

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 5, 2004

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

NEW SERIES, VOLUME 5  
2004

Edited by  
Robin Turner

The Council for Scottish Archaeology

The Council for Scottish Archaeology is a voluntary membership organisation which works to secure the archaeological heritage of Scotland for its people through education, promotion and support:

- **Education**, both formal and informal, concerning Scotland's archaeological heritage
- **Promotion** of the conservation, management, understanding and enjoyment of, and access to, Scotland's archaeological heritage
- **Support** through the provision of advice, guidance, resources and information related to archaeology in Scotland

#### **Our vision:**

CSA will become a centre of knowledge and expertise for Scottish archaeology, providing support and education for those interested and involved in archaeology, and promoting Scotland's archaeological heritage for the benefit of all.

#### **Membership of CSA**

Membership is open to all individuals, local societies and organisations with an interest in Scottish archaeology. Membership benefits and services include access to a network of archaeological information on Scotland and the UK, three newsletters a year, the annual edition of the journal *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, and the opportunity to attend CSA's annual Summer School and the Archaeological Research in Progress conference.

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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: Roofed shieling recorded in the mountains of North Harris (*DES* 2004, 135–6).  
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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## CONTENTS

Contents	3
Background to Editorial Policy	4
Acknowledgements	4
Notes for Contributors	5
Map of Local Authority Areas	6
<b>Archaeological Contributions</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>RCAHMS Report</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Radiocarbon Report</b>	<b>155</b>
compiled by P J Ashmore	
<b>The NMS Dating Cremated Bones Project</b>	<b>174</b>
by Alison Sheridan	
<b>Treasure Trove Report</b>	<b>177</b>
by Stuart Campbell	
<b>Current Post-Graduate Research</b>	<b>182</b>
compiled by Lorna Flinn	
List of Local Authority Area Archaeological Advisors	185
List of Contributors	186
List of Abbreviations	188
Selective Index to the Archaeological Contributions	189
Sample <i>pro forma</i> for contributions	



## 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 in the middle of December and publication the following May.

*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 seek 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 Mhairi Murning in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

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

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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*

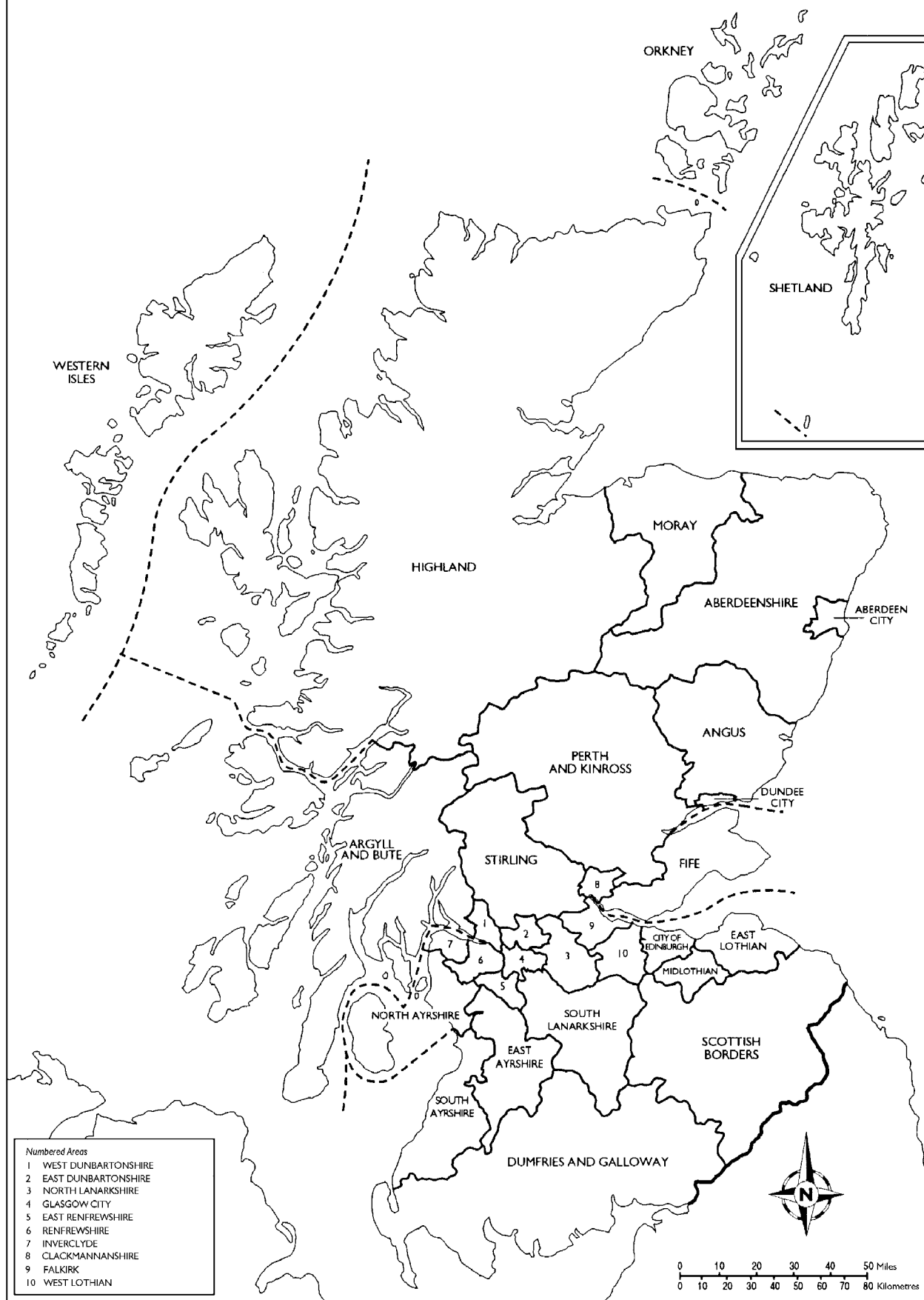
*The National Trust for Scotland*

## 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 or of purely desk-based studies. 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. Illustrations are also welcome in electronic format.
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 CANMORE, the National Monuments Record of Scotland on-line database ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)).
13. Final deadline for receipt of contributions for each volume is **15th December**, 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: [info@scottisharchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@scottisharchaeology.org.uk).

# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

## National and Regional Surveys

### Aerial Reconnaissance

D J Woolliscroft

The following is a list of new sites found from the air by the Roman Gask Project in 2004.

### ABERDEENSHIRE

(Arbuthnott parish)

NO 767 767 **Kair House** Building foundations inside

Roman temporary camp (NO77NE 1).

(Benholm parish)

NO 799 718 **Anniston** Linear cropmark and ?ring cist.

(Dunnottar parish)

NO 844 821 **Briggs of Criggie** Square and ?ring features.

(Fetteresso parish)

NO 860 910 **Allochrie Croft** ?Ring cist barrow.

NO 866 869 **Mackie Academy, Stonehaven** Square enclosure.

(Kinneff parish)

NO 836 798 **West Town** Linear cropmark.

(Marykirk parish)

NO 672 703 **Brigton Cottages** Rig and linear cropmarks.

NO 676 670 **Hatton** Large ring feature.

NO 656 664 **Northwater Bridge** Souterrain settlement.

NO 653 662 **Upper Northwater Bridge** Ring feature.

(St Cyrus parish)

NO 716 644 **Morphie** Square features.

### ANGUS

(Airlie parish)

NO 310 467 **Boat Wood** Square enclosure.

(Kirkden parish)

NO 549 483 **Blairs of Dumbarrow** Curved cropmark.

NO 517 471 **Coy Burn** Curved cropmark.

(Tealing parish)

NO 417 379 **Balmuir** Linear and rectangular cropmarks.

### CLACKMANNANSHIRE

(Alloa parish)

NS 903 935 **Jellyholm, Alloa** Linear cropmark.

### FIFE

(Collessie parish)

NO 291 132 **Newton** Rig and ?rectangular enclosures.

(Elie parish)

NO 506 013 **Coalyard Hill** ?Ring features.

(Kilconquhar parish)

NO 500 018 **Balbuthie Cottages** Ring features.

(Kinghorn parish)

NT 254 908 **Boglily**

NT 238 888 **Stoneyhall Hill** Ring feature. Hillfort and farm ruin.

(Markinch parish)

NT 314 992 **Byresloan** Oval feature.

(Monimail parish)

NO 321 134 **Bow of Fife** Linear cropmarks and ?enclosure.

NO 318 139 **Fernie Castle** Linear cropmark.

(Newburgh parish)

NO 236 137 **Colzie Cottage** Linear scorch mark.

NO 237 138 **Colzie Cottage** Ring feature.

NO 228 176 **Woodriffe** ?Ring features.

(Newburn parish)

NO 453 046 **Flagstaff Hill** Enclosure.

NO 454 042 **Horseshoe Wood** Linear cropmark.

(St Monance parish)

NO 518 022 **Craigiewells** Ring feature.

(Scoonie parish)

NO 360 027 **Meggie Den, Kennoway** Ring feature.

(Torryburn parish)

NT 013 872 **Shawhill** Curved cropmark and old mine building.

### PERTH AND KINROSS

(Caputh parish)

NO 170 395 **Bridge Farm** Cropmarks.

NO 171 398 **Muirale House** Ring feature.

(Cargill parish)

NO 184 383 **Laystone** Ring feature.

(Crieff parish)

NN 907 181 **Innerpeffray West** Linear cropmark inside Roman temporary camp (NN91NW 25).

(Dunning parish)

NO 026 166 **Baldinnies** Ring features.

NO 013 165 **Easter Balgour** Ring features.

NO 027 163 **Innerdunning** Ring ditch and track.

**House**  
NO 025 165 **Innerdunning House** Square features.

(Forteviot parish)

NO 049 182 **Milton of Forteviot** Cropmark.

(Inchtute parish)

NO 271 289 **New Mains** Linear cropmark and ?enclosure.

(Kinfauns parish)

NO 184 210 **Tofthill** Square enclosure.

(Liff & Benvie parish)

NO 354 345 **Birkhill** Pits.

(Muthill parish)

NN 863 131 **Hillhead** Rectangular enclosure.

NN 876 175 **Muir of Lintibert** Cropmarks.

## ABERDEEN CITY

(Redgorton parish)

NO 092 284 **Denmarkfield** Long sinuous cropmark.  
NO 083 280 **Pitmurthy** Old roadside ditches.  
NO 089 287 **Redgorton** Small square feature, ?track and field system.

NO 087 286 **Redgorton Manse** Linear cropmark and ?barrows.

(St Martins parish)

NO 180 291 **Middleton** Ring features (close to but not NO12NE 64).

(Scone parish)

NO 125 263 **Blue Blanket Bridge** ?Unenclosed settlement.

NO 102 273 **Scone Palace** ?Roman road N from the Tay (not on OS line).

## STIRLING

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

NN 762 031 **Nether Grainston** ?Mound.

NN 780 037 **Crofts of Cromlix** Old tracks.

