was examined and fieldwalked where ploughed. The well on the NE side has a cut stone surround on three sides.

The cropmark extends N from the well to a stone-lined rectangular depression and thence W for over 200m to another rectangle less clear on the photograph; the final section of the cropmark runs N and peters out. No cropmark is visible on the N side of the photograph but fieldwalking indicated that the remains of a wall and ditch run along the N side of a flat-topped knoll.

A small area of ploughed ground was walked on the N side of the rectangular depression; four sherds of medieval pottery were found and one ?pot lid.

The full length of the S side of the cropmark was in a ploughed area as was the SW corner rectangle; these were walked and two pieces of flint and one of chert were found.

Sponsors: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, Hopetoun Estate.

**The House of the Binns Tower** A Hunter Blair  
(Abercorn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 0530 7860 An archaeological evaluation was commissioned in advance of restoration works on The House of the Binns Tower (NMRS NT 07 NE 4.01). The tower is purported to have been built in 1862 on top of Binns Hill as the result of a wager. The top of Binns Hill is allegedly the site of a Pictish fort and may have been used as a camp or observation post in Roman times although there are no distinguishing features presently visible. Documentary sources refer to 'the lands of the Bynnis' from 1335 onwards, and the existence of a house before 1478.

The archaeological evaluation comprised two trial trenches, one inside the tower and one outside, between the enclosing wall and the tower. The recorded deposits were in all instances contemporary with the construction of the tower. A degraded lime mortar floor was found inside the tower. Outside the tower a gravel surface was recorded. The tower has been built onto bedrock. No deposits associated with earlier occupation of the site were identified.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Linlithgow Palace** (Linlithgow parish) G Ewart  
Watching briefs (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 0020 7734 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2001 during the excavation of a service trench at Linlithgow Palace (NMRS NT 07 NW 9), running from the W side of the palace, some 7.9m N of its SW corner, to an existing pipe running parallel to the W wall. The W range of the palace is thought to have been completed by 1504, and to have had formal gardens to the W.

The small area of this trench necessarily limited what could be determined from this excavation. At a depth of 450mm, a soil deposit banked up against the palace wall. This deposit may well relate to the formal gardens recorded from the area.

A further watching brief was undertaken in June 2001 during the excavation of two trenches.

Trench 1 was excavated in advance of a commemorative tree planting. The trench lay on the enhanced natural terrace which defines the S side of 'The Peel' – the area of parkland which extends to the W and SW of the palace. It is likely that the terrace formed part of the access route to the main entrance to the palace (in its W range).

There was no trace of the approach road to the palace. It appears that the profile of the terrace is either largely natural, or represents the importation of a massive amount of redeposited natural sandy soils, as part of a major landscaping programme of the natural slope S of the loch. In either case, the soils revealed to a depth of 1m were essentially clean mixtures of sandy gravelly silt with water-washed stones throughout.

Trench 2 involved the removal of a series of crude wooden steps, where a shallow trench was cleared to receive new steps. The steps run from a platform at the head of a shallow harbour, next to a boatshed, up a prominent linear earthwork which lies on the W side of the harbour.

The shoreline of the loch which lies to the N of the Palace Peel is currently adapted for pleasure craft access, anchorage and beaching, centred generally around the small harbour. The creation of the latter has clearly rationalised the natural loch side as well as any residual earthworks. The excavation did not shed any light on the date of the bank but showed at least that it was not modern. The upper fabric of the bank was also not a natural deposit scarped to form the bank; rather it was a deliberate dump of material. There was no sign of any revetting deposit other than the present turf line, but this appears to have been levelled off, giving the bank its rather flattened top surface.

The bank appears to be either part of some sort of truncated artillery work or some early jetty/wharf arrangement, in association with a similar N-S aligned bank lying some 25m further W.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**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 industrial unit on land at Mill Road. An area measuring 0.3ha was stripped to the surface of the subsoil and six foundation trenches were excavated on the S side of the site. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.

Sponsor: Stirlingshire Vending.

**Crosswoodhill Farm, West Calder** C Mitchell  
(West Calder parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 045 564 A watching brief was carried out in December 2000 during the building of a new overhead electric power line within an area of archaeological potential, lying on the suspected course of a Roman road. No features of archaeological interest or any artefacts were recovered.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

## WESTERN ISLES

**Aird Mhor, Barra** (Barra parish) M Dalland  
Trial excavation (Headland Archaeology)

NF 717 038 Archaeological investigations were undertaken prior to the construction of a new ferry terminal and access road on the Aird Mhor peninsula. During the initial walkover two new sites were discovered within the development area: a small turf building and an earth and stone bank. Trial excavation of the building indicates that it dates to the 19th century; the bank is probably of similar age. In total, 24 trial trenches were machine-excavated within the development area without the discovery of any additional sites.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

**Kisimul Castle, Castlebay, Barra** J Morrison  
(Barra parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Prehistoric occupation; medieval castle

NL 6651 9791 An integrated programme of archaeological work, documentary research and a building survey were

undertaken with the aim of informing Historic Scotland's future conservation and management of the newly acquired monument (NMRS NL 69 NE 3).

Twelve test trenches were excavated by hand in the courtyard, the basement of the tower and the pit prison revealing, in places, up to 1.2m of sediments. In the W part of the courtyard a series of medieval/post-medieval levelling deposits containing bone, shell and construction debris were encountered. In the tower and around the Gockman's house, floor surfaces and other deposits associated with their use and abandonment survived. Evidence for metalworking was found associated with the later phases of the Gockman's house, and a part-waterlogged floor deposit survived in the basement of the tower. A decorated gold object, thought to be a lace tag from the early 12th century, was recovered from this deposit.

The test trenches also revealed evidence for extensive prehistoric occupation which includes pottery, flint and cereal remains. The finds were associated with buried soils and are consistent with a Bronze Age or Neolithic presence on the island. The exact nature and duration of this occupation is unclear at present.

The building survey indicated that the initial phase of building included a great hall for public ceremony and a tower reserved for more private life, but there is very little evidence in the fabric of the building that provides an indication of the date of foundation. However, both negative and positive documentary evidence points to the establishment of the MacNeill's control of Barra, and the construction of the castle, in the first half of the 15th century. The glazed wares recovered from the excavations include nothing obviously earlier than the 15th century and therefore support this date.

Full details lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**Dun Eistean, Ness, Lewis** (Barvas parish) C Barrowman  
Promontory enclosure and dun; (GUARD)  
medieval fortification

NB 5355 6501 Work was carried out in May 2000 and May and June 2001 on the tidal island of Dun Eistean (NMRS NB 56 NW 01). This represented the initial stage of a long-term project to investigate the archaeology on the island. The island is believed to be the ancestral home of the Clan Morrison.

The survey made a detailed record of the existing remains and enabled a preliminary statement regarding their age, function and condition. It was seen that there are eight main structures on the island. These are all well preserved and, given the varied morphology, they may indicate activity from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. The mainland peninsula adjacent to Dun Eistean was also surveyed. The entire area is almost covered in cultivation remains or lazy beds, and four other structures were also revealed, but these are probably natural.

A geophysical survey was conducted in May 2001 and revealed further structures separate from and related to the existing ones. Resistivity and gradiometer surveys were conducted, the latter being more successful. Two positive linear anomalies approximately 3m wide and with a gap of 1.5m possibly indicate a rock-cut ditch around the main Structure G. There is a gap to the S of this anomaly of 1.5m which may indicate a causeway or entrance. Another significant anomaly lay immediately to the E of Structure A, which may indicate an area of intensive burning.

Four trenches were opened during the trial excavation, which followed the geophysical survey. Trench 1 measured 8 x 2m and lay N-S across the southern half of Structure G. This uncovered a mass of tumbled masonry, under which stood the perfectly preserved remains of a clay-bonded stone wall, to a height of 1.5m. This indicated that the structure is a small keep or tower

## WESTERN ISLES

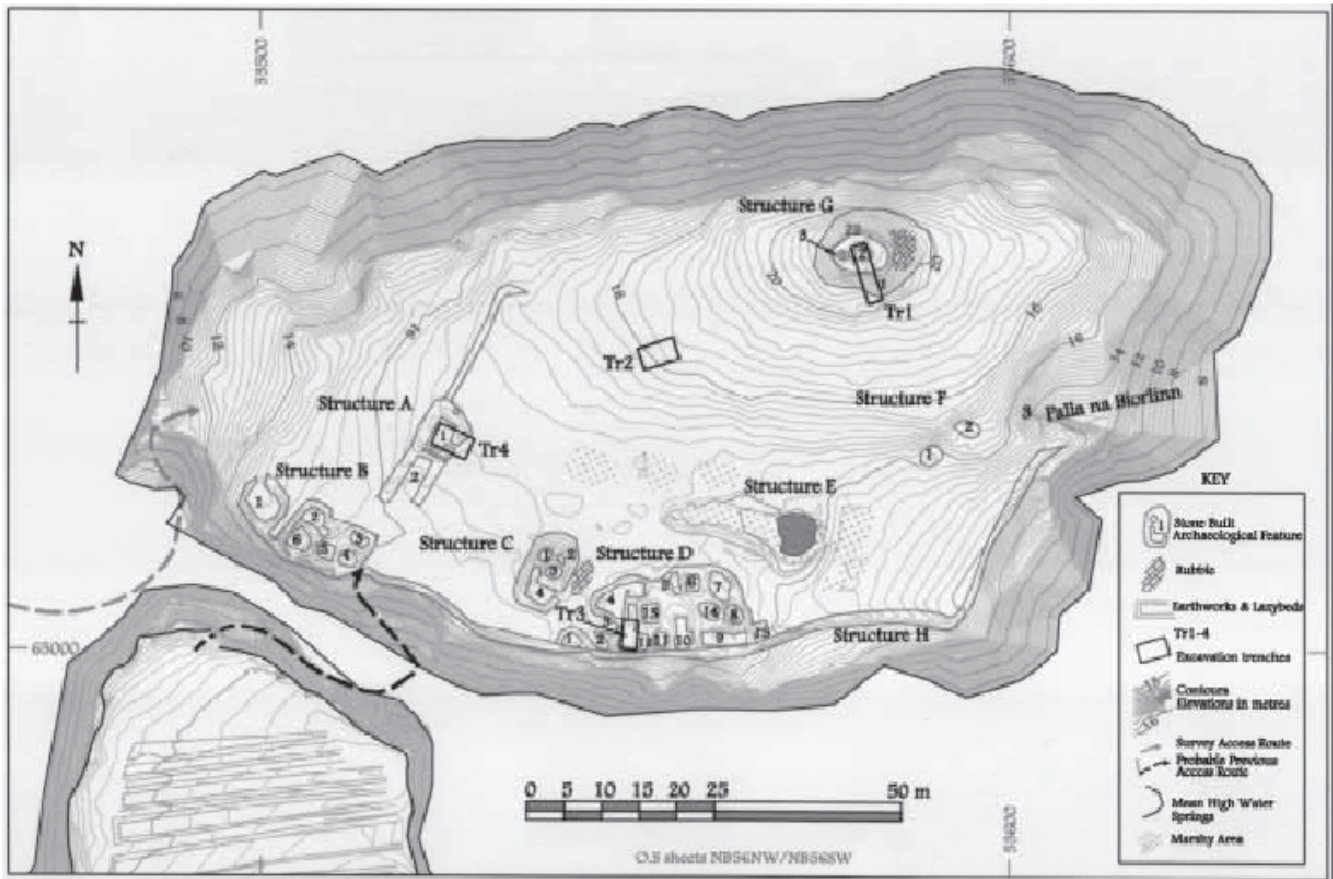


Fig 40. Dun Eistean: topographic survey and trench locations.


house, approximately 3 x 4m in plan. No entrance or other features were found, although a stone tile was recovered which may have been from the roof of the building.

Trench 2 measured 3 x 5m and was situated over a possible feature indicated by the geophysical survey. Unfortunately this turned out to be outcropping bedrock.

Trench 3 measured 4 x 2m and was placed within cell 12 of Structure D, also incorporating part of Structure H. This wall was revealed as being mainly built of turf, with some revetting on the external face. The sides of the cell were also constructed from turf and were built against the external wall. Although no hearth was present, an occupation floor was excavated, which contained approximately 100 sherds of pottery, 19 pieces of burnt bone, four lithics and a piece of slag. The pottery is mostly Craggan Ware, although two diagnostic sherds were recovered, one of green-glazed pottery, and the other of a decorated, brown, salt-glazed ware which has been identified as coming from Germany.