### Firth of Clyde Coastal Zone Assessment – Phase 2

(Various parishes)

Survey

M Cressey (CFA),  
A Bray, J McDonald

A rapid coastal zone assessment was carried out between November and December 2003. The survey included the Inner Clyde North – Erskine Bridge (NS 463 725) to Helensburgh (NS 308 812), a distance of 28km; and Inner Clyde South – Port Glasgow (NS 320 749) to the confluence of the Black and White Cart rivers (NS 499 691). The complete coastline of the Isle of Bute was also assessed.

The survey aimed to increase knowledge of coastal archaeological sites in the study areas and to identify sites currently at risk from coastal erosion. An important component was to establish new Shorewatch groups and train them in basic site identification and archaeological recording techniques.

Over 100 (62%) sites and monuments were dated to the 18th–20th centuries. The sites include fish traps, wooden piers, and numerous sea-walls and harbours erected as part of the industrialisation of the River Clyde. Prehistoric features include intertidal crannogs, several logboats and prehistoric findspots. The condition of all sites and monuments were assessed in terms of their stability and susceptibility to coastal erosion; 17km (25%) of the survey area was found to be affected by erosion.

The results for Bute classified 110 sites (59%) as being of unknown date. Included within this group are possible intertidal fish traps, boat landing places, building platforms and poorly preserved settlement remains. Forty-five sites (25%) were assigned to the 18th–20th centuries. Harbours, piers and jetties, and numerous listed buildings make up the bulk of this group. Around 27km (33%) of coastline was found to be undergoing active erosion, but no important archaeological sites are affected at this time.

Two Shorewatch groups, from Renfrew and Helensburgh, took part in a field survey of fish traps at Ardmore Hill (NS 3170 8010) on the N bank of the Clyde. The results provided new evidence on their geomorphological setting. A new site was also found and recorded, and demonstrated at least two periods of fish-trapping activity in one area.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: HS , SCAPE Trust.

### Firth of Clyde Coastal Zone

#### Assessment – Phase 3

(Various parishes)

Survey

M Cressey

(CFA)

A rapid coastal zone assessment was carried out during October 2004. The survey included parts of East Kintyre – Tarbert (NR 865 685) to Trench Point (NR 735 203) and South Arran – Drumadoon Point (NR 881 685) to Clauchlands Point (NS 057 328).

The scale of erosion was identified and earmarked for further study by the Shorewatch groups. Sites for future work include the causeway leading to Island Muller tower house (NR 7564 2244) on East Kintyre, which was found to be undergoing serious erosion. Further to the N, a previously unrecorded shell midden at Kildonan Bay (NR 7812 2719) was found. This feature is now seriously affected by wave action, and important environmental information is being lost.

On South Arran, a large field enclosure at Auchenew (NS 0038 2104) and a WW2 look-out station at Clauchlands Point (NS 0556 3287) are worthy of further survey and monitoring.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: HS , SCAPE Trust.

## ABERDEEN CITY

### Affleck Street/Wellington Place

(Aberdeen parish)

Watching brief

H K Murray, J C Murray

(Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 940 056 A watching brief was carried out in March 2004 on the site of a housing development within the Clayhills area, where brick, tile and pottery production is known to have taken place in the 18th and 19th centuries. Three trenches were observed, which showed a consistent picture of layers of dumping alternating with relatively clean layers of gravel. It is possible that this was dumping into pits dug to exploit the clay beds, but there was no clear evidence to demonstrate this.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeen SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratts Construction.

### King's College, University of Aberdeen

(Aberdeen parish)

Watching brief

H K Murray

(Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 939 081 A watching brief was carried out in October 2004 during the installation of an electric cable through the lawn to the N of King's College Chapel. In a trench running between the High Street, Old Aberdeen and the Elphinstone Hall there was no evidence of any activity that might have been associated with the medieval frontage of the High Street – an area shown as garden ground on both Gordon's map of 1661 and the 1866–67 OS map of Aberdeen. In a second trench, running parallel to and E of the High Street to New King's Building, two walls and an area of flooring were uncovered, which are tentatively identified as relating to a 19th-century professorial manse.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeen SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Aberdeen.

### King's College Chapel (Aberdeen parish)

Medieval burial; medieval jugs

A Cameron

NJ 939 081 Prior to the installation of a new organ, two trenches were excavated under the rood screen. In the northern trench the remains of a skeleton were found in a grave cut, with a small number of coffin nails. Radiocarbon dating gives a date for the burial of AD 1030–1220 (SUERC-2975; GU-11670) – well before the construction of the chapel in the early 16th century.



Fig 1. King's College Chapel. Ceramic jug *in situ*.

Masons repointing the W exterior wall of the chapel came across four broken pottery jugs. The jugs had been placed carefully behind the facing stones, set on their sides, with the rims and handles removed and the bases facing the interior of the wall. A clear indication that the jugs had been deliberately placed in the wall could be seen by the fact that, in two cases, the stones had been carefully trimmed at the rear to provide a space to accommodate them.

The vessels were originally small squat jugs, about 15cm in diameter, of a type made in the Aberdeen area between the late 14th and 16th centuries. Therefore, they are probably contemporary with the building of the chapel in the early 1500s.

Following recording *in situ*, three pots were removed from the wall and are in the care of Marischal Museum.

Sponsor: University of Aberdeen.

#### **St Fittick's Church, Graveyard and Manse** A Cameron (Aberdeen parish)

Medieval church and 18th-century manse

NJ 962 049 A church (NJ90SE 1) was constructed at Nigg in the 12th century, but much of the standing structure may date from as late as the 17th century. The building was harled in the early 1970s.

A survey of the church and graveyard took place, in conjunction with Aberdeenshire and North East Family History Society, recording gravestones and inscriptions. The manse (NJ90SE 88) was constructed in 1759, to the W of the graveyard, and an excavation focused on this area. The foundations of the manse, its garden and associated agricultural buildings were uncovered and were found to be very well preserved. A small fragment of an earlier building was uncovered under the manse, as well as agricultural activity dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. A large number of people visited the site, and many old photographs of the area were handed in and have been added to the archive.

Sponsor: Nortrail – The North Sea Trail.



Fig 2. Torry Battery. Range of buildings used as stores and then for housing in the 1930s–50s.

#### **Torry Battery** (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron 19th-century coastal battery

NJ 964 056 Following a project to record this structure in detail, three trenches were excavated to determine how much of the structure remained underground. Just inside the gate, a trench revealed that the foundations for the store buildings, used as housing for homeless families in the 1930s–50s, were well preserved. Trenches in the area of the hospital and the gun emplacements showed that large parts of those structures had been completely removed following demolition. Over 1000 people visited during the excavation: many took an organised tour whilst others tried their hand at excavation during an open day.

Sponsor: Nortrail – The North Sea Trail.

#### **Chapel of Stoneywood (St Mary's Chapel)** A Cameron (Newhills parish) Well

NJ 866 111 As a follow up to last year's work with Northfield History Group (*DES 2003*, 12), the well (NJ81SE 8) which was partly visible in the SW corner of the graveyard was uncovered. It was originally constructed as a semi-circular well-head, but in the 19th century it was converted into a stone-lined oval structure, 2.44m long and 0.94m at its widest. It is unlikely that the well was used as a drinking point for animals as it was within consecrated ground.

Sponsors: Aberdeen City Council, Local Heritage Initiative.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Wellington Road, Cove** (Nigg parish) D Wilson  
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 939 005 Seven consumption dykes were surveyed and sample-excavated between April and June 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development. The profiles and structural characteristics of the dykes were fully recorded, with two sections being excavated across each dyke; a watching brief was maintained during the subsequent removal of the dykes. Two small sherds of prehistoric pottery were retrieved from disturbed deposits below and adjacent to Dyke 2. Further evaluation of the ground below and adjacent to the dykes, and a watching brief on the first two areas of topsoil stripping, failed to reveal any further archaeological remains.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bett Homes Ltd.

**Grandhome** (Old Machar parish) T Cowie  
Bronze Age axeheads (NMS)

NJ 91 10 Extremely worn fragment of a Middle Bronze Age bronze flanged axehead found in 2004 by Mr John Morris while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 2/04) and allocated to Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum.

NJ 91 11 Early Bronze Age bronze flat axehead, complete but in worn condition, found in 2003 by Mr John Morris while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 78/03) and allocated to Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Aerial Reconnaissance** B Mann

The following sites were discovered through aerial reconnaissance.

(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 447 987 **Clarack**. Area of sinuous rigs visible as cropmarks in a field on the S side of Loch Kinord, W of Clarack Farm. Also a dark, almost Z-shaped, solid cropmark on N side of rigs, which may represent the site of a building. Nothing is depicted at this location on the OS maps of 1867 or 1888.

NO 393 975 **Tullich**. Dark, semi-circular, fairly wide cropmark visible in a field of arable crop, c 80m NE of a known souterrain (NO39NE 103). May represent another souterrain.

(Rathen parish)

NJ 965 624 **Muirton of Memsie**. ?Sub-circular enclosure (NJ96SE 53) visible as faint cropmarks on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1976. Also ?pits showing within it. These marks may represent an enclosed cremation cemetery.

**Pennan** (Aberdour parish) J C Murray, H K Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 8436 6552 A watching brief was carried out in October 2004 during the installation of a new waste water treatment plant at the W end of the village of Pennan. The excavations for the new plant revealed a small rectangular building aligned roughly N-S, with its long axis at right angles to the beach. It had internal dimensions of 3.7m N-S by 2.4m and was dug into the slope of the contemporary beach shingle, with a maximum surviving depth of 1.38m at the SW corner. The whole structure was tucked in a gap between several large rock outcrops at the foot of the cliffs, and at one point part of an outcrop had been incorporated into the floor. The walls, of mortared red sandstone blocks, were laid in horizontal courses c 450–500mm thick. The floor was cobbled with beach pebbles set in natural sand and gravel, and sloped down from the S end towards the N end, with a drop of c

100mm. The building has been interpreted as an ice house and compares closely with the position of an ice house marked on the 1875 OS map.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions Ltd.

**Kair Coach House, Fordoun** (Arbuthnott parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NO 7692 7659 A watching brief was carried out in April 2004 during the installation of a new electricity supply to Kair Coach House. Although the coach house lies within the perimeter of a Roman temporary camp (NO77NE 1), only topsoil and undisturbed natural levels were encountered. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Kair House, Laurencekirk** (Arbuthnott parish) C Fyles  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 7688 7651 (centre) Kair House is located within the perimeter of a 120 acre Roman marching camp, believed to be of Severan date. An underground electricity cable was to be installed to run from Kair House across a field to the N, on a SSW–NNE alignment. A watching brief in April 2004 located a large cut feature 35m NNE of Kair House, apparently containing within it the tumbled remains of an earth bank with a drystone facing. A trench was excavated into these features and exposed what appeared to be a ditch, 4.5m across and 1.45m deep, with a U-shaped profile, partially backfilled with random whinstone rubble. No artefacts were recovered, but soil samples were taken.

The location of the ditch within the camp perimeter tends against regarding it as a part of the Roman defences, and it was thought more likely that this represented a ha-ha associated with Kair House. However, radiocarbon dating of a sample taken from the primary fill of the ditch suggests a calibrated date of AD 1250 (95.4% probability). The possibility of a previously unknown medieval structure having existed on the site, perhaps a moated house, must therefore be given serious consideration.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Druminnor Castle, Rhynie** J Lewis  
(Auchindoir & Kearn parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Medieval castle; stone-lined passage

NJ 5131 2640 Watching briefs were kept during remedial works to combat drainage problems within and around the hall range, which is all that survives above ground of this mid-15th-century castle. This work was a continuation of a project started in 2001 to locate and unblock drains distributed around the castle's exterior (DES 2002, 8). In addition, a large trench was opened at the SW corner of the building to allow it to be strengthened by concrete buttressing. Excavation revealed the massive rubble foundations of the castle and evidence of a sequence of post-glacial processes associated with the nearby Kearn Burn.

A small trench was opened to determine whether any remains of a putative tower survived below a 19th-century mansion house that had been built against the NW corner of the castle, but which was demolished in the 1960s. No trace of either building was uncovered.

A trench, 12m N-S by 6.5m, was opened beyond the E wall of the castle to investigate several masonry features partially exposed on earlier occasions, and to determine whether this steeply sloping area had been terraced at some stage. Three walls of some antiquity were uncovered towards the N end of the trench, one of them



quite possibly a garden terrace wall. At the S end of the trench, near the SE corner of the castle, were the remains of a masonry building, the E wall of which had been thickened at some stage, probably to insert a fireplace. This building, which had a flagged floor, had been truncated by a modern drain on its S side.

Excavation within a small cellar in Garden Cottage, some 100m W of the castle, revealed a stone-lined passage in its E wall which defies interpretation. Possible explanations for the cellar include its use as an ice house or as a wheel pit for a mill pre-dating the presumed late 18th-century date for the cottage, although neither idea bears close scrutiny.

Sponsor: Mr Alexander Forbes.

### Warren Field, Crathes

H K Murray, J C Murray

(Banchory-Ternan parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Neolithic timber structure; pit alignment

NO 739 967 An excavation was intended to evaluate the nature of cropmarks identified by aerial photography in 1976, and to assess the nature and survival of the evidence as a tool for future management of the site. Two main features were investigated: a large timber building (NO79NW 17) and part of a nearby pit alignment. The building, of which around a quarter of the plan was revealed, appears to have been c 9 x 20m, constructed with large oak timbers. It is broadly similar to the roughly contemporary Neolithic sites of Balbridie, Aberdeenshire and Claish, Stirling, but with differences in detail of the plan.

Environmental sampling revealed barley, emmer and bread/club wheat, and a possible grain of spelt. Finds include Neolithic pottery, flint and carbonised fragments of worked wood, several of which appear decorated.

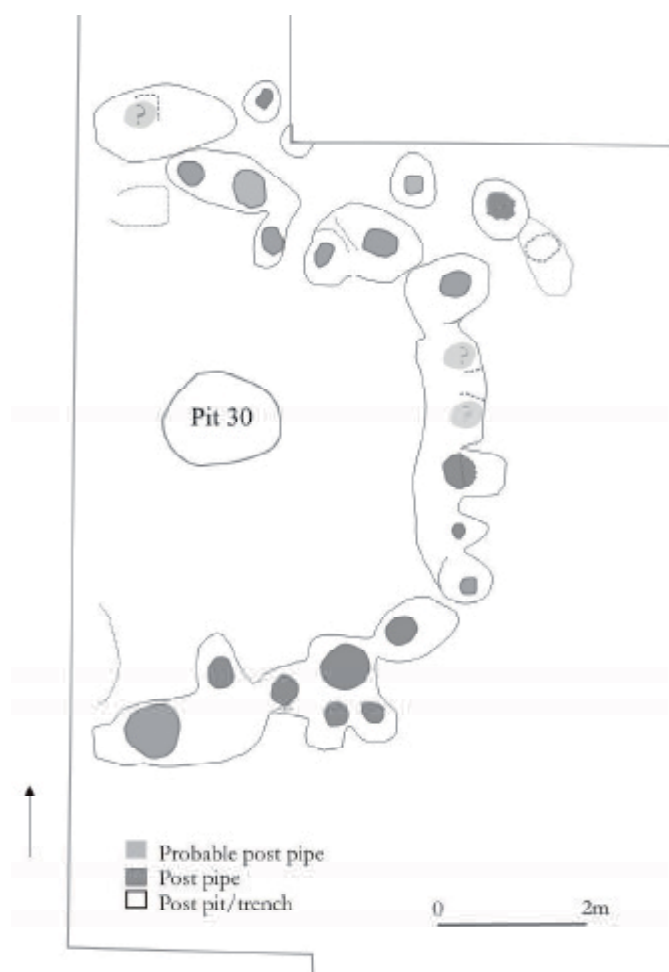


Fig 3. Warren Field, Crathes. Plan showing Neolithic timber building.

Some 30m of a pit alignment was revealed, c 150m from the building. One of the pits in the alignment was excavated to examine the fill and sample material for dating.

The main range of radiocarbon dates for the site fall within the period 3800–3700 BC. On the present evidence it would appear that the building and the pit alignment were contemporary. As there are a large number of more ephemeral features visible on the aerial photographs between the building and the alignment, it is possible that more of the wider Neolithic landscape survives on the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, NTS, Aberdeenshire Council, Prehistoric Society.

### Glencat (Birse parish)

S Carter

Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 540 934 A survey was undertaken in May 2004 of c 2.5km<sup>2</sup> of land as an extension of survey work already completed in the Forest of Birse, immediately to the S (DES 1997, 7). The survey produced a total of 25 features or groups of features of archaeological interest, many of which are already recorded in the NMRS as they appear on the 1st edition OS map. Most sites are the remains of rectangular rubble buildings. These have been classified either as buildings or as farmsteads, or grouped with other structures into townships where discrete clusters can be defined. Almost all of the recorded sites can be interpreted as elements of the historic 17th- to 19th-century settlement of Glencat.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Birse Community Trust.

### Northbrae (Birse parish)

B Mann

?Clearance cairns

NO 578 969 A number of low grass-covered cairns were noted in an area of birchwood on the S side of the road from Potarch to Ballogie, near Northbrae. They lie within a grazed woodland and seem to be stable; they are c 3m in diameter but have not been surveyed. They may be clearance cairns but have still to be visited to check the extent of the area, so it is unknown if other features lie in the area.

### Potarch Wood (Birse parish)

B Mann

WW2 trench

NO 605 970 A slit trench, c 37m long, built by the Home Guard during WW2, lies within Potarch Wood above the Burn of Angels. It would have given a clear view towards the Potarch Bridge when first dug, and runs for several metres along the N side of a forest track. The area is now enclosed with trees.

### Inverboyndie (Boyndie parish)

S Campbell

Medieval finger ring

(NMS)

NJ 66 64 Silver and niello finger ring of late 12th-century type, decorated with three panels of cruciform decoration separated by two fields of rectangular form. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 86/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

### A96, Coachford (Cairnie; Keith parishes)

K G McLellan

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NJ 462 458 (centre) An evaluation was carried out between April and July 2004 of the proposed construction corridor in advance of upgrading work along the route of the A96, centred at Coachford, near Huntly. The evaluation comprised a series of trial trenches equivalent to 10% of the new corridor. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS.



## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Ferniebrae, Pitcaple** (Chapel of Garioch parish) H K Murray  
Survey (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 713 269 A walkover survey was carried out in August 2004 on land at Ferniebrae Farm, which was to be ploughed for the first time in 30 years. A number of prehistoric finds had been made on the farm during the 19th/early 20th century. As a result of the survey three waste flint flakes were collected. A rock with a 19th-century inscription dedicated to Alexander Gilmore, who previously farmed at Ferniebrae, was also recorded.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Owen Vaughan & Isobel Fairclough.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish) P Z Dransart,  
Medieval bishop's palace; tower house; mansion W Lindsay

NJ 723 170 During the tenth excavation season in July 2004, good progress was made in establishing the phasing of this very complex site. This work has caused us to modify some of our interpretations published previously (see *DES 2003*, 15).

Evidence for a ditch surrounding the medieval bishop's palace is based on a documentary source which indicates it as being 18ft wide, 9ft deep and located to the N of the 16th-century tower house. Limited excavation of this area confirmed its presence, its E-W alignment, and that it turned southwards at its eastern end. In the main excavated area to the S of the mansion, the presumed continuation of this ditch was located, aligned N-S. It is now clear that this major feature existed in one form or another from the later 14th to the 18th centuries. Much of it was filled with building rubble, probably dating from the 18th century when parts of the mansion were demolished. This fill also contained 17th-century pottery, including sherds of a North Italian marbled lion head costrel – the first to be identified from a Scottish context. Remnants of medieval fill in the southernmost part of the ditch, as excavated to date, contained a groat of Robert III, probably deposited in the first quarter of the 15th century.

It has been proved that the succession of ditch cuts, which were more or less on the one alignment, pre-dated and were also contemporary with a substantial N-S aligned wall immediately to the W. This feature is likely to have been constructed in the later 14th century and was built against an earlier medieval wall. It can only represent the eastern wall of the E range. It was previously indicated (*DES 1998*, 6-7) that there were two 'undercrofts' forming part of this range of the medieval bishop's palace and a latrine shaft, which was blocked and another inserted when the southern end of the N-S was widened. However, it has now been established that the walling and the latrine shaft include extensive 19th-century reconstruction.

The Leslies of Balquhain constructed a tower house, probably in the 1570s, after their acquisition of the estate. The later 14th-century wall was cut down to support more slight walling. This formed a wing containing at least two rooms running N-S from the tower house. It is of a similar width to the chamber above the gatehouse at Tolquhon Castle. This year further walling became evident beneath the cobbled area immediately in front of the mansion. Finds include pig and fish bones and the area is likely to have contained the servants' quarters.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Russell Trust, Fetternear Trust, University of Liverpool, R B Farquhar, Clan Irwin Association, Mrs C Whittall, Mr J Whittall, Mrs C Fyffe, Mr R Fyffe, Mr D Fyffe.

**Balloch, Braemar** J C Murray, H K Murray  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NO 193 935 A walkover survey of features within the head dyke of the area known as Balloch settlement on Craig Leek and

Meall Gorm, Invercauld Estate, was carried out in May 2004, prior to a native woodland regeneration scheme on the site.

The settlement had been recorded and partly surveyed by the RCAHMS. Balloch is not marked on Roy's map of 1747-55, which is not definitive but suggests that the settlement dates from the later 18th century. It would seem to have been depopulated due to the introduction of sheep in the early 19th century. The main aim of the survey was to identify and record outlying features which did not appear to have been recorded previously.

The settlement comprises seven settlement clusters spread along the valley between Craig Leek and Meall Gorm, on either side of the Felagie Burn. The survey identified a number of previously unrecorded features, including a small water mill on the E side of the burn at NO 18767 93707.