Trench 4 measured 4 x 2m and was situated over the first cell of Structure A. A stone and turf wall was revealed, and a small stone partition. Approximately 50 sherds were recovered from this trench, plus the occasional quartz flake. Again the pottery had a fine black fabric, and is probably Craggan Ware.

All the trenches were backfilled, and a more extensive excavation of the structures is planned in the future.

The structures report and diagrams can be found on the GUARD internet site, at <http://www.guard.arts.gla.ac.uk/716index.htm>. Sponsors: HS , Clan Morrison Society, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.


**Habost, Ness, Lewis** (Barvas parish)  
Human remains

G MacGregor  
(GUARD)

NB 5095 6420 The evaluation was undertaken of the findspot of human bones near Habost. Excavation focused on the

findspots of several surface scatters of human bone. One trench was located at the point where a large portion of cranium had previously been discovered, which may have related to a stone cairn or setting. Excavation established that two groups of disarticulated bone were present which lay partially within the turf line and on clean yellow sand, but outwith the area of the putative stone setting. The results of excavation also suggest that the putative stone setting or cairn was probably natural.


A second trench was excavated, further upslope focused on another surface scatter of bones. This also established that the bone was present partially within the turf line and sitting on clean yellow sand. (GUARD 1072).

Sponsor: HS .

**St Clements Church, Rodel, Harris** D Stewart, G Ewart  
(Barvas parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Excavation

NB 48 61 A minor excavation was undertaken in November 2000 in the graveyard at St Clements Church (NMRS NB 46 SE 7), in order to accommodate three lightning conductor base plates. The proposed works involved the digging by hand of three trenches, each 1m in depth. The trenches were positioned around the outside of the church to take account of the new lightning rods on the tower and transepts. They were placed in such a way as to avoid known graves, especially current ones.


The three trenches provided keyholes into the deposits around the church. A certain uniformity of material and burial depth was found to exist in all excavated areas. Each trench revealed unmarked burials at a depth of approximately 1m, cut into very dark grey, peaty silt. Each trench failed to turn up any dating evidence from finds. The sub-surface masonry of the church appears to be in good condition.

Sponsor: HS .

**Swainbost, Ness, Lewis** (Barvas parish) G MacGregor  
Burial (GUARD)

NB 5039 6368 The evaluation was undertaken of the findspot of a human burial near Swainbost. The burial was eroding out of a sand face above the high water mark. Excavation established the burial was a supine inhumation, orientated NE–SW, which had been placed in a grave cut through sand. Only a small proportion of the burial was *in situ*.

A trench was excavated to the W of the grave. This revealed that a significant proportion of the torso of the skeleton had slumped down in a block of sand. An iron artefact was located adjacent to the right side of the pelvis. (GUARD 1072).

Sponsor: HS .

**Clash na Bearnach, Mullach Sgar, Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish) J Duncan, B Will  
Excavation (GUARD)


NF 098 985 (centre) Excavation continued in summer 2000 on a series of terraces located on the lower slopes of Mullach Sgar, near Clash na Bearnach or 'the Chimney' on the W side of Village Bay, Hirta. Trenches first examined in 1998 and 1999 (*DES 1998*, 99–100; *DES 1999*, 90; NMRS NF 09 NE 15) were reopened and extended during this third season of work. This exercise confirmed that the horned enclosure does overlay a series of earlier structures and that these extend beyond the limits of the horned structure.

Excavation within the horned structure recovered prehistoric pottery and stone tools. Excavation within Structure 3, to the E, revealed the remains of a corbelled stone-built structure that had been built into the hillside and survived to a height of 1.5m. Excavation within the structure uncovered a large amount of collapsed building stone and midden material containing a large amount of prehistoric pottery and stone tools – probably ard tips.

The pottery is believed to date to the middle Iron Age. This is the first time that pottery and stone tools have been recovered from secure archaeological contexts from St Kilda. (GUARD 855).  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Macleod's Stone, Horgabost, Harris** R Barrowman  
(Harris parish) (GUARD)  
Human remains

NG 039 970 A human cranium was reported as eroding out of a cliff section in the vicinity of Macleod's Stone (NMRS NG 09 NW 4). A calvarium and part of the maxilla and upper teeth were excavated from a slump or eroded windblown sand. The remains had fallen from the eroding section above the site and come to rest on a terrace below. A small trench was excavated around the remains, but no further bone was found. A small scatter of large stones in the vicinity of the remains may once have been associated with them, although it was clear that the remainder of the skeleton and any archaeological feature had probably eroded into the sea below. (GUARD 961).

Sponsor: HS .

**Rubh an Teampuill, Harris** E Murphy, M Church,  
(Harris parish) D Simpson  
Prehistoric settlement

NF 9753 9123 During August 2001 fieldwork was undertaken at the prehistoric settlement site of Northton on the Toe Head Peninsula on Harris. Two seasons of excavation had previously been carried out at the site during the summers of 1965 and 1966, under the direction of Prof Derek Simpson. The results of Simpson's excavations at Northton are currently being prepared for publication, and the objective of the new programme of


fieldwork was to clarify a number of outstanding issues concerning the nature and condition of the site.

There were three main facets to the programme of fieldwork: the preparation of an EDM-based topographical survey of the site; the implementation of a programme of coring for the purposes of identifying the limits of the site; and the recording of any sections of archaeological significance along the shoreline that were exposed and under threat from coastal erosion.

Reconnaissance boreholes were taken at 5m intervals along a 40m transect, and major soil horizons were noted and related along the section. Cored material was carefully checked for artefacts and ecofacts before being replaced into the borehole and turf reinstated.

The shoreline at Toe Head Peninsula is under continuing threat from coastal erosion, and was therefore studied to identify any areas of archaeological significance being destroyed by erosion. This work identified two sections (termed the 'Small Section' and the 'Large Section' during fieldwork), which were subsequently cleaned and recorded. The Small Section had a length of 1.6m and proved to contain a sequence of natural deposits of Late Glacial to probable mid-Holocene date. The Large Section measured 6m across and contained evidence for occupation layers and a stone setting, which may represent the remains of a wall. The main occupation horizons are considered to be contemporary with the earliest of the Neolithic levels identified during Simpson's excavations at the site. A rigorous soil sampling strategy was adopted, with bulk and routine soil samples taken from every major context encountered during the cleaning of the profile, including all of the soil excavated from the occupation levels. Processing of the soil samples has revealed that they contained a substantial amount of animal bone, in addition to charred grain, hazelnut shells and fragments of flint and quartz.

A Data Structure Report for the fieldwork has been deposited in the NMRS. In addition, the project results will be incorporated into a monograph which documents the results of Simpson's 1960s excavations at the site.

Sponsor: HS .

**Shiant Islands Project (SHIP) 2001** P Foster  
(Lochs parish)

#### House Island

The second year of excavation on House Island at site HI 15 (NG 4199 9726; NMRS NG 49 NW 11), a blackhouse and its associated buildings, was undertaken in July 2001. Internal levels were reduced, revealing a complex drainage system, numerous hearths, internal divisions and a possible pottery firing pit containing a large part of a hand-made pottery waster. Wall footings and layered deposits of burnt peat soil of pre-blackhouse date were also examined. The northern attached outbuilding, found last year to be partially buried within a massive limpet midden (*DES 2000*, 95) was investigated further, revealing stone structures and deposits below both outbuilding and blackhouse. Similar features were found in excavations beside the external W wall of the blackhouse. Excavation was started on the small outbuilding attached to the S side of the blackhouse which was found to possess a winnowing hole in the W wall opposite the E entrance.

To date the excavations have produced over 2000 sherds of hand-made pottery, mostly associated with around 450 sherds of Early Modern glazed factory products, of between the early to mid-18th century and 1865. A small amount of grass-tempered hand-made pottery was retrieved which, along with a soapstone spindle whorl and a fragment of soapstone bowl, indicates Norse occupation of the site. Several medieval rims dating to around

## WESTERN ISLES

the 14th century have been identified, and a single sherd of an Iron Age vessel with applied zig-zag decoration. Final ceramic analysis will hopefully provide a link with the early medieval to the Early Modern period through the analysis of the hand-made material.

Of note is the lithic assemblage, which amounts to over 70 struck flints and cores, almost all being found in the 18th-century deposits. Several worn strike-a-lights and a musket gun flint are present. There are no natural deposits of flint on the islands and so far no sea-borne flint pebbles have been found on the beaches. The nature of the assemblage suggests that reducing flint nodules was taking place in and around the house. There is also evidence for the working of the local basalt possibly to produce gardening implements, i.e. hoe blades. At least one of the several fragments of rotary hand millstone that have been found was manufactured locally from an outcrop of tertiary syenite.

Several other sites were investigated. Site HI 26 (NG 4209 9736; NMRS NG 47 NW 11), which in the original survey was thought to have been a possible boat-shaped stone setting, sitting on a skyline position on the ridge above the blackhouse, was found on excavation to be sub-rectangular; some of the large stones had toppled giving a false pre-excavation shape. Removal of the peat cover revealed a concentration of small stones at the S end, which are assumed to be the remnants of a disturbed cairn. Below them a baked-hard peat soil surface was encountered which was left intact for possible future dating.

Further on top of the plateau, E from HI 26, a small cairn HI 29 (NG 4210 9743) had been built on a small hump of bedrock in the centre of a boggy depression. Pre-excavation surveying had suggested a small heel-shaped cairn, but excavation revealed that the cairn was composed of several large blocks that had been pulled apart thus giving this impression. The cairn has obviously been 'plundered' at some time and it is fairly certain that the cairn within HI 24 suffered similarly.

### Rough Island

On Rough Island two sites, RI 2 (NG 4166 9825; NMRS NG 49 NW 8) and RI 41 (NG 4117 9829; NMRS NG 49 NW 2), were evaluated with small trenches to gain dating material. RI 2 is located on the high central plateau of the island and is composed of an Early Modern shieling hut built out of, and on top of, an earlier circular mounded structure in which several radial walls are suggested, thought to be Iron Age in date. Two trenches were cut into the sides of the mound. Trench 1 on the northern edge produced a small collection of plain hand-made pottery. Dating is not immediately possible with such undiagnostic material, but the fabric, form and texture strongly suggests an Iron Age date. The excavation only removed the upper peat soil and terminated at a level of c 0.3m depth, where stonework began to appear in a fixed attitude and a small area of baked peat soil was encountered. Trench 2 was cut up to 0.4m into a very grassy, humped eastern side to the mound, which was found to be entirely composed of layered deposits of limpet shell and clay. A small quantity of hand-made pottery was recovered, much of which is similar to the hand-made 18th-century Craggan Ware found at the blackhouse. The midden may therefore be related to the shieling rather than the monument below it.


Site RI 41 is located on the S coast of the island and is composed of an enclosure, massive stone platform and at least one circular stone-built hut. The construction of a modern sheep fank with associated enclosure walling appears to have severely damaged the earlier monuments. The original survey of the site encouraged a comparison with the platformed Neolithic site at Allt Chrìsal on Barra. Three trenches were cut, one across the early enclosure wall and two next to the round hut on the platform. Again, only

the upper peat soil was removed down to archaeological deposits, but the excavation produced abundant pottery, which is not comparable with any found so far on the islands (except for a single sherd at RI 2). It is hand-made, thick, gritty and friable, fired at a low temperature and is undecorated. Trenches 1 and 2 both revealed stone faces of internal walling belonging to two further huts. Within their compass the upper surface of collapsed walling and large flat roofing lintels were revealed. Trench 3, across the enclosure wall, showed it to be 2m wide with well-built external faces. The humped profile revealed in the section suggested that originally it may have attained considerable height. However, it is now thought that the platform is most likely a natural formation resulting from the collapse of the upper cliff face. The ceramics do not compare with other Neolithic pottery found in the Hebrides or with any of the material found so far on the Shiant, which reduces the possible date range of the material considerably. A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is not out of the question, but the well-built rather massive enclosure wall may suggest an early medieval date and it is tempting to link the site with the 7th to 10th-century AD Early Christian cross stone found in the excavations on House Island last year (*DES 2000*, 95–6).