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

**Pittenheath, St Fergus** J C Murray, H K Murray  
(Crimond parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Watching brief

NK 0955 5660 A watching brief was carried out in May 2004 during the soil strip for an extension to the Atlantic and Cromarty Project to the N of the St Fergus gas terminal. Aerial photographs had indicated an area of rig and furrow on the N edge of the site and extending outwith the site to the N. The farmstead of Pittenheath is one of a cluster of farms in the immediate area that are shown on Roy's military survey of 1747-55.

The remains of 10 furrows and associated rigs were revealed, extending across the sandy N end of the site. The centre lines of the rigs were c 7m apart, while the width of the truncated rigs was 2.5-3.5m, with the furrows appearing of similar width.

No artefacts were found in relation to the rig and furrow. There were fragments of 19th- and early 20th-century pottery and china in the topsoil. One sherd of possible late medieval/post-medieval pottery was found in a context close to, but unrelated to any of the features, at the S end of the site. It appears to be a 15th- to 16th-century locally produced redware, similar to the later wares found at the nearby settlement of Rattray. From this, and the map evidence – Pont's map of 1590 shows the farm of Pittenheath to have been in existence by the 16th century – it is possible to suggest that the rig and furrow may have been in existence from at least the post-medieval period and, as evident on Roy's map, to have continued in use until possibly the period of late 18th/19th-century agricultural improvement.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Kellogg Brown and Root (KBR).

**Stoneyhill, Peterhead** (Cruden parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NK 0785 4100 to NK 0745 4190 A watching brief was carried out in February 2004 during the erection of 12 new electricity poles between Stoneyhill landfill site and the deserted croft of Northfield. The poles ran along the E side of a range of settlement sites identified in an archaeological evaluation in 1999. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Aberdeen to Lochside Gas Pipeline** M Johnson  
(Dunnottar; Fetteresso; Echt; (CFA Archaeology)  
Maryculter; Marykirk; Arbuthnott parishes)  
Survey; fieldwalking; excavation; watching brief

NO 7212 6593 to NJ 770 051 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in 2003 and 2004 along the route of the Aberdeen to Lochside natural gas pipeline. A desk-based

assessment and walkover survey were conducted within a 1km wide corridor and 362 sites were identified, ranging from prehistoric to modern. These include 20 listed buildings and 20 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Proposed mitigation measures resulted in a programme of archaeological fieldwork both before and during pipeline construction, including fieldwalking, site surveys, evaluations, excavations and a watching brief.

Approximately two-thirds (33km) of the pipeline route passed through agricultural land, and all available ploughed fields were systematically fieldwalked, comprising 65 fields covering 18.56km. No scatters of finds or new sites of archaeological interest were located.

(Echt parish)

NJ 783 040 **Site 2/298**. A detailed survey of this site was undertaken and it was found to consist of a low density of features associated with medieval or later land-use. Site 2 included 20 clearance cairns, two sheepfolds, two banks, areas of rig and furrow remains and a hollow-way. Site 298 included rig and furrow, clearance cairns and walls. Sections were excavated by hand across features, many of which proved to be the remnants of walls, banks and clearance cairns. Full excavation was carried out and detailed plans of the upstanding features were obtained. The features at this site were on the whole poorly preserved, and the area had been subjected to extensive rabbit burrowing.

NJ 7792 0368 **Site 299** (NJ70SE 112). A detailed survey was carried out and the site was found to contain elements of a pre-Improvement landscape, including a possible shieling hut, a hollow-way, boundary walls and various spreads of cleared stone. Four evaluation trenches with a total area of 240m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the pipeline wayleave) were excavated; no features of archaeological interest were found.

Full excavation was later carried out of two features which lay in the path of the proposed pipeline route. Feature 12, a hollow-way, was planned in detail and excavation showed that there was no surviving surface to this trackway and that it had banks of earth and stone either side of the track. Feature 13, a stone spread, did not have any structural elements within it and has been interpreted as a stone clearance spread. These features are of likely post-medieval date and associated with the pre-Improvement farming landscape.

(Fetteresso parish)

NO 848 912 **Site 55** (NO89SW 1). A cairnfield on the flanks of Round Hill was surveyed and found to consist of 30 visible cairns and a bank. Three cairns within the proposed wayleave were evaluated: Cairn A was a sub-rectangular enclosure of unclear function, and Cairns B and C proved to be clearance cairns of likely prehistoric date. Full excavation of Cairn B was carried out.

In the course of topsoiling operations during the construction of the pipeline, a further 11 cairns were discovered within the wayleave and subsequently subjected to full excavation. The recovery of flint flakes from a number of the cairns and the peat growth covering some of them support the supposition that they had prehistoric origins. This cairnfield and its associated features are most likely associated with clearance activities in the later prehistoric period.

NO 836 878 **Site 69** (NO88NW 13). A detailed survey was carried out along the proposed route of the pipeline as it passed around a Scheduled area. Fifteen features of archaeological interest were identified – all stone cairns and banks, probably hitherto unrecorded elements of the prehistoric field system and settlement within the Scheduled area on Cheyne Hill. Cairns 8 and 11–14

were evaluated and Cairns 8, 12 and 13 were revealed to be of natural origin. Full excavation of Cairns 11 and 14 was carried out and they were found to be the denuded remains of clearance cairns of likely prehistoric date.

Twenty-two trial trenches were excavated by machine in the apparently blank areas between the cairns, covering a total area of 2350m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the pipeline wayleave). No features of archaeological interest were found.

NO 8508 9021 **Site 103** (NO89SE 20). The site consisted of a roughly triangular walled enclosure, against the southern side of which a number of buildings had been constructed, and a larger triangular infield. It lay within a landscape dense in the remains of medieval or later rural settlement and is likely to relate to pre-Improvement land-use in the area.

A detailed survey and evaluation were carried out, and five trenches totalling 172m<sup>2</sup> (10% of the area) were excavated by machine. Possible features including a wall and a pit were found within one of the trial trenches. Sections were excavated by hand across two of the buildings (8 and 9), and through a feature which proved to be natural in origin. Buildings 8 and 9 were well preserved, with upstanding walls several courses high and with evidence for internal deposits and features. The pipeline was re-routed around this farmstead and no further fieldwork was necessary.

NO 849 892 **Site 132**. The pipeline route passed the Scheduled area around Finlayson cairn, enclosure and field systems. A walkover survey identified features including eight possible clearance cairns, a denuded turf bank and a field wall/bank. Sixteen trenches were excavated by machine, covering a total area of 1007m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the pipeline wayleave). Three of the cairns, a field bank and a field wall/bank were evaluated, which demonstrated that they were likely to be of prehistoric origin.

Three cairns and a bank of likely prehistoric date were fully excavated. Their construction was determined and they are likely to have been associated with the dense complex of similar remains within the Scheduled area to the W.

NO 826 943 **Site 158** (NO89SW 39). A detailed survey of this site was undertaken and 75 individual clearance cairns were located. A line of clearance cairns was identified, and spatial variations in the nature and preservation of the cairns were noted. An evaluation was carried out on two alternative routes through the cairnfield. Eleven trenches were excavated by machine, covering a total area of 588m<sup>2</sup> (5% of both wayleaves combined); no features of archaeological interest were found.

Seven cairns within the two proposed wayleaves were evaluated with hand-dug trenches, and four cairns (1, 2, 8 and 9) were fully excavated. Their construction was determined and three of the cairns were found to have possible old ground surfaces sealed beneath them. It is possible that a variety of periods are represented and that while some of the cairns may be of post-Improvement date, others are likely to be much older and may be prehistoric. It is also possible that some cairns have more ancient origins but have been added to more recently.

(Arbuthnott parish)

NO 8064 8108 **Site 146**. This site was identified from oblique aerial photographs, which showed traces of two large enclosures, three smaller enclosures, and two possible ring-ditches. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated by machine covering a total area of 680m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the pipeline wayleave); no features or artefacts of archaeological interest were found. The features responsible for the cropmarks were not located; it is probable that these were of geological origin.



Fig 4. Aberdeen to Lochside Gas Pipeline. One of the roundhouses excavated in Plot 7/4.

(Maryculter parish)

NO 8203 9789 **Site 349/350**. A detailed survey and evaluation were carried out of this site, which consisted of a small farmstead, with a stone-built building with an internal partition wall, an associated L-shaped walled yard, a clearance cairn, a boundary wall and a bank. Sections were excavated by hand across the building and across part of the wall of the possible yard. These structures were found to still exist as upstanding remains, although there were no internal deposits surviving due to root disturbance. Full excavation was carried out, and a complete plan of the structure and yard was produced, while sections across the walls of the features demonstrated its construction as a double skin of coursing with a rubble core. No

finds were recovered from this building so its date and function are difficult to determine, but it is likely to be a small farmstead associated with pre-Improvement agriculture.

A watching brief was maintained throughout the topsoiling operations between April and August 2004, recording features such as pits and ditches, many of which were found in isolation. Some of the discoveries led to more extensive excavations.

(Marykirk parish)

NO 722 674 **Plot 1/1, Hospital Shields**. Topsoil stripping led to the discovery of a prehistoric settlement to the NE of Hospital Shields Farm, which would have been directly affected by the

pipeline construction. The remains of three prehistoric roundhouses were fully excavated. These are likely to be Iron Age and may have belonged to an unenclosed settlement.

(Arbuthnott parish)

NO 783 768 **Plot 7/4, Drumyochoer**. Topsoil stripping led to the discovery of a prehistoric settlement to the NE of Drumyochoer Farm, which would have been directly affected by the pipeline construction. The remains of five prehistoric roundhouses were fully excavated. These are likely to be Iron Age and may have belonged to an unenclosed settlement. Four of the structures were of ring-ditch type, while the fifth was a post-built roundhouse with souterrain. Two kilns of likely medieval date were also excavated.

(Dunnottar parish)

NO 819 841 **Plot 11/13, Brucklaywaird**. Two stone-lined cists of Bronze Age date, containing prehistoric flint artefacts and shale beads, were discovered during topsoiling operations to the W of Brucklaywaird, along with a solitary pit containing prehistoric flint and pottery. These features were fully excavated.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Entrepouse Industrial Services.

#### Cullerlie Stone Circle (Echt parish)

R Daly

Stone circle

NJ 785 042 This well-known site was excavated in 1930 and is in good condition. A survey conducted in January 2004 disclosed the following features:

- Outer circle stones: Northernmost stone has one cup mark on lower inner (S-facing) face.  
Easternmost stone has one cup mark on upper N-facing face.  
Southernmost stone has one cup mark on inner N-facing face.
- Inner circle stones: Easternmost stone of central cairn kerb has one large cup mark on inner face.

These features do not seem to have been recorded before.

#### Home Farm, nr Ellon (Ellon parish)

A Saville

Neolithic/Bronze Age knife

(NMS)

NJ 937 373 Triangular-shaped flint knife (Neolithic/Bronze Age) found in 2003 by Mr P Massie when digging garden. L 56mm x B 39mm x Th 8mm; Wt 19g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 75/03) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

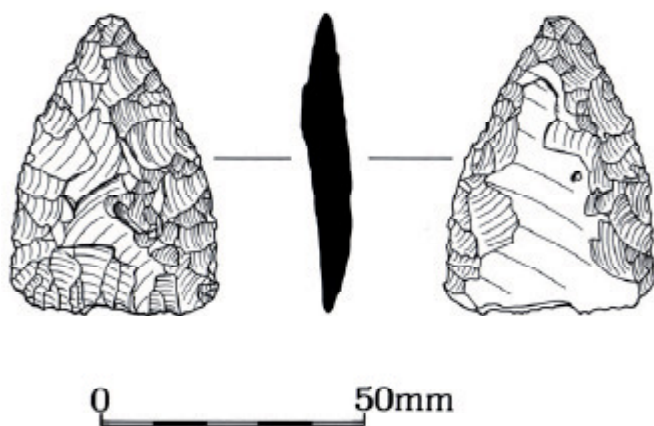


Fig 5. Home Farm, nr Ellon. Flint knife. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

#### Brucewell (Fetteresso parish)

B Mann

Corn-drying kiln

NO 834 939 The remains of a corn-drying kiln were uncovered by Mr S Bruce while exploring the origin of the field name Kiln Field. The kiln is backed into a SW-facing slope. The bowl is c 2.3m in diameter at the surface and up to 1.8m deep. Two lintels remain across the flue. Part of a jug strap handle was found within the fill, which is at least 17th century if not earlier. To the NW of the kiln are the footings of a small building which is bisected by the field wall.

#### Stonehaven (Fetteresso parish)

J Shiels

Medieval seal matrix

(NMS)

NO 85 86 Circular cast lead seal matrix bearing the inscription, 'Iohannis S——N' [John S——N] with a letter 'S' at the top of the seal being an abbreviation of *sigillum* (seal of). The heraldic device is an escutcheon within a shield surmounted by double indented lines. The reverse of the matrix retains the base of the raised rib used for holding the seal, and an incised '+' denotes the correct orientation for use.

Both legend and device on this seal matrix are sharp, and although there are signs of lamination there is no evidence of recent damage. Damage may therefore have occurred through natural processes since it was lost, or may have been deliberate and contemporary, as it was the custom during this period to deface a personal seal matrix upon the death of its owner to prevent subsequent misuse. Chance find. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 105/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.



Fig 6. Stonehaven. Medieval lead seal matrix.

#### Kintore Landscape Project Murray Cook, L Dunbar, R Engl

(Fintray parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Mesolithic flint scatter; Neolithic and Bronze Age lithics; metalworking; cairn; cup-marked boulder

NJ 810 159 Following on from the substantial rescue excavations around Kintore between 2000 and 2004 (e.g. *DES 2003*, 20; this volume, 16–17), the Kintore Landscape Project was established to place the results of the excavations within a wider landscape context.

The current phase of work in October 2004 comprised two elements: the extraction of a pollen core from the Rollo Mire and a programme of fieldwalking, metal detecting, test pitting and excavation across Wester Fintray Farm. The latter phase of work was conducted with the aid of local volunteers.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Test pitting and fieldwalking across the farm revealed a background of Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic activity as well as a narrow blade lithic manufacturing site of Mesolithic date, which was associated with charcoal-rich features.

Test pitting over an enclosure (NJ81NW 53) revealed a pit full of ferrous metalworking debris.

A single slot trench, 6 x 2m, was placed over an area of truncation within a cairn (NJ81NW 35), and charcoal was recovered from layers underlying the cairn. Immediately to the SE of the cairn lay a cup-marked boulder. A small slot around the boulder revealed that it had been buried by a bank associated with nearby rig. Additionally, a seventh cup was identified, and the excavation indicated that the boulder was deliberately positioned with chocking stones and appears to be *in situ* and not the product of recent field clearance. Two further possible cups were identified on two pieces outcropping bedrock to the SE of the cairn and forming a rough line of orientation.

Mr Rennie has recovered five polished stone axes and axe-hammers from the farm over the years. These include a pristine fully polished example made from an, as yet, unidentified banded stone. The other artefacts all occur on varying modified local stones such as granite and quartzite.

Examination of lithics from the Kintore area held in various museums revealed a significant number of artefacts recovered through the activities of various past field collections. These are largely Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Challenge Fund.

**Inch Road, Newburgh** (Foveran parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NK 0030 2564 A watching brief was carried out in November 2004 during the upgrading of the waste water treatment plant. The site is located at the eastern extremity of Inch Road, immediately adjacent to the 18th-century churchyard and the Udney family burial vault. This was the location of the Chapel of the Holy Rood which belonged to the Abbey of Deer and probably dated to the 13th century.

Although no archaeological features associated with the chapel or graveyard were evident, two pieces of medieval pottery were recovered. One is a portion of medieval redware jug handle, probably of local manufacture, while the second is a rim sherd of lustrous green-glazed Scarborough ware imported from North Yorkshire.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions Ltd.

**Culblean Hill** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish) R Daly  
Carved rock

NJ 4300 0030 A number of rectilinear grooves were discovered deeply cut into the surface of a flattened dome-shaped rock. The rock is a fine-grained metamorphosed sandstone, set in an area of coarse-grained, glaciated, granite slabs which form the hilltop at 237m OD. It is more susceptible to carving than the surrounding rock, and the carved grooves cover an area of c 13 x 16cm.

The principal axis of the intersecting lines runs ENE–WSW, while a secondary groove runs in a NNE–SSW direction. A short groove S of the main intersection runs in a SSE–NNW direction from the principal axis but does not intersect it. This groove contains three cup marks at its base. Two additional grooves at the site are curved.

In general, these markings are deeply grooved and do not appear to be associated with any natural cracks or fissures in the rock. Further features at the periphery of the main carving appear sharp-edged and un-associated with glaciation.

It is difficult to describe this unusual combination of straight lines as ‘rock-art’ but local research is continuing to seek some parallels with other markings.

In August 2004 a large circular isolated cup mark was found on a SE-facing, nearly vertical, bluff at the edge of the hilltop. The cup measures 10cm diameter by 5cm deep.

**Dallyfour, Ballater** (Glenmuick, J C Murray  
Tullich & Glengairn parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Watching brief

NO 3559 9488 A watching brief was carried out during the installation of a new electricity pole in March 2004. A number of archaeological features are evident in the area, including a cropmark site of an unenclosed settlement with two possible ring-ditches. Although the pole lay in close proximity to the cropmark, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Crichiebank, Mill Road, Inverurie** C Hatherley  
(Kintore parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NJ 768 193 An archaeological evaluation in March 2004 of approximately 1.1ha of gardens surrounding the mid-Victorian house of Crichiebank encountered no significant archaeological remains or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Jenkins & Marr.

**Henderson Drive, Kintore** (Kintore parish) C Hatherley  
?Barrow; roundhouses; (AOC Archaeology)  
Roman temporary camp

NJ 7869 1619 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between September 2003 and March 2004 prior to a proposed housing development at Deers Den, Kintore.

Approximately 4.65ha was exposed, producing evidence of three broad periods of activity: early prehistoric (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age); later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age); and Roman. The main features identified were 21 Roman ovens, four roundhouses, a possible barrow feature, and a section of the Roman marching camp ditch. The excavation also recovered a number of artefacts and ecofacts, including flint tools, metalwork (both ferrous and non-ferrous), ceramics, slag, charcoal and charred bone.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes Ltd.

**Kintore** (Kintore parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NJ 78979 15802 to NJ 78781 15957 A watching brief was undertaken for an electricity trench in May 2004. A possible terminus of a ditch of an unknown date was the only feature of archaeological interest revealed.

Full report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Kintore School, Kintore** (Kintore parish) L Dunbar  
Roundhouses; prehistoric activity; (AOC Archaeology)  
Roman temporary camp

NJ 7905 1590 Archaeological excavation between November 2003 and January 2004 followed an earlier evaluation (*DES 2003*, 20), ahead of the construction of a new primary school.

The excavation was zoned into 13 different areas across the site on the basis of the evaluation results. The prehistoric remains uncovered at the site included an extremely well-preserved ring-



ditch roundhouse from which a number of pottery vessels, flint artefacts and coarse stone tools were recovered. Traces of a stake-hole outer wall of this roundhouse were also recorded. A further four post-ring roundhouses and numerous pits were found across the site. A large circle of nine substantial posts has been provisionally identified as a timber circle, though as yet the feature remains undated.

The Roman remains included a section of the eastern side of the temporary camp, with entrance complete with *tutulus*. Over 40 Roman ovens were discovered, of which some yielded metal artefacts. Twelve pits, identified as Roman rubbish pits, were uncovered, along with a further seven sub-square pits with burning which are also thought to be of Roman date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Macharmuir** (Logie Buchan parish)  
Mesolithic flints

A Saville  
(NMS)

NJ 998 293 Significant surface scatter of early/late Mesolithic flints, including microliths, microburins, scrapers, etc., found by Mr A Barrow in 2003–04. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 35/04) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

**St Combs** (Lonmay parish)

J Shiels

15th-century signet ring; medieval finger ring; coins (NMS)

NK 05 62 Copper-alloy signet ring with a hoop which channels and flares at the shoulders, with an integral circular bezel. No traces remain of engraving on the bezel but a cross-shaped residue quarters it. This residue was analysed by SEM and a glassy material with a copper colourant was present. The style is typically 15th century and the ring is likely to have been gilded, although few traces remain. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 36/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

Unusual copper-alloy example of a *fede* (faith) or devotional ring dating to the 15th century and more commonly made from precious metal. The band bears clasped hands and five slightly raised panels, each of which may have borne markings or letters, but only two of which now remain visible; one is clearly an 'X', the other may be the letter 'N'. Rings of this period almost always bore religious symbols – in this case the hands clasped in prayer along with five raised panels alluding to the five wounds of Christ – and were popular at a time when there was great fear of the powers of witchcraft.

Coins: Mary billon penny, type Ia (1547+); James III copper farthing, 'ecclesiastical' type II–III (c 1465–82).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 110/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

**Haddo House** (Methlick parish)  
Evaluation

L McAllan, G Noble,  
S Timoney (GUARD)

NJ 8685 3475 An evaluation was carried out in February 2004 in the environs of Haddo House. Geophysical survey was undertaken prior to trial trenching to establish the nature and extent of archaeological remains in the area. A large stone platform of uneven construction was revealed, as well as a series of stone-lined drains. A ground-penetrating radar survey was undertaken in the car park adjacent to Haddo House Hall, and the results suggest the existence of substantial structural remains.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**122 Longate, Peterhead** (Peterhead parish)

J C Murray

Evaluation (Murray Archaeological Services)

NK 1347 4630 A 10% archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2004 on an area of ground adjacent to the Harbour

Lights public house. The site is located at the corner of Ellis Street and the N end of the Longate, in the historic core of Peterhead. In 1593, the principal thoroughfare, known as the 'King's Commongate', extended from the S end of North Street along Longate to its junction with Broadgate. A lesser road branched off from the King's Commongate and led SW to Kirktown. This road can still be traced in the alignment of Ellis Street, Backgate, Back Street, Albion Street and Errol Street. The evaluation was carried out in a single trench, 24.5 x 1m, which ran E–W along the length of the site on the N side of the pub. The total depth to natural at the E end of the trench was 1.2m, rising slightly to 1.15m at the W end.