**A' Cheardach Ruadh, Baile Sear, North Uist** M MacLeod  
(North Uist parish)

?Iron Age burial

NF 776 615 Salvage excavation of a prone, male inhumation was carried out in May 2000. The skeleton was buried within the deep midden deposits of this known Iron Age site (NMRS NF 76 SE 9). It was oriented N–S, unaccompanied, in a shallow cut, and covered by a layer of white quartz beach pebbles. The surrounding layers of midden were virtually finds-free, and no dating evidence was recovered. It would seem likely, however, that the burial is part of the diffuse Iron Age cemetery known from earlier finds in this area.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cladh Hallan**  
(South Uist parish)

M Parker Pearson, P Marshall,  
J Mulville, H Smith

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age roundhouse settlement

NF 731 218 In August and early September 2001 excavations were completed on the terraced row of three E-facing roundhouses at Cladh Hallan. We have now recovered the remains of six separate houses with 16 preserved floor surfaces within this deeply stratified Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement (NMRS NF 72 SW 17; *DES 2000*, 97–98). Fourteen of these floors survived in their entirety and were intensively sampled for flotation (100% on a 0.5 x 0.5m grid), geochemistry and geophysics (spot samples at 0.5m intervals), soil micromorphology and other analyses. Since much debris of daily life was incorporated into these soft floors, the patterning of artefactual, ecofactual, geochemical and geophysical distributions is revealing a repetitive and standardised use of space, previously predicted from examples in Iron Age Wessex (the Fitzpatrick sunwise model). The SE quarters of the houses have large quantities of cooking pot debris and tools of stone and bone (especially spatulae). The SW areas are characterised by bone points, stone tools and some ceramics. The N halves are largely devoid of artefacts other than occasional animal bones and include turf platforms interpreted as sleeping areas.

In 2001 we excavated the lowest floor of the middle roundhouse, the partially surviving lowest floor of the S roundhouse, and three consecutive floors within the N roundhouse. Outdoor areas in front of the S and N houses and behind (W of) the central house were also excavated. A trial trench at the southern end of



Fig 41. Cladh Hallan: the skeleton of the 45–60 year-old woman beneath the floor of the north house, during excavation.

the settlement revealed a sequence of three consecutive house floors (from the earlier phases of the site's occupation) and confirmed that the sand quarry within which we have been excavating covers merely the northern half of a large and complex long-lived settlement.

The most dramatic finds were four human skeletons buried as foundation deposits beneath the primary floor of each of the three roundhouses. As predicted by the sunwise model (in which sunwise passage around the house represents the cycle of birth to death), there was a burial in each NE quarter: a partially articulated 3-year-old child in the S house, a 12-year-old in the central house, and an adult male (35–39) in the N house. The latter was tightly flexed and, like the child under the S house, was probably long dead before insertion into its pit. A fourth burial of an adult female (45–60 years old), also crouched, was placed in the S of the N house. In each hand she held an upper lateral incisor (taken from her own mouth). Since all three houses were built simultaneously, these burial events were most probably carried out together or within a short space of time – the whole terrace would have required some 7–8 individuals for the foundation event. The N house received a third human burial, a month-old infant buried on its front within the top of a post-hole in the NE quadrant prior to the renovation of the house for a third floor. Outside the entrance to the N house there was a stone cremation platform (in use during the construction or earliest use of the house) and an adjacent double pit which contained an articulating adult human knee.

Other foundational deposits associated with the construction of the terrace consisted of pits within or outside the door of each house. These pits were very unusual in that they were dug extremely broad and deep prior to construction and were recut once the houses were being built. The pit associated with the S house contained fragments of human skull, was filled and redug, and was latterly recut and filled with midden debris. They may have been dug to test the depth of groundwater (though why they were recut is mysterious). The recut pit outside the N house contained large pieces of smashed pots, an antler pick and a cetacean vertebra. The S house interior contained fewest foundation pits but in the middle and N houses there were disarticulated sheep burials in the SW corners against the walls. A pre-constructional post-hole in the central house contained articulated bovine vertebrae. Another notable deposit was a group of smashed pots and carbonised barley in the N house against the wall opposite the doorway. Other foundation deposits include a large broken and heavily used quern underneath the SE wall of the central house, associated with a large stone cist. One of the



Fig 42. Cladh Hallan: the N–S line of three roundhouses with people marking the positions of the five human skeletons under the house floors.

more unusual aspects of pre-occupation activity was the density of post-holes and stake-holes in all three houses. These indicate that wooden structures and/or scaffolding were erected prior to the laying of floors within each house. Each of the four foundation burials was cut into by one or more later pits. The only unusual find within these was an articulated canine backbone in the pit cutting the adult female burial.

As we had hoped from previous discoveries of residual finds, a floor layer within the entrance area of the middle house contained a scattered deposit of clay mould fragments for making bronze swords, spears and ornaments together with crucible fragments. There is no evidence for the location of actual metalworking in front of the houses and the mould fragments were presumably brought to the door. Analysis of refitting should establish whether the moulds were complete immediately prior to deposition or – as we think – were brought here as single pieces. A few mould fragments have also been found within the lowest three floors of the house. The location of bronze metalworking is unknown but the odd finds of mould fragments, slag and other metallurgical debris from the W side of the site suggest that these activities were performed to the rear of the settlement. This metalworking debris is of particular interest for two reasons. Most of it is directly associated with the middle house, the most imposing building of the three. Secondly, it demonstrates long-distance metal trading connections which are not otherwise apparent from the exceptional paucity of Late Bronze Age metalwork finds in the peat bogs of the Western Isles (in contrast to Skye and the mainland).



## WESTERN ISLES

Another indicator of long-distance connections is the penannular gold-plated bronze ring (known as a 'hair ring' or 'ring money') which was found outside the N house. Although none were previously known from the Western Isles, such rings are common in Ireland and are known throughout the British Isles; this is the first time that one has been found within a settlement context in Britain.

The three consecutive floors of the N house have produced some interesting surprises: a piece of bronze wire (probably a bracelet) left on the abandoned first floor; a collapsed and unfired pot; a collection of saddle querns; and a pit containing an antler pick, smashed pots, animal mandibles and a quern; and a third architectural phase which was partially constructed of timber walls (as opposed to the otherwise ubiquitous use of sand wall cores revetted with stones). Within the thick multi-lensed first floor of the middle house there was a stone tank between the doorway and the central hearth and a sunken 'cellar' in the SW quarter. The 'kitchen' area in the SE was raised slightly above the rest of the house. Within the raised turf platform on the N side there was a highly polished humerus of a swan and a smashed pot against the wall.

The S house was probably adjoined to a fourth house in the terrace but most of its shared walling was obliterated by the second phase of that fourth house. Once that second phase was abandoned, its ruins were used as a dump for large quantities of dog coprolites amongst which we found a bone blade – a 'pooper scooper'. The size of this dump suggests a concerted community effort to remove these noxious products from all around the settlement at about the time that two dogs were sacrificed and buried under the floor of the central house.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

**Arnish Moor and Beinn Mholach, Lewis** J Hooper  
(Stornoway parish) (GUARD)  
Desk-based assessment; survey

An archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of a potential windfarm development at Beinn Mholach and Arnish Moor. A total of 29 areas (over 100 individual sites) of archaeological remains were identified, most of which relate to post-medieval shieling practice, lazy bed cultivation, peat cutting, and to the 19th and 20th-century use of these upland areas. The proposed windfarm development involves two areas of peat moorland in the centre of Lewis. (GUARD 891).

NB 3854 2972	<b>Arnish Moor</b>	Lazy beds.
NB 3440 3565	<b>Airidh Leitir</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NW 27).
NB 3402 3737	<b>Allt Airigh Sgrídh</b>	Shieling hut. (NB 33 NW 40).
NB 3405 3780	<b>Airigh Sgrídh</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NW 41).
NB 3434 3609	<b>Feadan Leitir</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NW 43).
NB 3410 3648	<b>Feadan nan Sgráth</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NW 44).
NB 3435 3664	<b>Feadan nan Sgráth</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NW 45).
NB 3467 3563	<b>Allt Creagan nan Feannag</b>	Shieling group.
NB 3527 3537	<b>Airigh a Chreagain</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NE 2).
NB 3640 3548	<b>Airigh Garvaig</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NE 3).
NB 3552 3650	<b>Airigh Lite</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NE 4).

NB 3579 3753	<b>Geàrraidh Airigh Bhradbhad</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 NE 7).
NB 3441 3452	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Sluice.
NB 3431 3460	<b>Loch Beag a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 SW 3).
NB 3408 3467	<b>Loch Beag a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 SW 4).
NB 3546 3469	<b>Cleiteachean Loch a' Chòcair</b>	Enclosure.
NB 354 341	<b>Airigh an Aip</b>	Shieling group/sheep pen. (NB 33 SE 7). Quarry pit.
NB 3556 3407	<b>Airigh an Aip</b>	Shieling group.
NB 3515 3410	<b>Airigh an Aip</b>	Shieling group.
NB 3455 3427	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling group.
NB 345 342	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Quarry pits.
NB 3476 3411	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling group.
NB 347 341	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Quarry pits.
NB 367 342	<b>Airigh na Beiste</b>	Farmstead, shieling huts, cultivation remains. (NB 33 SE 8).
NB 365 343	<b>Airigh na Beiste</b>	Shieling group. (NB 33 SE 8).
NB 3691 3447	<b>Airigh na Beiste</b>	Enclosure. (NB 33 SE 21).
NB 3520 3453	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling group.
NB 3535 3435	<b>Loch Mor a' Chòcair</b>	Shieling hut. (NB 33 SE 11).
NB 36 34	<b>Pentland Road</b>	Road.
	Full report lodged with the NMRS.	
	Sponsor: Dulas Ltd.	

**Aird na Moine, Breasclete** M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
(Uig parish)  
Standing stone; fieldwalking

NB 2158 3486 The standing stone previously reported (*DES 1992*, 85; NMRS NB 23 SW 30) has been removed due to agricultural land improvement. The adjacent stones (?packing stones) and a number of other putative stone settings in the vicinity have also been removed and buried near the E corner of the field.

Shortly before this event fieldwalking produced over 600 pieces of quartz, 7 flints, 19th-century pottery and a clay pipe.

**Loch Bharavat** (Uig parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis  
Stone setting

NB 224 342 On the E shoreline of the loch, about 50m N of an E–W fence, there is a stone setting (cist or well?) of nearly 20 stones about 80cm N–S and 90cm E–W, and at least 20cm high with a central cavity, topped with a roundish horizontal slab, making the overall height about 40cm. The cover slab slopes slightly down to the shore. A pointed stone, 46 x 22cm, seems to have fallen outwards towards the shore.

It may be that, before Loch Bharavat was dammed in about 1850 (*DES 1997*, 86), the water did not reach this setting, and that it has since been partly eroded on the W side by wave action causing the pointed stone to fall out and the cover slab to settle slightly towards the shore.

**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 Crichtie 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 Vigeans 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.

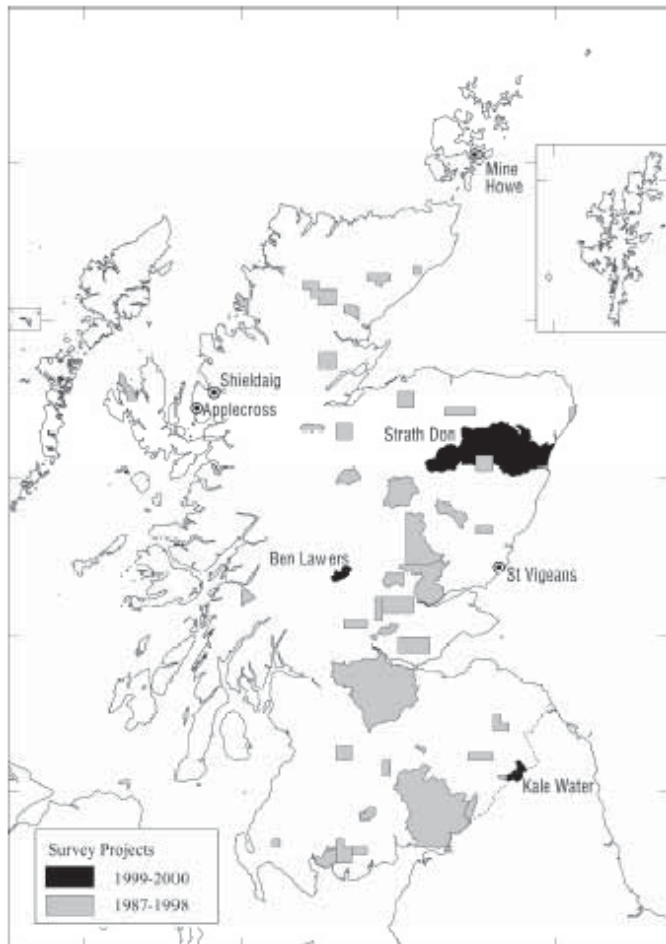


Fig 36. RCAHMS Archaeology Division: field-survey projects 1987–2000.