The evaluation showed the site to have been heavily disturbed by service trenches in the eastern half of the site, while the W section at the western end was filled with demolition rubble and the possible remains of a 19th-century wall. Garden soil, generally, overlay the natural sand. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr I Sangster.

**Berryhill, Hill of Keir, Skene** (Skene parish)

J C Murray

Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 817 083 A watching brief was carried out in November 2004 during the installation of a new electricity supply to a recently installed telecommunications mast. A previous walkover survey (DES 2003, 22) identified a number of features of potential archaeological interest. However, no archaeological features or finds were evident during the watching brief.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Doune of Invernochty** (Strathdon parish)

K Cooper

Watching brief

NJ 3524 1305 A small watching brief was undertaken in June 2004 during the removal of tree stumps for landscaping to provide a new footpath. The site lies adjacent to the Scheduled motte of Doune of Invernochty (NJ31SE 1).

The only archaeological feature noted was a stretch of walling of rough boulders of unknown date. Most of the area was heavily disturbed by the previous forestry plantation.

Full report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Turriff** (Turriff parish)

S Campbell

Medieval ring (NMS)

NJ 72 49 Medieval silver finger ring with a strong similarity to one from the late 12th-century hoard from Lark Hill, Worcester. Broken in two, the ring bears three panels of engraved decoration reserved against a niello background; the central panel is obscured



Fig 7. Turriff. Medieval silver ring.

## ANGUS

by damage, while the flanking panels both show engraved quatrefoil or cross motifs. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 35/03) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

## ANGUS

**Powmyre Sand and Gravel** (Airlie parish) J Ansell  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 366 503 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed sand and gravel quarry at Powmyre and Dairsie Farms, near Kirriemuir in November 2003 and January 2004. Nine trenches totalling 1200 linear metres (a 2% sample) were excavated across the site. With the exception of a small modern field boundary ditch, no archaeological features were located.

Reports lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aggregate Industries.

**A92 Road Improvements:** I Suddaby, S Mitchell,  
**Arbroath to Dundee** M Cressey (CFA Archaeology)  
(Arbirlot; Monifeith; Panbride; Barry parishes)

Watching brief; excavation; standing building recording

NO 488 334 to NO 620 394 A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping as part of a road widening operation. Several features were revealed which were subject to excavation and a standing building survey.

(Arbirlot parish)

**Balcathie Farm** (Elliot to Meadows Wood). A total of 55 archaeological features were recorded on the SE side of the current A92, many of them situated on a slight knoll. The most significant feature was a discontinuous L-shaped palisade slot. Traces of possible posts were visible in longitudinal section. A concentration of possible post-holes, pits and slots were located close to the palisade slot, although no pattern was discernible. These negative features had been severely truncated.

**Balcathie North – Elliot.** A shallow oval pit measuring 1.5 x 1m was revealed, filled with fine silt. No other archaeological remains were noted.

(Monifeith parish)

**Ardownie Farm Cottages.** A souterrain terminus and a large sub-oval pit were revealed immediately N of the current A92, directly opposite the Ardownie souterrain (*DES 2002*, 13–14). The souterrain terminus comprised a curvilinear ditch, c 7.5m long and 2.5m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 0.35m where it disappeared under the A92. It had no lining stones and was filled with stony silt. The pit was located close to its inside edge and was c 1.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep; it was filled with stony silt.

(Panbride parish)

**Hatton Junction.** A single slot measuring 1 x 0.2m was revealed. A stone-built field drain aligned N–S was also noted.

(Barry parish)

**Upper Victoria Farm Quarry and Smiddy.** A circular building was revealed, buried within a deep cut at the northern edge of the former Pitskelly Quarry. The structure was barrel-shaped with a domed roof and built from sandstone blocks. It featured a square-headed doorway and a window with a square opening below. Internally it had four recesses of varying sizes, with a string ledge at the top of the wall. A possible forge was centrally situated, elaborately constructed from large ashlar blocks forming a stepped chimney. The floor was covered with a layer of

pitch tar. The original purpose of the building is not known, although it has architectural elements consistent with its use as a dovecot, then as an explosives store, and later as a forge. It was buried during the 1950s.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morgan Est plc.

**Elliot Water (nr)** (Arbirlot parish) R Benvie  
Flax bale seal

NO 618 388 Flax bale seal, 20mm diameter, found near the Elliot Water. Crossed-keys symbol on obverse side; no visible image on reverse side. Donated to the collections by the finder. Acc. no. A2003.53.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Peasiehill Farm, Arbirlot, Arbroath** R Benvie  
(Arbirlot parish)  
Human bone

NO 6126 4002 In August 2002, two human bone fragments were found on Elliot Nature Trail, near Arbirlot, while the finders were out walking. They were discovered beneath a fallen beech tree beside a farm reservoir.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**The Boatyard, Old Shore Head, Arbroath** R Cachart  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
(SUAT)  
Watching brief

NO 6440 4058 A watching brief was carried out in January 2004 on foundation trenches for a new build on the site of a demolished shed. The foundation trenches on the S side of the site were cut into relatively recent made-up ground. On the N side of the site the ground comprised glacial till-like deposits. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mackay Boat Buildings Arbroath Ltd.

**Hospitalfield House, Westway, Arbroath** R Cachart  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
(SUAT)  
Watching brief

NO 625 404 A watching brief was carried out between June and November 2003 on groundworks and a service trench for the construction of a house, garage and access road within the Scheduled area associated with the site of the Hospital and Chapel of St John the Baptist (*DES 2002*, 12; NO64SW 9).

The watching brief and limited excavation of features revealed ditches for the late 18th-century drive that formerly passed through the site; water pipes associated with a disused 19th-century pumphouse; 19th/20th-century field drains; and one 19th/20th-century domestic-sized sewer pipe. One sherd of residual medieval pottery was found in a brick and mortar demolition deposit associated with renovations carried out on Hospitalfield House. No medieval features or deposits were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hospitalfield Trust.

**29–35 Seagate, Arbroath** R Cachart  
(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)  
(SUAT)  
Evaluation

NO 6457 4067 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 2004 at 29–35 Seagate, part of which (nos 29–33) had been developed prior to the evaluation. The site is on the shoreline edge of the medieval burgh. On Wood's 1822 plan it appears that the western area of the site was occupied by a public slaughterhouse, part of which may have been converted for a fish processing plant, now demolished.

Two trenches were excavated by machine, and hand-cleaned and recorded, amounting to approximately 5% (40m<sup>2</sup>) of the available site area. The southern half of the area had been substantially made up to compensate for the natural beach slope, with deposits containing modern pottery which reached a depth of 2.2m. On the northern part of the site, closer to Seagate, foundation walls of mortared red sandstone, a slab-built box drain, and associated deposits of an Early Modern building were revealed, containing 18th/19th-century pottery sherds. Below make-up for this building were earlier levelling deposits, one of which contained a medieval pottery sherd. A piece of possibly worked flint/chert was found in a pipe trench.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bill Dorward.

**Greenlawhill, Barry, Carnoustie** (Barry parish) R Cachart  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 540 346 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 in advance of residential development near areas of prehistoric activity (NO53SW 18; NO53SW 35) on the N side of the proposed development area. Four trenches were machine-excavated, covering an area of c 300m<sup>2</sup>. Several features were uncovered, cut into natural sand and gravel, comprising mainly shallow ditches and possible pits. One large ditch, a cut or slot with associated stake-holes, a post-hole and a stone setting were also found. No dating evidence was recovered but it is considered that these features represent prehistoric activity, possibly associated with sites identified close to the N side of the site. It is possible that the stone setting represented the truncated ploughed-out remains of a short cist.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: D J Laing Homes Ltd.

**Newton Farm, Carnoustie** I Suddaby, R White  
(Barry parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; excavation

NO 558 352 A programme of trial trenching was carried out in May 2004 in advance of a housing development; 55 trenches were excavated by machine, covering 10% (7740m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. An excavation was subsequently conducted in June and July 2004.

In Area 1, two trenches were opened: 50 x 50m and 25 x 25m. Within one were found the remains of a D-shaped ditch-defined enclosure and possible associated field boundaries. Artefactual evidence points to a medieval/post-medieval date for these features. A number of internal features were identified, although they cannot be definitely associated with the enclosure.

The second trench contained remains of 19th/20th-century date, including a hearth, a possible paved surface and pits full of rubbish. One pit containing prehistoric pottery was also identified.

In Area 3, the excavation covered roughly 10,500m<sup>2</sup>. The remains were principally prehistoric, and included the remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure ditch of indeterminate date; 97 pits containing prehistoric pottery; and medieval/post-medieval features probably relating to agricultural use. Although the prehistoric pits did not form a distinct structural pattern, it is possible that they depict areas of activity as they appeared to occur in concentrations.

Report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Robertson Homes.

**Dustydrum Farm** (Carmyllie parish) R Benvie  
18th-century sundial

NO 554 412 Vertical carved stone sundial, dated 1743, found by Adam J Martin while walking behind the plough in 2003. It

bears the initials 'Mr D S'. It was probably mounted in the wall of a church or big house. Ht 345mm x W 517mm x D 60mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 53/03) and awarded to Angus Museum. Acc. no. A2004.19.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Edzell Castle Garden** (Edzell parish) D Stewart  
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 584 691 An exploratory excavation was undertaken in February 2004 in a circular raised area, 3m in diameter, set in the centre of a stepped hexagonal terrace, 6.3m across. Removal of topsoil revealed a considerable amount of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics in imported topsoil. Revealed at a depth of c 1m was a mass of red sandstone boulders in a matrix of red grit and brown silt, in a pit cut into a light brown sand. This may have formed the foundation of a structure forming a centrepiece to the gardens, and pre-dated levelling with imported soil believed to have taken place in the 1930s.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS.

**Waggles** (Edzell parish) B Mann  
Building remains; mound; farmstead

NO 572 768 The grass-covered footings of at least three small buildings lie to the E of the track leading to Waggles. Two are quite prominent: one at NO 5719 7686 is c 3 x 4.5m with rounded corners; the other, at NO 5723 7686, is two-compartmented, c 3 x 10m, again with rounded corners; some rubbish has been dumped within it. To the SE, between the two, are a number of small low mounds which could also represent buried remains, although there is also stone dumping in the area.

NO 572 769 A prominent mound stands to the SSW of Waggles. It may represent a burial cairn but could also simply be a glacial mound, although there are traces of a possible kerb in the NE. Parts of the mound in the SW have been quarried into. The cairn is c 20m in diameter and 2–3m high.