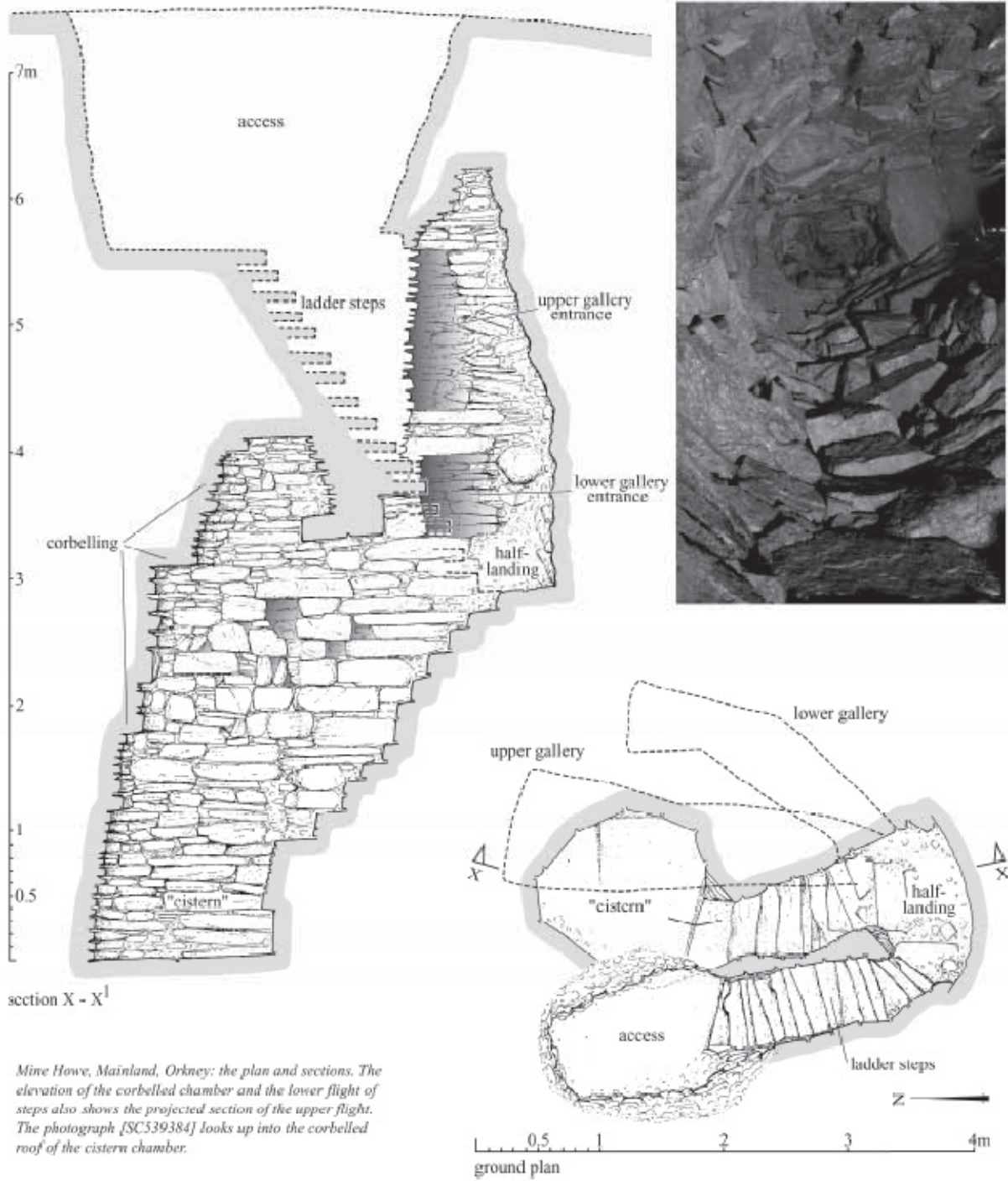
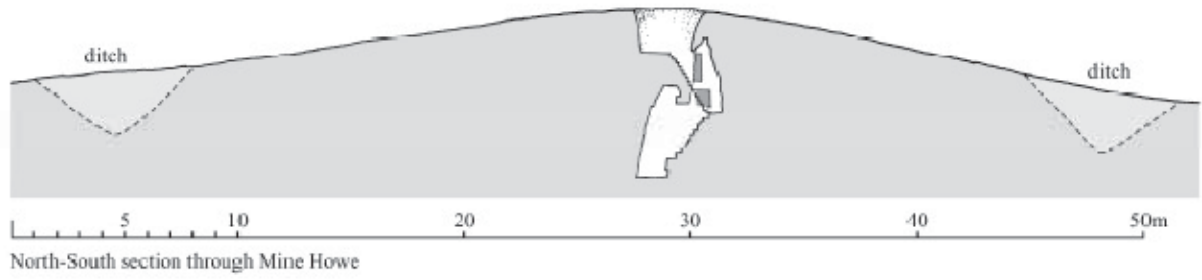


Fig 37. Mine Howe.



Fig 38. First Edition Survey Project: map of progress to October 2000.

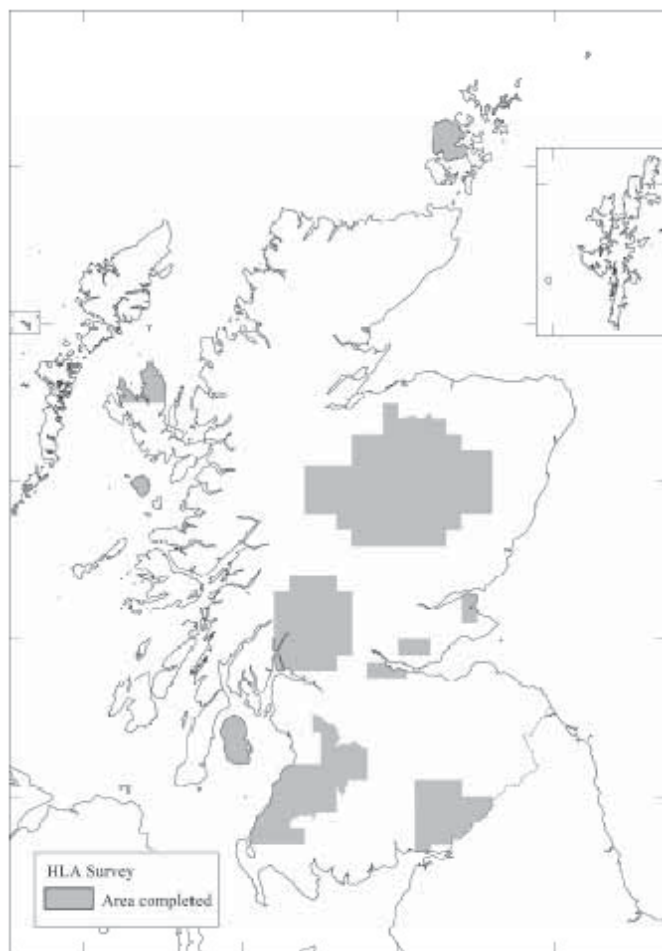


Fig 39. Historic Landuse Assessment Project: map of areas surveyed.

## 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)

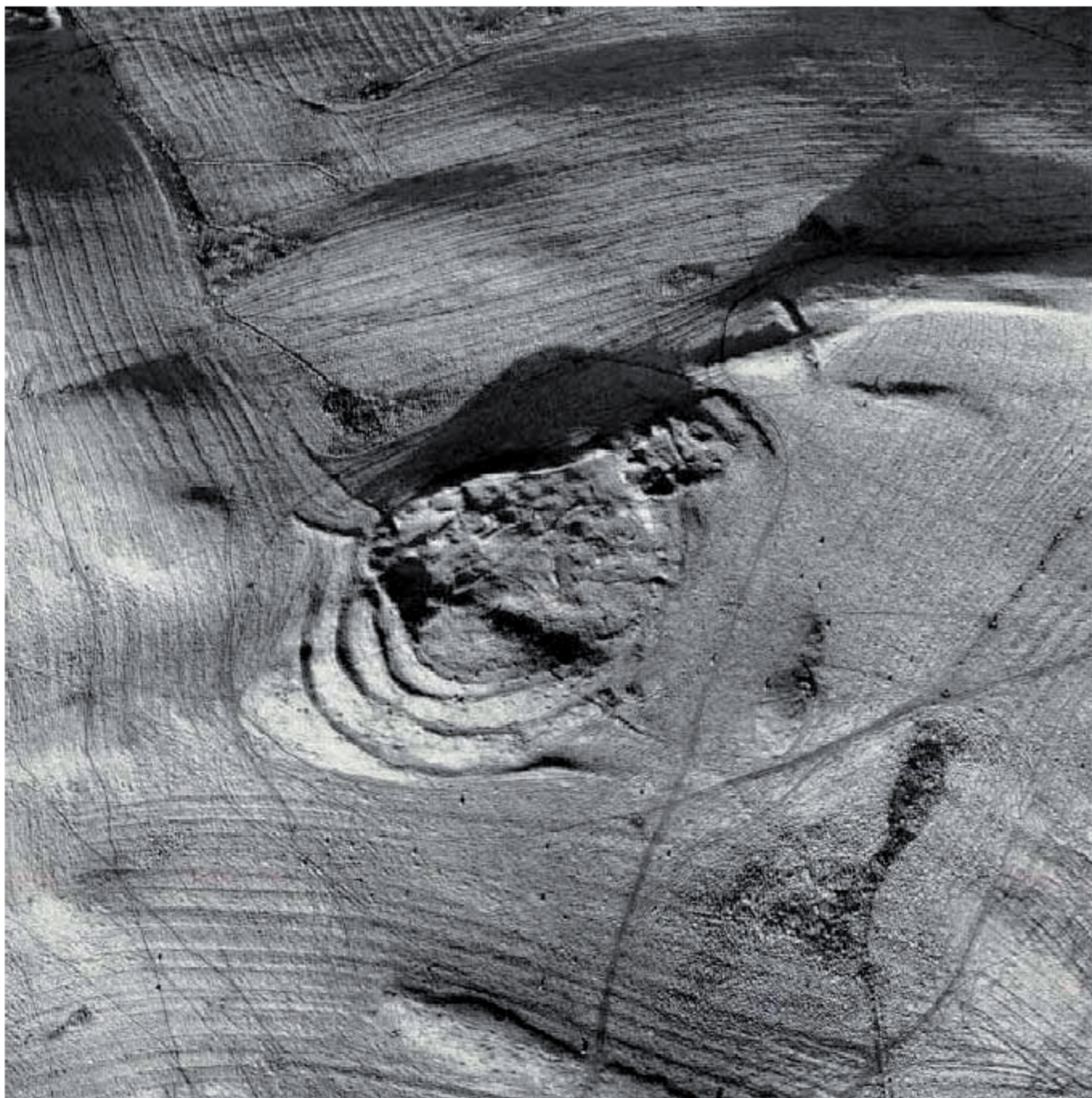


Fig 42. Fort and settlement Hownam Rings, Scottish Borders: this aerial photograph reveals the complex sequence of occupation on the site, which is set in a sea of rig and furrow cultivation. (© RCAHMS D60706)

### 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.

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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; Stoneburn, 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 Eoropie, 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, Stomoway, 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, Humble, 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; Gourock 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; Sunnybrae 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, Pitscandy, 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, Fortingall, 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 Fourdoun 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; Carnbee 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; Lordscaimie 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; Carnbee; 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 Salvador'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; Garblies 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; Pittentraill 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: Ardclach 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 'Burghhead 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 Lairgs, Strathnairn, 1999; Windhill, Beauly: 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; Rothes; 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 mostly consists of dates received by Historic Scotland between 1 July 2000 and 30 October 2001. Where no sponsor is identified for the dates they were sponsored by HS. I am grateful to City of Edinburgh Council, Headland Archaeology Ltd and Biggar Museum Trust for providing details of dates sponsored by organisations other than HS.

Purely palaeoenvironmental dates are not included. 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 Murray, H 2001 'Berryhill, Oyne' *DES 2001*, 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, Mariner's Quay, 133/6 New Street, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, EH21 6DH, before 31 October 2002.

In early 2001, it was discovered that a small proportion of the graphite targets dated at the Accelerator Laboratory at Oxford had been contaminated by a solvent during 2000. All the laboratory records related to dates obtained during this period were examined. Those dates suspected of contamination were identified. Historic Scotland and others were consulted. Some dates obtained in 1999 were also re-examined, and the Oxford staff checked, and in some cases re-dated, not only samples from which suspect graphite targets had been made but also some others where the dates did not meet archaeological expectations. The new dates are reported here, and the date replaced is identified in the description. I am most grateful to the staff of the laboratory for paying such prompt attention to the problem. The following concordance table summarises the situation.

Council	Site	Original date code	Replacement date code
Midlothian	Thornbank Cemetery	OxA-8758	OxA-10160
Midlothian	Thornbank Cemetery	OxA-8332	OxA-10161
Western Isles	Galson, Isle of Lewis	OxA-9605	OxA-10164
Western Isles	Galson, Isle of Lewis	OxA-9606	OxA-10165
Western Isles	Galson, Isle of Lewis	OxA-9607	OxA-10166

The situation with redating of bones from Red Castle Lunan Bay, Angus is more complex. The following table described the results.

Code	Description	Material	Date BP±err	d13C
OxA-10162	Same sample as OxA-8142.	Human bone	1426±36	-20.5
OxA-8142	Redated as OxA-10162.	Human bone	1455±35	-20.5
OxA-8143	This age did not represent the true date of the burial very well. OxA-8413 and OxA-10163 provide a better age estimate.	Human bone	1305±35	-21.1
OxA-10163	This date is from the same burial as OxA-8413 and it is likely that both represent the true date of the burial fairly well.	Human bone	1661±36	-21.1
OxA-8413	This date is from the same burial as OxA-10163 and it is likely that both represent the true date of the burial fairly well.	Human bone	1675±40	-20.7

Code	Description	Material	Date BP±err	d13C
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>				
<b>Berryhill, Oyne</b> (NJ 6679 2503) Murray, H:				
OxA-10386	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> from 304/1, sealed below the enclosure wall which was built directly on boulder clay.	Charcoal	1953±33	-24.12

## ANGUS

**Auchlishie, Kirriemuir** (NO 3870 5786) Dick, A:

AA-45406	Hazel charcoal with Grooved Ware sherds in a pit.	Charcoal	3885±50	-25.4
AA-45407	Hazel charcoal with Grooved Ware sherds in a pit.	Charcoal	3820±55	-26.8

**Fordhouse Barrow** (NO 6658 6053) Proudfoot, E:

OxA-10057	Hazelnut shell from sample 2909 from context 338, a fill of Pit 20 (context 339).	Hazelnut shell	7890±50	-23.86
OxA-10058	Hazelnut shell sample 2950 from context 330 in a layer containing numerous artefacts.	Hazelnut shell	7920±50	-25.1
OxA-10059	Hazelnut shell, sample 2951 from context 341, Pit 21, in a linear slot among many artefacts, mainly flint blades and flakes.	Hazelnut shell	8255±55	-23.19
OxA-10060	Hazelnut shell, sample 3049 from context 602, blocking of the passage of the chambered cairn.	Hazelnut shell	5565±45	-23.46

**Red Castle, Lunan Bay** (NO 6878 5085) Alexander, D:

OxA-10162	Left femur (DS3 SB2 CO87) from a human burial in the long cist in a square barrow in a cemetery. Same sample as OxA-8142 1455±35. OxA-10162 and OxA-8142 combined provide an age of 1440±25 BP.	Human bone	1426±36	-20.5
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## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP±err	d13C
<b>Red Castle, Lunan Bay</b> (NO 6878 5085) Alexander, D: (cont.)				
OxA-10163	Left femur (DS6 G030 C068) from a human burial in a long cist in a cemetery. This date is like that from a tooth in the same burial (OxA-8413 1675±40 BP) and has a low C/N ratio, making it likely that it represents the true date of the burial fairly well. OxA-10163 and OxA-8413 combined provide an age of 1667±26 BP.	Human bone	1661±36	-21.06
OxA-10167	Tooth (DS7 G030 C068) from a human burial in a long cist in a cemetery. This sample may not represent the true date of the burial very well.	Tooth	1544±36	-20.66
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>				
<b>Glennan, Kilmartin</b> (NM 8622 0097) MacGregor, G:				
AA-45411	Hazel charcoal found with a cremation in an urn. This age is from the same context as OxA-10281 (700±33 BP) suggesting that the charcoal is very mixed.	Charcoal	4495±75	-28.1
OxA-10281	A single charred heather twig from sample GLE001, context 004, apparently part of the charcoal with a cremation deposit in a broken inverted urn, but judging by its date and the dating of a piece of charred hazel roundwood (AA-45411, 4495±75 BP), the heather probably reflects disturbance in the medieval period or later.	Charcoal	700±33	-24.89
<b>Inchmarnock</b> Lowe, C.*				
<b>Site 16A</b> (NS 0202 5834)				
AA-39966	Hazelnut shell recovered from an occupation horizon inside a cave, sealed by windblown sand.	Charred hazelnut shell	2110±35	-24.6
<b>Site 16B</b> (NS 0220 5836)				
AA-39967	Hazelnut shell recovered from the basal deposit of trench, possible remains of midden or ground surface inside cave.	Charred hazelnut shell	2150±35	-25.1
AA-39968	Rake-out from hearth sealed by present ground surface.	Charcoal	1245±35	-25.9
<b>Site 8</b> (NS 0235 5916)				
AA-39965	Cereal grain from a burnt spread associated with robbed stone setting, possible kiln site.	Charred grain	740±35	-23.7
*Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith				
<b>Oban Bay</b> (NM 8569 3065) Lowe, C.*				
AA-36538	Charcoal recovered from basal fill of pit near urn. Possible cremation bone present.	Charcoal	3365±45	-27.6
AA-36539	Charcoal from fill of tripartite collared urn.	Charcoal	3430±50	-26.9
AA-36540	Fill of pit with heat-shattered stones, possible cooking pit.	Charcoal	915±45	-26.7
*Sponsor: Raynesway Construction Services				
<b>EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE</b>				
<b>Kelvin Valley Sewer Stage 2 Phase 1: Wester Shriua</b> (NS 667 753) Carter, S.*				
AA-39969	Charcoal-rich sediment deposited in pit. One of a cluster of four pits on a gravel terrace, two of which contained fragments of collared urn, charcoal and traces of burnt bone.	Charred hazelnut shell	3375±40	-26.3
AA-39970	Charcoal-rich sediment deposited in pit. One of a cluster of four pits on a gravel terrace, two of which contained fragments of collared urn, charcoal and traces of burnt bone.	Charred hazelnut shell	3345±40	-24.6
AA-39971	Charcoal-rich sediment deposited in pit, possibly with <i>in situ</i> burning. One of a group of pits on a low gravel knoll. No artefacts were found in the pit fills.	Charcoal	1070±35	-25.2
AA-39972	Stony fill of pit, rich in charcoal. One of a group of pits on a low gravel knoll. No artefacts were found in the pit fills.	Charcoal	4030±40	-25.3
*Sponsor: West of Scotland Water				
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>				
<b>Coast Road, Longniddry</b> (NT 44187 709) Baker, L:				
OxA-10034	Human rib bone from Skeleton 4, context 017, crouched in a cist partly lined with stone slabs and filled with sand.	Human bone	3274±39	-20.16
OxA-10088	Human iliac crest bone from Skeleton 2, context 009, crouched in a grave cut into and filled with sand.	Human bone	3152±39	-20.37
<b>Dunbar Golf Course, East Links</b> (NT 6881 6784) Baker, L.*				
AA-40361	Animal bone recovered from the fill of a linear ditch lying near to a cist (see AA-40363).	Animal bone	1500±35	-21.7
AA-40362	Animal bone recovered from the fill of a curvilinear ditch lying near to a cist (see AA-40363).	Animal bone	1635±35	-21.4
AA-40363	Human bone from a stone-lined drystone cist sealed by capstone. The child's skeleton was in a flexed position and face down. A copper-alloy penannular brooch was located in the area of the ribs.	Animal bone	1855±35	-21
*Sponsor: Bain, Swan Architects				
<b>Haddington Mains Cist</b> (NT 3536 6751) Lawson, J:				
OxA-10254	Human <i>corpus sterni</i> from context 005, an adult female crouched inhumation in a short cist accompanied by a Beaker and a shoulder-joint of pork.	Human bone	3945±40	-21.01

# RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>EDINBURGH, CITY OF</b>				
<b>Cramond Glebe Road, Edinburgh</b> (NT 1894 7673) Lawson, J.*				
AA-92563	Animal bone (find 044) from ditch fill 110.	Animal bone	1225±45	-24
AA-92564	Animal bone (find 053) from pit fill 104.	Animal bone	1220±40	-24
*Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council				
<b>Cramond, Edinburgh</b> (NT 1898 7697) Lawson, J:				
OxA-10143	Hazelnut shell from CR95/74 from context 1409, a roughly circular spread of silt with hazelnut shells and lithics sealing rubbish pits under a possible old topsoil.	Hazelnut shell	9150±45	-23.48
OxA-10144	Hazelnut shell from CR95/283 from context 1402, the fill of a small truncated pit 1425 sealed by context 1409.	Hazelnut shell	9110±60	-23.09
OxA-10145	Hazelnut shell from CR95/291 from context 1409, a roughly circular spread of silt with hazelnut shells and lithics sealing rubbish pits under a possible old topsoil.	Hazelnut shell	9230±50	-24.89
OxA-10178	Hazelnut shell from CR95/956 from context 1426, level M, from the fill of central pit 1430 with hazelnut shells and lithics.	Hazelnut shell	9105±65	-23.34
OxA-10179	Hazelnut shell from CR95/958 from context 1426, level K, from the fill of central pit 1430 with hazelnut shells and lithics.	Hazelnut shell	9130±65	-23.95
OxA-10180	Hazelnut shell from CR95/1066 from context 1431, the fill of a shallow scoop 1432, containing hazelnut shells and lithics, cut into the N side of Pit 1430 and sealed by context 1409.	Hazelnut shell	9250±60	-26.03
<b>HIGHLAND</b>				
<b>Arisaig to Kinsadel Site 6</b> (NM 66 86) Halliday, S:				
AA-41068	A single piece of charcoal from a discrete lens of charcoal in a relatively deep stratigraphic sequence beneath stone structures.	Charcoal	440±35	
<b>Arisaig to Kinsadel Site 8</b> (NM 66 86) Halliday, S:				
AA-41069	A single piece of charcoal from a small charcoal lens at the base of a 0.6m sequence of deposits containing the remains of stone structures below a stony platform that may be the remains of a structure built against a rock face.	Charcoal	2990±45	
<b>Camas Daraich, Skye</b> (NG 5650 0050) Cressey, M:				
OxA-9971	Hazelnut shell from CD 15(A), fuel deposits in a possible hearth overlain by more fuel deposits.	Hazelnut shell	7575±75	-27.41
<b>Cille Bhrea, Lamlair</b> (NH 5764 6148) Rees, T:				
OxA-9882	Human skull, context 16, from the fill 15 of a grave underlying a series of capstones, context 9, relatively high in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	220±35	-20.2
OxA-9883	Human bone, context 27 from grave 27, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	149±38	-20.51
OxA-9884	Human right maxilla, context 32 from grave 33, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	235±36	-20.24
OxA-9885	Human bone, context 37 from grave 35, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	226±37	-20.56
OxA-9886	Human bone, context 94 from grave 92, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	149±35	-20.4
OxA-9887	Human skull and other fragments, context 102 from grave 100, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	250±35	-20.86
OxA-9917	Human bone, context 105 from grave 103, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	246±35	-20.57
OxA-10010	Human bone, context 63 from grave 59, cutting underlying sands in a graveyard probably of 13th-century or earlier origin.	Human bone	1230±45	-20.92
<b>Loch Borrallie, Durness</b> (ND 3790 6761) MacGregor, G:				
OxA-10253	Human left radius bone from context 006, an extended inhumation placed on a multi-phase cairn under sand.	Human bone	1931±37	-20.21
<b>Lothbeg</b> (NC 9469 0962) Lelong, O:				
AA-36545	Tibia of an adult male skeleton (Sk 1), one of two in shallow graves in sand oriented E-W with heads to the W. Other burials have been recorded in the past from the vicinity.	Human bone	295±40	-19.1
<b>Milton of Leys</b> (NH 693 417) Coleman, R.*				
AA-45644	Charcoal from fill of hearth. One of a set of random prehistoric features possibly associated with a hut circle to the south of the site.	Charcoal	4560±65	-25.2
AA-45645	Hazelnut shell recovered from the fill of small pit/post-hole. One of a set of random prehistoric features possibly associated with a hut circle to the south of the site.	Charred hazelnut shell	4470±65	-24.3
AA-45646	Hazelnut shell recovered from the fill of a small pit/post-hole. One of a set of random prehistoric features possibly associated with a hut circle to the south of the site.	Charred hazelnut shell	4445±75	-24.5
*Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd				