NO 572 769 The remains of a farmstead depicted on the OS map of 1846 stand to the E of a small roofed cottage. It consists of a long range of buildings with an enclosure at the eastern end. All the buildings are roofless and in a poor state, with a tree growing within one. To the S of the enclosure is a group of eight circular stack bases, c 3m in diameter. There are a number of low heaps to the SE of the bases, which could be foundations of other buildings or could simply be stone dumping.

**Lochhead Quarry, Auchterforfar** (Forfar parish) L Dunbar  
Long cist cemetery; prehistoric pit (AOC Archaeology)

NO 483 514 Four cists exposed at the top of a quarry face were excavated between April and July 2004. Due to health and safety considerations, these were carefully removed in a machine bucket and then hand-excavated. Examination of the area immediately behind the quarry face suggested that further cists might be present, and it was decided to evaluate the adjacent ground, stripping the overburden by machine. A total of 15 long cists were revealed. All shared a similar style of construction, with thin sandstone slabs forming roughly shaped rectangular coffins, aligned NE–SW and containing extended inhumations with heads resting at the western end. The group included two small child burials. Bone preservation was mixed, with some cists containing no bone remains, whilst in others bone was very well preserved. In most cases the cists had suffered some collapse in antiquity, which had been exacerbated by the initial unsupervised topsoil strip conducted by the quarry. A single grave good, a small amber bead, was recovered from one of the cists. The evidence indicates





Fig 8. Lochhead Quarry, Auchterforfar. Excavation of a long cist.

an Early Christian date, probably 5th to 9th centuries AD. The excavation also revealed a single large pit which contained three pieces of struck chert and evidence of burning. This is considered to be an earlier prehistoric feature.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

**Manor Lea, Forfar** (Forfar parish) C Fyles  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 453 508 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was conducted in October 2004 on the site of a new house build. The site was known to have been part of the parish minister's glebe in the 18th and 19th centuries, and lay near the traditional site of the royal manor of Malcolm III and Queen Margaret. A single trial trench was excavated across the site, 16m N-S by 1.8m, reaching a maximum depth of 2m. Remnant fruit tree beds were exposed, appearing in section as blocks of dark humic silt separated by sub-rectangular lenses of imported yellow sand. Victorian pottery was recovered from the soil deposits overlying these beds, while late medieval pottery was recovered from beneath them. It is quite likely that the beds represent activity during the minister's glebe period of the site. No structures or any other features of archaeological interest were exposed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Steeple Properties Ltd.

**Manor Rise, Manor Street, Forfar** (Forfar parish) D Perry  
Evaluation; watching brief (SUAT)

NO 453 507 (centre) Six trenches were excavated by machine prior to a housing development. The site lies on the edge of the medieval burgh of Forfar and near the site of a former royal

manor. Only levelling deposits in connection with the removal of a former mill dam in the mid-20th century and possible cultivation of the former minister's glebe were encountered. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery and some post-medieval ceramics were recovered.

During construction work, the mill dam was revealed and recorded in a watching brief in September 2004. The walls of the dam were constructed of sandstone blocks bonded with thickly applied coarse white cement, and stood approximately 1.75m high from the junction with the floor, and were 0.5m thick. The floor, some of which was exposed, appeared to be of the same construction. The dam measured 29.6m N-S by 17.95m, and lay near the southern side of the site. Additionally, the foundations of a possible boiler house, with a corroded gas pipe running into it, were located in the SE corner of the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Construction & Development Ltd.

**Prior Road, Forfar** (Forfar parish) R Benvie  
Carved stone

NO 463 509 Sandstone block with carved detail of ivy leaves and thistle patterns, possibly the top of a gravestone. Daybook no. DBF 1035.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Thistlecroft, Carseburn** (Forfar parish) R Benvie  
?Spindle whorl

NO 4707 5260 Possible spindle whorl, found in a garden; 38 x 36 x 9mm. Retained by the finder. Daybook no. DBF 1098.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Fowlis Estate, Former Factor's House** A Zealand  
(Fowlis Easter parish)

Rotary querns; cup-marked stone

NO 323 334 Oval schistose rotary quern upper stone with convex upper surface. Straight-perforated hopper with surrounding concentric groove. V-perforated handle hole; chipped on one side. L 35.5cm x W 31cm x D 4.5cm; hopper diameter 4cm.

Oval grey schistose upper stone of flat profile with uneven top. V-shaped hopper and shallow handle hole. L 38cm x W 28cm x D 5.5cm; hopper diameter 2.25cm.

Roundish upper stone of reddish sandstone with convex top. V-shaped hopper with straight-perforated grain hole; much worn on underside; part of one side missing. L 36cm x W 32cm x D 9.5cm.

Wedge-shaped fragment of reddish sandstone with single cup mark. L 28cm x W 21cm x D 13cm; cup diameter 7cm.

**Holemill Farm, Kirkbuddo** (Inverarity parish) R Benvie  
Flint fragment

NO 487 436 Flint fragment found in a field at Holemill Farm in December 2003; 24 x 18 x 2mm. Acc. no. F2004.70.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Hatton Mill** (Inverkeilor parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NO 615 494 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in May 2004 for an EIA of a proposed quarry. One potential new archaeological site was discovered: a possible circular feature. The site also includes cultivation rigs (NO64NW 61) which have been partly planted over with trees.

Full report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Geddes Group.

**Hatton Mill, Friockheim**

(Inverkeilor parish)

Survey; evaluation

I Suddaby, R White

(CFA Archaeology)

NO 616 491 A walkover survey and evaluation were carried out in September and October 2004 in advance of a proposed extension to sand and gravel workings. The walkover survey of the plantation in the W of the area revealed the remains of rig and furrow systems.

Eighty-five trial trenches were excavated by machine, 15% (22,518m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. This showed that archaeological remains of varied function, age and preservation are widely dispersed across the evaluation area. In summary these are: a Bronze Age cremation burial; a ring-ditch house of probable Iron Age date; a ring-ditch and post-holes of uncertain purpose; a ring-ditch enclosure; two curvilinear ditches associated with post-holes; several concentrations of pits and post-holes; stone paving and pits; a long cist cemetery; two square barrows with associated long cists and dug graves; a round barrow, which is probably contemporary with the square barrows; and ditches of varying sizes and orientations. These remains are likely to vary in date from prehistoric to medieval. Finds include flint nodules, decorated prehistoric pottery sherds and part of a bronze pin.

Report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Geddes Group.

**Railway Field, Inverkeilor** (Inverkeilor parish)

Evaluation

C Fyles

(SUAT)

NO 666 491 (centre) An evaluation was conducted in August and September 2004 on the site of a proposed housing development in a 6ha field on the S side of Inverkeilor village, near possible prehistoric cropmarks (NO64NE 59; NO64NE 80).

A total of 21 trenches were machine-excavated across the site, the majority measuring 100 x 1.5m. Several examples of relict rig and furrow were exposed in the northern part of the site, while in the extreme southern tip a concentration of pits or post-holes was located, apparently arranged around a hearth and possibly representing the remains of a roundhouse. An area of hardstanding was also exposed nearby, potentially connected with the construction of the railway.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Toprowan Developments Ltd.

**Waulkmill Quarry** (Inverkeilor parish)

Survey

S Farrell

NO 632 495 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in March 2004 as part of an EIA for a proposed extension for the quarry. No archaeological features were noted.

Full report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Geddes Group.

**Kaims o' Airlie** (Kingoldrum parish)

Cup-and-ring-marked rock

G Currie

NO 32243 52897 Erratic, 1.2 x 1m, on the N side of the road at the highest point of Kaims o' Airlie. Many natural holes and OS benchmark; two cups, 45 x 15mm, one with a ring.

**Idvies Mill Cottage** (Kirkden parish)

Polished stone

A Zealand

NO 545 489 Probable whetstone, or alternatively a grain rubber or polishing stone, in hornblende schist. Surface find in garden.

**Longbank Farm** (Kirriemuir parish)

?Spindle whorl

R Benvie

NO 406 558 Round stone object with a hole in the centre found on Longbank Farm; a possible spindle whorl; c 7.3cm in diameter at its widest part. Acc. no. K2004.66.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Purgavie Farm** (Lintrathen parish)

Iron Age fastener

A Heald

(NMS)

NO 29 55 Metal detecting around a farm in Kirriemuir produced an Iron Age cast copper-alloy fastener, probably used as a dress accessory. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 52/03) and allocated to Montrose Museum.

**Hill of Menmuir** (Menmuir parish)

Cup-and-ring-marked rock; cup-marked rock

G Currie

NO 5209 6489 Cup-marked rock with 20 cups, three ringed. Some 50m to the NW is a rock, flush with the ground, bearing two cups.



Fig 9. Hill of Menmuir. Cup-and-ring-marked rock. Photo: G Currie.

**Monifeith Laws** (Monifeith parish)

Stone artefacts

A Zealand

c NO 492 348 Rotary quern: oval grey schistose upper stone with uneven convex top. L 40cm x W 26.5cm x D 8cm. Hour-glass hopper and V-perforated handle hole.

Hollowed stone: sub-rectangular fine-grained grey sandstone dish with irregular base, containing a deep oval hollow. L 17.5cm x W 14.5cm x D 8cm.

Hollowed stone: approximately circular piece of grey schistose sandstone with slightly inward-tapering sides and flattish base, containing a regular hemispherical hollow. Diam 13cm; D 6.5cm.

Said to have been found at Lawhill, Monifeith.

**Baltic Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish)

Excavation

R Cachart

(SUAT)

NO 7175 5775 (centre) Previous archaeological evaluation had established that on the lower or eastern half of a proposed development site, close to Baltic Street, medieval deposits survived below a deep sequence of garden soils. This site was considered archaeologically significant as it lies in the medieval town, at the foot of properties running back from the High Street, and in relation to the later development of the Baltic Street frontage.

A rescue excavation in December 2003 comprised a trench, 20 x 3m, aligned E-W, located across the former evaluation trench at the Baltic Street end of the site. The trench was machined through garden soils down to relevant archaeological deposits. Of interest was the continuation of the probable property boundary wall and the remains of the rear of a late 18th-century building which must originally have fronted Baltic Street. Deeply buried below garden soils and overlying natural sands, features and deposits were found which contained medieval pottery, bone, shell and fired clay. An alignment of medium-sized stones was uncovered, associated with a probable clay surface deposit



## ANGUS

containing abundant fired clay and shell. A row of shallow depressions of unknown function appeared to run parallel with the line of stones. These features are interpreted as being the remains of unspecified medieval activity which, according to the pottery evidence, date from the 13th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scotmid Property.

### **New Wynd/Chapel Street, Montrose**

(Montrose parish)

J Lewis  
(Scotia Archaeology)

Watching brief

NO 7160 5795 A watching brief and exploratory trenching were undertaken in advance of the construction of new domestic accommodation within a gap site between New Wynd and Chapel Street. There was no trace of any structures, features, deposits or artefacts pre-dating the 19th century, and no evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation within this area which lies just outside the eastern limit of the medieval burgh.

Sponsor: Taylor Shepherd Developments Ltd.