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Sand</b> (NG 6841 4934) Hardy, K:				
OxA-10152	Bevel-ended bone artefact (N62) from sample B24A NE Spit 8, from a loose unconsolidated limpet midden (013) overlying a rockfall and covered by crushed shell and turf.	Animal bone	8470±90	-22.12
OxA-10175	Bevel-ended bone artefact (N60) from sample B24B NE Spit 7, from a loose unconsolidated limpet midden (013) overlying a rockfall and covered by crushed shell and turf.	Animal bone	7825±55	-21.06
OxA-10176	Bevel-ended bone artefact from sample A1B NE Spit 9, from a shell-free organic midden (022) overlying a sterile palaeosol and covered by the main shell midden.	Animal bone	6605±50	-20.86
OxA-10177	Bevel-ended bone artefact from sample A2B SW Spit 10, from a shell-free organic midden (022) overlying a sterile palaeosol and covered by the main shell midden.	Animal bone	6485±55	-21.76
OxA-10384	Bevel-ended bone artefact (N70) from sample B24A NE Spit 4, from a loose unconsolidated limpet midden (013) overlying a rockfall and covered by crushed shell and turf.	Animal bone	7855±60	-21.07

### MIDLOTHIAN

#### **Thornbank Cemetery** (NT 3480 6890) Rees, A:

OxA-10160	Human bone from DS31 G27. This date replaces OxA-8758 (1900±40 BP) which was probably contaminated.	Human bone	1581±36	-20.27
OxA-10161	Human bone from Gr58 c.183 (DS24). This date replaces OxA-8332 (2120±40 BP) which was probably contaminated.	Human bone	1578±34	-20.38

### NORTH AYRSHIRE

#### **Perceton, Irvine** (NS 3533 4077) Stronach, S.\*

AA-43646	Cereal grain recovered from a spread of industrial waste consisting of black silty sand with abundant slag inclusions. This metalworking debris was associated with a kiln or furnace base and an adjacent structure outside a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure of the later medieval period.	Charred grain	805±60	-24.1
AA-43647	Cereal grain from basal accumulation of a large enclosure ditch that replaced the earlier palisaded enclosure. The later sub-rectangular ditched enclosure is likely to belong to a class of moated site associated with the lesser nobility.	Charred grain	585±45	-24.8
AA-43648	Cereal grain from the fill of curvilinear palisaded enclosure ditch enclosing a substantial timber building accessed through a defended entrance.	Charred grain	3115±50	-23.7
AA-43649	Cereal grain from basal accumulation of a large enclosure ditch that replaced the earlier palisaded enclosure. The later sub-rectangular ditched enclosure is likely to belong to a class of moated site associated with the lesser nobility.	Charred grain	815±45	-25.5
AA-43650	Cereal grain from the backfill of a linear ditch lying near to ?entrance of a substantial timber building accessed through a defended entrance inside a palisaded enclosure.	Charred grain	815±45	-24.5
AA-44417	Cereal grain from the fill of post-hole sealed by present ground surface. Associated with interior structures/buildings of the palisaded enclosure.	Charred grain	495±55	-25.4

\*Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd

### ORKNEY ISLANDS

#### **Holm of Papa Westray North** (HY 5044 5228) Ritchie, A:

OxA-9832	Red deer bone from Trench I, compartment 5 Layer 1, the uppermost filling of the end-cell 5 of a stalled cairn.	Animal bone	4235±45	-20.7
OxA-9833	Sheep bone from Trench I, compartment 5 Layer 3, the second lowest of four levels of filling of the end-cell 5 of a stalled cairn. Because the d13C value suggests a 'marine' effect this age is older than it would have been had the sheep eaten material.	Animal bone	4585±40	-12.8
OxA-9834	Young sheep metatarsal from Trench IV layer 1(2), midden adjacent to the kerb of the back of the chambered cairn containing Grooved Ware and Beaker. Because the d13C value suggests a 'marine' effect this age is older than it would have been had the sheep eaten material of purely terrestrial origin.	Animal bone	4440±40	-14.6
OxA-9871	Otter bone from Trench I, compartment 5 Layer 2, the second highest of four levels of filling of the end-cell 5 of a stalled cairn. Because the d13C value suggests a 'marine' effect this age is older than it would have been had the otter eaten material.	Animal bone	4680±50	-11.3
OxA-9872	Red deer calcaneum from Trench IV layer 1(1), midden adjacent to the kerb of the back of the chambered cairn containing Grooved Ware and Beaker.	Animal bone	3855±45	-21

#### **Lopness, Sanday** (HY 7580 4390) Ballin Smith, B:

AA-43651	Human left femur (SLN00 context 009) of a skeleton in a crouched position in a large stone cist filled with sand, clay, limpet shells and rodent bones above black silt with lithics and ceramic fragments. dN15 = 12.7 rel.air.	Human bone	3520±40	-18
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#### **Newark Bay, Deerness** (HY 5746 0413) Brothwell, D:

OxA-10407	Human bone from SK001.	Human bone	1070±36	-16.81
OxA-10408	Human bone from SK004.	Human bone	1068±36	-18.36
OxA-10409	Human bone from 99(6).	Human bone	1015±37	-16.79
OxA-10410	Human bone from 69(87).	Human bone	1123±36	-14.22

#### **Stones of Stenness** (HY 3067 1252) Ritchie, J N G:

OxA-9904	A cattle bone from the organic basal ditch fill, 3 B 25.	Animal bone	4360±40	-21
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## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP±err	d13C
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>				
<b>Home Farm, Castle Menzies</b> (NN 8305 4935) Carter, S:				
OxA-9811	Hazel charcoal from sample 001 in the basal fill 027 of post-hole 004, which did not form part of either the alignments or the arc of post-holes on this site.	Charcoal	4701±38	-24.69
OxA-9812	Charred barley from sample 011 in the fill 071 of pit 054, which did not form part of either the alignments or the arc of post-holes on this site.	Charred grain	1571±36	-24.44
OxA-9813	Oak charcoal from sample 024 in the centre sand fill 124 of a probable post-hole, part of the most northerly of three alignments.	Charcoal	5130±40	-24.48
OxA-9814	Oak charcoal from sample 047 in the fill 433 of a post-pipe overlain by silt (442), part of an arc of post-pits.	Charcoal	5010±40	-24.52
OxA-9815	Oak charcoal from sample 067 from sand and charcoal 453, filling a post-hole or pit which did not form part of either the alignments or the arc of post-holes on this site.	Charcoal	7030±45	-24
OxA-9816	Oak charcoal from sample 073 from silt 466, in the base and round the edges of a cut, possibly for a post of an arc of post-pits.	Charcoal	5035±70	-25.59
OxA-9854	Barley from sample 005 from black sand 067 filling post-hole 059, which did not form part of either the alignments or the arc of post-holes on this site.	Charred grain	2705±50	-24.36
OxA-9987	Oak charcoal from sample 003 in the base of the post pipe 037 within Pit 011, part of an arc of post-pits.	Charcoal	5093±39	-24.89
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>				
<b>Garvald Burn</b> (NT 1015 4865) Barrowman, C:				
OxA-10449	Charred birch (sample CS4) from context 402, a sand layer; the charcoal almost certainly comes from a hearth.	Charcoal	4865±40	-24.42
<b>Lour, Drumelzier</b> (NT 181 349) Ward, T:*				
AA-43413	Single piece of alder charcoal (sample 022) from a lead smelting site.	Charcoal	1075±45	-25.6
*Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust				
<b>SHETLAND ISLANDS</b>				
<b>Bayanne, Yell</b> (HU 5195 9777) Moore, H:				
OxA-9894	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.20(i), a hearth fill sealed by a large slab in Structure 2, a house.	Charred grain	1704±34	-23.75
OxA-9895	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.561(i), a deposit covering a yard area associated with Structure 3, a house.	Charred grain	2980±34	-24.39
OxA-9896	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.633(i), soil over a clay floor in an outbuilding associated with Structure 3, a house.	Charred grain	2689±35	-23.37
OxA-9897	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.641(i), midden deposits dumped into the ruins of the abandoned Structure 3, a house.	Charred grain	2752±37	-25.55
OxA-9898	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.650(i), the uppermost soil part of a midden into which Structure 1, a house, was inserted.	Charred grain	2300±38	-22.33
OxA-9899	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.655(i), the basal level of a midden into which Structure 1, a house, was inserted.	Charred grain	2936±35	-25.78
OxA-9900	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.718(i), the fill of a pit sealed by a slab below a field wall and associated with the earliest structure found on site.	Charred grain	3417±38	-23.53
OxA-9901	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.774(i), a floor deposit of debris going with occupation of Structure 3, a house, and sealed by a clay floor.	Charred grain	3015±40	-25.18
OxA-9902	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.775A(i), the fill of a shallow internal drain in Structure 3, a house, and sealed by a pier.	Charred grain	3126±36	-24.85
OxA-9928	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.699(i), a wedge of material which accumulated against the wall of Structure 1, a house, and sealed by a distinctive burnt layer.	Charred grain	1875±60	-23.88
OxA-9951	Charred barley grain from BY97 F.764(i), the fill of a large clay-lined pit in Structure 3, a house, and sealed by a pier.	Charred grain	3216±37	-23.12
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>				
<b>Doonbrae, Alloway</b> (NS 331 180) Lelong, O:*				
GU-9394	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal from near the base of a large cut feature, probably a ditch, which contained burnt and organic material, including burnt bone, in its lower fills.	Charcoal	1349±42	
*Sponsor: J Pollock-Morris				
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>				
<b>Brownsbank Farm, Biggar</b> (NT 0765 4280) Ward, T:*				
AA-42172	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Trench No. 1 Feature 1). From a pit containing carinated pottery and pitchstone.	Charcoal	4960±45	-25.9
AA-42173	Single piece of hazel charcoal (Trench No. 1 Feature 2). From a pit containing carinated pottery and pitchstone.	Charcoal	4865±45	-26.2
*Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust				

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Daer Reservoir, Crawford</b> (NS 975078) Ward, T:*				
AA-43004	Single piece of hazel charcoal (sample 002) from a deposit/pit containing charcoal and flint on Site No. 3.	Charcoal	5355±45	-25.9
*Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust				
<b>Glenkip, Leadhills</b> (NS 864 183) Ward, T:*				
AA-43412	Single piece of alder charcoal (sample 021) from a lead smelting site.	Charcoal	1005±45	-27.4
*Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust				
<b>STIRLING</b>				
<b>Barbush Quarry, Dunblane</b> (NN 7875 0255) Holden, T:*				
AA-36507	Human bone from stone-lined cist that contained a Food Vessel and poorly preserved skeleton. On the basis of the finds, an Early Bronze Age date is likely but a radiocarbon determination on poorly preserved skeletal material has provided an unexpectedly late date. It should be noted that several dates obtained from other poorly preserved bone during the recent dating programmes paid for by HS seem to reflect subtle contamination.	Human bone	2845±50	
*Sponsor: Cala Homes (Scotland) Ltd				
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>				
<b>Bornais, South Uist</b> (NF 729 302) Sharples, N:				
OxA-10273	Sheep phalange from sample 5854, context 214, one of a series of sand layers underlying the main house on Mound 3 and above a house.	Animal bone	1065±35	-21.04
OxA-10274	Cattle humerus from sample 5896, context 215, one of a series of sand layers underlying the main house on Mound 3 and immediately above the floor of a house.	Animal bone	1004±32	-21.41
OxA-10275	Charred barley grain from sample 5906, context 604, the middle of three floor layers inside the house on Mound 3.	Charred grain	880±32	-22.46
OxA-10276	Oat grain from sample 5964, context 269, the second floor inside a corn-drying kiln on Mound 3.	Charred grain	537±34	-25.76
OxA-10277	Oat grain from sample 5971, context 269, the second floor inside a corn-drying kiln on Mound 3.	Charred grain	521±32	-25.87
OxA-10278	Oat grain from sample 8629, context 276, a floor layer inside a corn-drying kiln on Mound 3.	Charred grain	563±33	-25.78
OxA-10279	Cattle navicular-cuboid from sample 8707, context 675, a sand layer flecked with charcoal above a thick layer of windblown sand at the base of a sequence of layers into which a corn-drying kiln was constructed on Mound 3.	Animal bone	863±35	-22.55
OxA-10291	Oat grain from sample 5909, context 604, the middle of three floor layers inside the house on Mound 3.	Charred grain	580±70	-22.94
OxA-10292	Oat grain from sample 8045, context 614, the lowest floor layer inside the house on Mound 3.	Charred grain	590±50	-24.75
OxA-10304	Oat grain from sample 8077, context 614, the lowest floor layer inside the house on Mound 3.	Charred grain	660±50	-25.98
OxA-10305	Oat grain from sample 8633, context 276, a floor layer inside a corn-drying kiln on Mound 3.	Charred grain	705±50	-24.19
<b>Callanish Kerb Cairn</b> (NB 2179 3473) Neighbour, T:				
OxA-9865	Charred barley grain from C.121b, a layer forming part of the kerb cairn construction, from an area with much pottery.	Charred grain	3310±45	-22.47
OxA-9866	Charred barley grain from C.129a, a low part of the fill of the central cist containing cremated bone and an accessory vessel, and perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	3325±40	-23.28
OxA-9867	Charred barley grain from C.135a, one of the upper layers of burnt material forming the body of the kerb cairn, perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	3295±40	-23.4
OxA-9868	Charred barley grain from C.135b, one of the layers of burnt material forming the body of the kerb cairn, perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	3385±45	-24.51
OxA-9869	Charred barley grain from C.181a, one of the layers of burnt material forming the body of the kerb cairn, perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	3355±45	-21.51
OxA-9870	Charred barley grain from C.181b, one of the layers of burnt material forming the body of the kerb cairn, perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	3433±39	-22.15
OxA-9903	Charred barley grain from C.121a, a layer forming part of the kerb cairn construction, from an area with much pottery.	Charred grain	3418±38	-24.07
OxA-9931	Charred barley grain from C.129b, a low part of the fill of the central cist containing cremated bone and an accessory vessel, and perhaps derived from a fire associated with cremation.	Charred grain	4225±85	-22.57
<b>Ceann Nan Clachan, Vallay Strand, N Uist</b> (NF 771 739) Dunwell, A:				
OxA-9831	Charred hulled barley grain from CNC SB C134, a deposit of red ash on the floor of a chamber of a cellular structure and beneath a second floor.	Charred grain	2469±37	-24.18
OxA-9969	Charred hulled barley grain from CNC SA C134, a deposit of red ash on the floor of a chamber of a cellular structure and beneath a second floor.	Charred grain	2475±50	-24.4



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP±err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Ceann Nan Clachan, Vallay Strand, N Uist</b> (NF 771 739) Dunwell, A: (cont.)				
OxA-9970	Charred hulled barley grain from CNC SC C134, a deposit of red ash on the floor of a chamber of a cellular structure and beneath a second floor.	Charred grain	2360±50	-25.31
OxA-9985	Charred organic material forming a residue on a pot base in a compact gritty deposit (CNC SD C108) sealing a hearth and occupation deposits in a cellular structure.	Pot residue	2450±34	-23.92
<b>Galson, Isle of Lewis</b> (NB 436 594) Neighbour, T:				
AA-43453	Charred barley grain (sample 2A) from context 165, a spread midden sealing Late Iron Age structure B directly above the long cist cemetery.	Charred grain	1030±40	-23.6
AA-43454	Charred barley grain (sample 2B) from context 165, a spread midden sealing Late Iron Age structure B directly above the long cist cemetery.	Charred grain	1095±45	-23.6
AA-43455	Charred barley grain (sample 6A) from context 301, a floor in Late Iron Age dwelling A, sealed by later floor deposits.	Charred grain	1720±35	-22.1
AA-43456	Charred barley grain (sample 10A) from context 205, a floor in Late Iron Age dwelling B which post-dates the long cist cemetery, midden 114 and pre-dates a Norse or later structure.	Charred grain	925±35	-22.3
AA-43457	Charred barley grain (sample 10B) from context 205, a floor in Late Iron Age dwelling B which post-dates the long cist cemetery, midden 114 and pre-dates a Norse or later structure.	Charred grain	920±35	-22.8
AA-43458	Charred barley grain (sample 50A) from context 112a, a floor of structure F sealed by windblown sand.	Charred grain	875±55	-24.8
AA-43459	Charred barley grain (sample 55A) from context 114, a midden above the long cist cemetery, pre-dating Iron Age Structure B.	Charred grain	1070±35	-23.2
AA-43460	Charred barley grain (sample 55B) from context 114, a midden above the long cist cemetery, pre-dating Iron Age Structure B.	Charred grain	1005±35	-23.5
AA-43461	Charred barley grain (sample 59B) from context 400, the red peat-ash fill of a pit in a semi-subterranean slab-revetted Structure H. It was sealed by a floor surface. It post-dates the Late Iron Age figure-of-eight Structure G.	Charred grain	1500±40	-23
AA-43462	Charred barley grain (sample 60A) from context 401, a floor of the Late Iron Age figure-of-eight Structure G. Sealed by a semi-subterranean slab-revetted Structure H.	Charred grain	1720±40	-21.2
AA-43463	Charred barley grain (sample 60B) from context 401, a floor of the Late Iron Age figure-of-eight Structure G. Sealed by a semi-subterranean slab-revetted Structure H.	Charred grain	1675±35	-23.6
OxA-10164	Human bone from Gals II. This date supersedes OxA-9605 (2031±35 BP) reported in <i>DES 2000</i> , 127.	Human bone	1895±36	-20.08
OxA-10165	Human bone from Gals III This date supersedes OxA-9606 (1984±36) reported in <i>DES 2000</i> , 127.	Human bone	1848±36	-19.79
OxA-10166	Human bone from Gals IV This date supersedes OxA-9607 (3995±45) reported in <i>DES 2000</i> , 127.	Human bone	1858±34	-20.06
<b>Silgenach</b> (NF 725 288) Sharples, N:				
OxA-8880	Cattle rib (sample 1656) from a sandy occupation layer (97N) where activities including butchery took place.	Animal bone	2385±40	-20.4
OxA-8881	Cattle tibia (sample 1660) from a concentration of animal butchery waste in sand (225/T) overlying the floor of a house.	Animal bone	2485±40	-20.5

# THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND DATING PROGRAMMES: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2001/2

Alison Sheridan

## Results from the 'Dating Cremated Bones Project'

The second year of what is hoped to be a three-year project has continued to provide interesting new dates from prehistoric Scottish cremated human bone (see *DES 2001*, 129 for results from year 1).

Sampling continued to focus on material with 'interesting' artefactual associations, and to cover a range of Bronze Age urn types. Among the former is the 'Wessex 1' type dagger from Auchterhouse, Angus. Its date, along with that previously obtained for the 'Wessex 2' razor/knife from Gilchorn (*ibid.*), and the date relating to the gold discs from Barnhill, Angus (see below), does not simply assist in establishing a chronological point of reference for these important finds, but also provides new comparative dating information relevant to the poorly-dated series of rich 'Wessex' burials in southern England.

The samples submitted in 2002 included two from the Quandale cemetery in Orkney - one from a cremation associated with a ceramic urn (under mound 3), the other with a small steatite urn (mound 8). The results confirm that both these regionally-specific urn types were in use at the same time as other types of ceramic urn on the Mainland.

A further 15 samples are currently being dated and the results will be reported on in the next DES; these include a further six Orcadian samples, one from a steatite urn from Shetland, and one for suspected Late Bronze Age material from the recumbent stone circle at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire.

All the dates have been obtained from bioapatite, at the University of Groningen Centrum voor Isotopen Onderzoek, by Dr J van der Plicht and his colleagues. In addition, and at his behest, Gordon Cook of SURRC kindly dated a second bone from one of the urns previously dated at Groningen, to check whether the technique would work using the SURRC facilities. (The bone was from the same individual as the one previously dated.) The result came out within one standard deviation, which was deemed to be a success; details are given below.

A full discussion of all the results of the Dating Cremated Bone Project will follow the conclusion of the project, and will be offered to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The continuing generous support of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the University of Groningen (thanks to the kind offices of Dr Jan Lanting) is warmly acknowledged, as is the help of museum curators who have kindly facilitated sample selection, namely Siobhan Ratchford, Mark Hall, Adrian Zealand, Anne Brundle and Maggie Bellatti. Gordon Cook's input is much appreciated. I am also grateful to Anna Brindley for help, advice, and couriering services!

Findspot	Associations	Lab No	Result BP	Cal BC <sup>1</sup>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>				
Seggiecrook (urn 1)	Cordoned urn; several pieces flint; slate 'pendant'	GrA-19427	3495±45	1940-1680
<b>ANGUS</b>				
Auchterhouse	Wessex 1 dagger	GrA-19990	3610±50	2140-1770
Balnakettle	Collared urn; accessory vessel	GrA-19984	3530±50	2020-1690
<b>CITY OF EDINBURGH</b>				
Saxe-Coburg Place	Cordoned urn	AA-46479 (GU-9629)	3360±65	1880-1490 (of which the 91.2% value is 1780-1490)
cf. Groningen date:		GrA-18020	3275±40	1690-1440
<b>DUMFRIES &amp; GALLOWAY</b>				
Carwinning	Collared urn; Bann type battle axehead, frag. bronze chisel	GrA-19421	3435±45	1880-1620
<b>FIFE</b>				
Aberdour Rd., Dunfermline (grave 4)	Food Vessel urn	GrA-19422	3680±45	2200-1920
Callange, Ceres	Food Vessel urn, flint knife	GrA-19987	3590±50	2130-1770
<b>ORKNEY</b>				
Quandale (mound 3)	Plain ceramic urn	GrA-19988	3600±50	2140-1770
Quandale (mound 8)	Steatite urn, cover stones, 3 steatite 'plugs' (?stoppers for organic container)	GrA-19989	3660±50	2200-1880
<b>PERTH &amp; KINROSS</b>				
Beech Hill House, Coupar Angus(cist 1)	Bone pommel, prob. from knife-dagger; bone toggle; dimpled stone sphere; 11 items of flint, quartz & chalcedony	GrA-19426	3665±45	2200-1910

**SCOTTISH BORDERS**

Hoprig	Food Vessel Urn	GrA-19992	3330±50	1740-1500
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**STIRLING**

Kinneil Mill(urn 1)	Cordoned urn, bone toggle	GrA-19425	3420±45	1880-1600
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**Results from NERC-supported project undertaken at the Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit**

In 2001 the NMS Archaeology Department successfully applied for a set of Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC)-sponsored AMS radiocarbon dates from the Oxford University Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU). The choice of samples followed on from a long-standing programme of dating organic material in the NMS collections (for previous results, see Sheridan & Saville 1993; Sheridan *et al.* 1995; Sheridan & Richards 2000; Sheridan *et al.* 2002). Some of the targeted items had been found in peat; others were from Bronze Age burials of note. The results (already partly published in Sheridan 2002) are as follows:

Findspot	Associations	Lab No	Result BP	Cal BC <sup>1</sup>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>				
Broomend of Crichtie(cist 2)	Human femur, adult male; assoc. with infant, 2 beakers ('N2'/step 5 type), horn spoon, ox hide <sup>2</sup>	OxA-11243	3932±35	2570-2280
<b>ANGUS<sup>3</sup></b>				
Barnhill, Broughty Ferry	Human bone; assoc. with knife-dagger & 2 sheet gold discs(probably covers for buttons or studs)	OxA-11025	3607±39	2130-1820 (of which the 87.8% value is 2040-1870)
<b>ARGYLL &amp; BUTE</b>				
Fishwick Bay, Bailemeonach, Mull	Hollowed oak trunk, open at one end, with hole in bottom: probably part of leet (water supply structure) for water mill	OxA-11024	422±30	AD 1425-1620 (of which the 90.7% value is AD 1425-1515)
<b>SHETLAND</b>				
Nosewick, Mainland	Human hair from one of 2 bodies found under peat	OxA-11026	501±34	AD 1490-1655 <sup>4</sup>
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>				
Cleascro, Lewis	Encrusted organic residue from interior of plain, bucket-shaped pot	OxA-11242	3032±33	1400-1130

**Endnotes**

- 1 Calibrated using OxCal v.3.5 and cited at 2 sigma (overall range cited, unless specified otherwise)
- 2 An attempt to date hairs from this ox hide (which had covered the bodies) failed; in the event, date OxA-11243 was paid for by NMS
- 3 An attempt to date hairs from the ox hide covering of a scabbard for a Wessex 1-type dagger was unsuccessful
- 4 Calibration (kindly undertaken by Dr Tom Higham) takes into account an estimated 45% contribution of marine resources in diet

Thanks are extended to NERC for funding this project, and to Dr Tom Higham and Clare Owen of ORAU for their advice and help. Dr Esther Cameron (Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford) is thanked for her assistance with the Gilchorn scabbard.

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- Sheridan, J A & Richards, M P, 2000, 'Oronsay', in Bronk Ramsey, C R, Pettitt, P B, Hedges, R E M, Hodgins, G W L, & Owen, D C, 'Radiocarbon dates from the Oxford AMS system: Archaeometry datelist 29', *Archaeometry* 42(1), 244.
- Sheridan, J A & Saville, A 1993, 'Organic artefacts from the National Museums of Scotland collections', in Hedges, R E M, Housley, R A C, Bronk Ramsey, C R & van Klinken, G J, 'Radiocarbon dates from the Oxford AMS system: Archaeometry datelist 16', *Archaeometry* 35(1), 155-7.



# TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 2000–2001 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 November 2000, March 2001 and June 2001.

\* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

\*\* = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

\*\*\* = case allocated to Marischal Museum in the absence of any bids at all

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Hatton of Fintray	Marischal***	06/00
Late Bronze Age sword	'Cairngorms'	Marischal	10/00
Mesolithic/Neolithic flints	Inchmarlo	Marischal	18/00
Neolithic carved stone ball with four knobs	Unprovenanced, probably Aberdeenshire	Marischal	12/00
Bronze Age flint arrowhead	Crathie	Marischal	36/00
Neolithic carved stone ball	Tarland	Marischal	40/00
Medieval silver gilt fede ring	Banff	Aberdeenshire Heritage	55/00
Neolithic flint arrowhead	Mill of Byth	Marischal	66/00
Late 18th-century silver shoe clasp	Cuminestown	NMS**	71/00
Early 18th-century silver heart brooch	Banff Links	NMS**	03/01
Class 1 Pictish symbol stone	Newmachar	Marischal	07/01
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Four medieval carved stone heads	Arbroath	Angus Council	30/00
Neolithic carved stone ball with six knobs	Unprovenanced, probably Angus	Angus Council	13/00
Neolithic polished stone axehead	East Ingliston	Angus Council	35/00
Medieval harness pendant and lead stylus	Carlingheugh Bay	Angus Council	04/01



Fig 53. Banff, Aberdeenshire: medieval 'fede' ring. © Crown copyright.



Fig 54. Creag na Creich, Crathie, Aberdeenshire: flint arrowhead. © Crown copyright.



Fig 55. Cuminestown, Turriff, Aberdeenshire: silver shoe clasp. © Crown copyright.



Fig 56. Carlingheugh Bay, Angus: medieval harness pendant. © Crown copyright.

**ARGYLL AND BUTE**

Bronze Age pottery urn  
Neolithic stone axehead  
18th-century leather shoe  
Mesolithic flints

**Findspot**

Oban  
Auchenhoan, Campbeltown  
Lismore  
Glenbarr

**Allocation**

Argyll and Bute Council  
Argyll and Bute Council  
Argyll and Bute Council  
Argyll and Bute Council

**TT no.**

14/00  
28/00  
51/00  
05/01

**DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**

Bronze Age socketed axehead  
17th-century 'Jew's harp'  
Post-medieval lead seal  
Four post-medieval lead seals  
Bronze Age flanged axehead

Carsethorn  
Tongland  
Carsethorn  
Carsethorn  
Holywood

Dumfries  
Stewartry  
Dumfries  
Dumfries  
Dumfries

17/00  
21/00  
26/00  
27/00  
37/00

**EAST LoTHIAN**

Post-medieval excavation assemblage  
Gold pin and a lead object (date uncertain)  
Iron Age bronze terret  
Collection of medieval pottery, metal items and coins  
Roman excavation assemblage  
Gilded rowel spur fragment, post-medieval/later  
Medieval/later zoomorphic buckle  
Anglian dot-decorated bronze pin

Prestonpans  
Dunbar  
Seton Sands  
Athelstaneford  
Inveresk Gate  
Ballencrieff Castle  
Aberlady  
Aberlady

East Lothian Council  
East Lothian Council  
NMS  
East Lothian Council  
NMS\*  
East Lothian Council  
NMS  
NMS

08/00  
19/00  
42/00  
46/00  
61/00  
73/00  
02/01  
06/01

**EDINBURGH, CITY OF**

Medieval carved stone head

Edinburgh

Edinburgh City

70/00

**FALKIRK**

Badge of Charles II

Larbert

Falkirk

23/00

## TREASURE TROVE



Fig 57. Leven Beach, Fife: 18th-century copper-alloy bodkin. © Crown copyright.

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>FIFE</b>			
Medieval excavation assemblage	Crail	Cupar	04/00
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dalgety Bay	Dunfermline	05/00
Medieval/later excavation assemblage	St Andrews	Cupar	07/00
Neolithic stone axehead fragment	Dunshelt	Cupar	41/00
18th-century copper-alloy bodkin	Leven Beach	Kirkcaldy	69/00
Post-medieval lead seal	St Monans	Cupar	01/01
<b>HIGHLAND</b>			
Prehistoric/later whetstone	Balnakeil Bay	Inverness	11/00
Three post-medieval silver coins	Beauly	Inverness	24/00
Neolithic stone axehead	Tomich	Inverness	29/00
Two medieval/later objects	Redcastle	Inverness	31/00
Six medieval/later objects	Loch Assynt area	Inverness	33/00
Two Early Historic cross fragments	Inchnadamph	Inverness	34/00
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Cromarty	Cromarty	49/00
17th-century 'Highland' brooch	Lochdhu	Nairn	68/00
Three medieval/later objects	Redcastle	Inverness	72/00
Two medieval/later objects	Castle Stuart	Inverness	74/00
<b>MORAY</b>			
Fragmentary Neolithic bowl	Birnie	Marischal	60/99
Medieval annular brooch	Duffus	Forres	09/00
Four medieval/later objects	Forres	Forres	47/00
Five medieval/later objects	Roseisle	Forres	48/00
Three medieval/later objects	Garmouth	Elgin	75/00
<b>ORKNEY</b>			
Iron Age bone comb	Hall of Rendall	Orkney	65/00
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Post-medieval wooden wheel	Near Inchtuthil	Perth	03/99
Bronze Age palstave fragment	Ardler	Perth	38/00
Medieval ring brooch and heraldic pendant	Abermethy	Perth	44/00
Medieval seal matrix and a Papal bulla fragment	Coupar Angus	Perth	50/00
Collection of medieval/later coins and metal objects	Dunkeld	Perth	53/00
Collection of medieval/later coins and metal objects	South Inch	Perth	54/00
Neolithic flint axehead fragment	Milnathort	Perth	57/00
Three post-medieval lead objects	Inch	Perth	67/00
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Neolithic/Bronze Age flint knife	Houston, Paisley	Glasgow	03/00
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
Early Bronze Age flat axehead	Jedburgh	NMS**	22/00

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS (cont.)</b>			
Roman gold coin of Valens	Unprovenanced, ?near Jedburgh	NMS*	39/00
Roman stamped samian sherd	Newstead	NMS*	43/00
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Medieval/late 'Jew's harp'	Ayr	South Ayrshire Council	20/00
17th-century lead badge	Ayr	East Ayrshire Council	45/00
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Mesolithic/Bronze Age excavation assemblage	Elsrickle	Biggar	15/00
Medieval/late zoomorphic buckle	Dunsyre	Biggar	25/00
Medieval/late 'Jew's harp'	Auchenheath	Hamilton	32/00
Medieval silver penny	Thankerton	Biggar	56/00
70 post-medieval/modern finds	Auchenheath	Hamilton	58/00
45 post-medieval/modern finds	Lamington	Biggar	59/00
<b>STIRLING</b>			
18th-century glass wine bottle	Lake of Menteith	Stirling	02/00
Bronze Age/medieval excavation assemblage	Barbush Quarry	Dunblane	16/00
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>			
Watching brief finds, modern	St Kilda	Stornoway	60/00
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Geirisclett, North Uist	NMS*	35/98

Note: TT.104/98, fragment of the Nigg Cross Slab Pictish stone, Highland. This fragment was disclaimed by the Crown Office in 2001 and ownership passed to the Nigg Old Trust.

Further information on any of the cases listed above can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (tel: 0131-247-4082; fax: 0131-247-4060; email: j.shiels@nms.ac.uk)



# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn

## 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 which responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2002.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ, Belfast	Caroline Russell	Domestic Architecture in Atlantic Scotland 2000 BC–AD 1000	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	A K Forster	Trade and Contact in the North Atlantic AD 700–1000	2002	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	Cole Henley	The Outer Hebrides in the Neolithic	2003	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Amelia Pannett	The Origins and Development of the Neolithic in Caithness and Orkney	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	Rachel Pope	Circular Structures in North and Central Britain c 2000 BC to AD 400	2002	PhD
Univ Durham	Mairi Davies	Iron Age Communities in East Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Derek Alexander	Aspects of Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement of West Central Scotland	2002	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco	Marine Resources and their Use, Bostadh, Western Isles	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Mike Church	Utilisation of Plant Resources in Later Prehistory, Lewis, Western Isles	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	John Gooder	Long Distance Exchange in the European Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Heald	The Material Culture of the Iron Age on the Atlantic Seaboard of NW Europe	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Melanie Johnson	Cultural Sequence of Pottery to the Medieval Period in the Western Isles	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catriona Picard	Fishing in Mesolithic Europe	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	William Salt	Archaeology of Early Christianity in North West Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2003	MPhil

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Edinburgh	Adrian Tams	Soil Micromorphology of Archaeological Deposits: Bostadh Beach Project	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Jennifer Thoms	Zoo-archaeology of Bostadh, Western Isles	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Lucy Verrill	Past Societies of the Atlantic Seaboard and Climatic Change	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Shelly Werner	Later Prehistoric Settlement in North-East Scotland	2002	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Iona Anthony	Characterisation and Dating of Scottish Burnt Stone Mounds	2002	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Christopher Bowles	Early Medieval Trading Patterns	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David M Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Meggen Gondek	Urban Origins in Scotland and Ireland	2002	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Caroline Hale	Social Analysis of Country Houses and Policies in 16th–18th Century Scotland	2002	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Carol Primrose	The Lost Antiquities of Arran	2002	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Morton	The Context and Function of Scotland's Early Christian Monumental Sculpture	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	John Raven	Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscapes and Seascapes in South Uist	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angus Mackintosh	Small in Size, Large in Meaning: An investigation of Late Neolithic Archaeology in the Stenness–Brodgar Area of Western Mainland, Orkney	2004	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angela McClanahan	Identity and Heritage in the Prehistoric and Contemporary Orkney Islands	2003	PhD
Univ Reading	Gordon Noble	Traditions of Monumental Architecture in Neolithic Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Sarah Clark	Holocene Environmental Change in North East Scotland: A Palaeontological Approach	2002	PhD
Univ Stirling	Jo Thomas	Retention of Cultural Information in Anthropogenic Plaggen Soils	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2008	PhD
Univ York, Centre for Medieval Studies	Kellie Meyer	Early Medieval Sculpture on Tarbat Peninsula	2003	PhD

## LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors 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 local authority archaeological advisors, 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.

### **Aberdeen City**

Judith Stones  
Keeper of Archaeology  
Aberdeen City Council  
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CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
HS	Historic Scotland	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
NMS	National Museums of Scotland	WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme
NTS	National Trust for Scotland	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service

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