### **Newhouse, Houghton Drive, Hillside**

(Montrose parish)

R Benvie

Lithics

NO 712 615 Five waste flint flakes and a flint scraper (27 x 30mm), all in good condition, made from local pebble. Scraper is orange in colour, bulb of percussion one side, pebble cortex on the other. All were found in the garden of Newhouse, and were donated to Montrose Museum. Acc. nos M2001.152-7.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### **Railway Close and Parks Close, Montrose**

(Montrose parish)

D Bowler, R Cachart  
(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 713 579 A watching brief in November 2003 on repaving Railway Close, in the historic core of Montrose, revealed the foundation scarcement of one of its boundary walls, and an apparent absence of foundations in another. The dark silty topsoil seen over most of the site is probably compounded of old garden soil and well-composted midden, but no artefacts were found and excavation did not go deep enough to reveal significant archaeological deposits.

NO 714 577 A watching brief in December 2003 and January 2004 on the repaving of Parks Close revealed the remains of a former cobble surface, a stone slab and sandy silt loam below the removed concrete. Excavation to formation level for new paving was only superficial and no significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Angus Council.



Fig 10. Gallow Hill. Cup-and-ring-marked rock. Photo: G Currie.

### **River Southesk (Montrose parish)**

R Benvie

Metal ball

NO 720 569 Small round metal ball found during dredging operations in the River Southesk; 104mm circumference. Possibly used in a 'hagbut of crok'. This was a small field gun mounted on a cart, in a gunloop or on battlements, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. Acc no. M2001.164

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### **Western Road, Montrose (Montrose parish)**

R Benvie

Coin

NO 712 584 Charles I copper turner or twopence (Earl of Stirling coinage 1632-39) found in topsoil taken from Western Road/Blackfriars Street. Retained by finder. Daybook no. DBM 3480.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### **Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune**

A Zealand

(Murroes parish)

Post-medieval handbell

NO 435 253 Fragments of small post-medieval bronze handbell bearing part of the maker's name, J Burgherhuys of the Netherlands; found in arable topsoil. Acquired by Dundee City Council Leisure and Arts: DUNMG 1992-262.

### **Castle Field, Barns of Wedderburn, Duntrune**

A Zealand

(Murroes parish)

Composite memorial fragment

NO 436 352 Rectangular corner fragment of a brass memorial with engraved decoration; probably 15th century, Flemish. Found in arable ploughsoil. Acquired by Dundee City Council Leisure and Arts: DUNMG: 1993-296.

### **Craigowl (Tealing parish)**

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NO 37842 39648 On the S-facing slope of Craigowl, a sandstone slab flush with ground and partly grassed over; five cups, all 48 x 10mm.

NO 37858 39620 On the S-facing slope of Craigowl, c 328m contour, a sandstone slab flush with ground; one cup, 55 x 12mm.

### **Gallow Hill (Tealing parish)**

G Currie

Cup-and-ring-marked stones

NO 39589 40668 On edge of quarry by the road, sandstone rock, 1 x 0.7m; 16 cups from 55 x 25mm to 30 x 10mm. Two



Fig 11. Huntingfaulds. Cup-and-ring-marked rock. Photo: G Currie.

cups have triple rings and abut; one cup with a triple ring abuts an oculus with two rings.

NO 39051 40334 Flat boulder, 0.7 x 0.7m; 16 cups from 50 x 18mm to 35 x 10mm. Two rings. Part of an embankment aligned N-S.

**Huntingfaulds** (Tealing parish) G Currie  
Cup-and-ring-marked stone

NO 41306 39748 Flat boulder, 0.7 x 0.7–0.3m; 13 cups with at least four ringed.

**Iveraldie Farm** (Tealing parish) A Zealand  
?Socket stone

c NO 418 366 Possible socket stone in quartzite; incomplete with part of one side missing; found in farmhouse garden. L 13cm x W 11cm x D 9cm.

**Prieston** (Tealing parish) G Currie  
Cup-and-ring-marked rock

NO 39025 39605 Some 80m W of Coldstream Farm: cups = 10 x 2cm; 1 x 3 cm plus ring; 4 x 1cm plus ring; 5 x 1cm; 4 x 0.8 cm. There is a 20cm long groove on the E, probably from a plough.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Barcaldine Castle** (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) F Baker  
Watching brief (Firat Archaeological Services)

NM 9079 4058 A watching brief on the installation of a new drain, septic tank and soakaway reed bed, covering c 70m<sup>2</sup>, was undertaken in January 2004 at the NE of Barcaldine Castle (NM94SW 1). No archaeological features of note were located. The ha-ha wall is of 1900s construction, confirmed in plans relating to the restoration of the castle and gardens in 1897–1911, and the land immediately surrounding the castle, at least in the NE, has been made up with imported garden soil.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: Mr R D H Campbell, Trustees of Sir A W D Campbell's Trust.

**Lochan na Beithe** J Hamilton  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)  
Evaluation

NM 915 349 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken adjacent to the Scheduled Lochan na Beithe cairn (NM93SW 15) in advance of proposed development. The site is located on the N side of Loch Etive in North Connel. Four machine-cut trenches revealed no evidence of any earlier activity within the excavated sample of the development area.

Full report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs J P M Hamilton.

**Lochnell Arms Hotel, North Connel** D M Maguire  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NM 908 346 A watching brief was maintained in May 2004 during topsoil removal prior to the development of two new homes. No archaeological features were observed in the area, except a single post-hole, possibly relating to the old Connel Ferry jetty.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: MacGregor Hotels Ltd.

**Church Road, Arrochar** (Arrochar parish) F Baker  
Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NN 2974 0385 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 2004 in the walled garden to the rear (E) of the Cobbler Hotel which is built on the site of the 16th–19th-century seat of Clan MacFarlane, known as Inverloch or New Tarbet or Arrochar House, before becoming the Cobbler Hotel. The location of the earlier houses was unknown and the objective of the evaluation was to determine if any building remains were present within the walled garden area. No trace of any structures was found in a 5% evaluation of the area, and the map evidence indicates that the walled garden was only developed in the late 19th to early 20th century and it has been used as an orchard and piggery. The site of the late medieval castle/mansion of Clan MacFarlane is probably located under the Cobbler Hotel, which dates to 1869.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Luss Estates Company.

**Tarbet, Loch Lomond** (Arrochar parish) F Baker  
Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NN 318 044 (centre) An archaeological evaluation comprising 25 trenches, covering 1700m<sup>2</sup>, was carried out in September and October 2004 in the field and disused 19th-century working garden and old petrol station site located on the W side of the A82, opposite the Tarbet Hotel. A single undated hearth and one undated post-hole were found. Two golf greens with artificially levelled platforms were present, remnants of a 1900s golf course that ran through the glen from Tarbet to Arrochar. The garden area is first shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1860; no artefacts or deposits of earlier date were located.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Burnside 102 Ltd.

**Darleith House, Cardross** H James, G Tompsett  
(Bonhill parish) (GUARD)  
Standing building recording

NS 345 806 A standing building survey was undertaken between June and November 2004 prior to the demolition of the 16th- and 17th-century wings of the roofless ruin of Darleith House. The 18th- and 20th-century wings were to be retained for conversion to a private residence. An initial survey, concentrating on the 16th-century tower, was limited because of the dangerous state of the structure. A watching brief then took place intermittently during demolition works to record any features of interest. In the event, the owner retained the 16th-century tower as an attractive ruin.

The survey revealed that the original 16th-century structure comprised a rectangular building with a vaulted basement and at least one bartizan tower. A significant later addition was an extension with a vaulted basement and pend at ground level, forming an L-shaped tower house with an entrance and stairway probably within the re-entrant angle.

A third phase, probably dating to the 17th century, involved the addition of a wing to the N of the house. In the 18th century a wing was added to the S, with a fine Palladian entrance. Two extensions to the N, now the back of the house, flanked the earlier 17th-century addition.

In the early 20th century a final wing was added onto the E side of the house. The house was used by St Peter's Ecclesiastical College until the 1960s, after which it fell into a ruinous condition.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Alistair Cant.

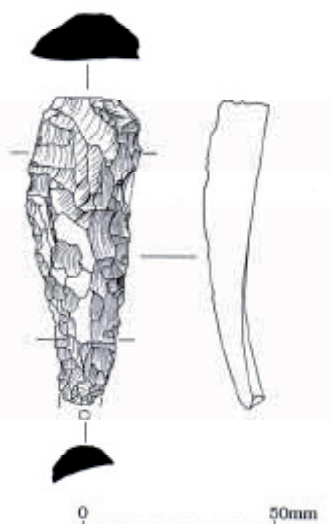


Fig 12. Peninver. Flint knife. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

**Peninver** (Campbeltown parish)

Flint knife

A Saville

(NMS)

NR 759 241 Plano-convex flint knife (Neolithic/Bronze Age) found by Ms C Russell in her garden. L 81mm x B 29mm x Th 12mm; Wt 33g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 112/03) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Council Museum Service.

**Drumhead House** (Cardross parish)

Watching brief

F Baker

(Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 3385 7924 A watching brief was conducted between March and August 2003 of foundation trenches for a conservatory, new drain trenches and a septic tank. No archaeological discoveries earlier than the 19th century were made.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr P Holmes.

**1 Sorrisdale, Isle of Coll** (Coll parish)

Watching brief

R Cachart

(SUAT)

NM 2713 6325 (centre) A watching brief was carried out in May 2004 on the demolition of a house ruin and excavation of foundation trenches, a septic tank and soakaway for a residential new build. Pottery dated the main ruin and another adjacent ruin on the W side, to the 19th century. Subsoil produced one piece of flint, possibly worked, which may indicate prehistoric activity on the site. No evidence of medieval settlement was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Donald MacFarlane.

**Chapelhall, Toward** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

Jetty; drain

E B Rennie,

N Henry

NS 139 689 Immediately opposite the present gateway into Chapelhall House (NS16NW 3), there is a massive jetty extending down the shore below the high water line for 50m. At the eastern (seaward) end and on the sheltered northern side the jetty still stands to 1.5m high in places, and is built of three courses of boulders above the shore gravel. The boulders are of Old Red Sandstone and measure on average 1 x 0.7 x 0.5m. On the exposed southern side, and both towards and at the western end, it has been severely damaged by wave action and covered with beach pebbles and gravel. Here, a natural outcrop of sandstone has been utilised and incorporated into the jetty. The present road has been built over the western end of the jetty and of the outcrop.

To the immediate N of the remains of the western end of the jetty, a burn or drain exits from below the road. The drain is said to run under the Chapelhall driveway, and under the house after issuing from a built pool. The pool lies partly below the house and partly under a waterfall which plunges from the W over the sandstone cliff at the rear of the house. The burn must turn twice at 90° as it runs S under the house and then E again under the drive. Local knowledge suggests that the tunnel is large enough for a small person or a child to crawl through. It is said to be built with stone slabs which can be seen under the house, at the outlet under the road and as a line of boulders paving the driveway.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Dun Daraich Platform**

(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

E B Rennie

Platform

NS 1815 8930 A flat-topped egg-shaped platform lies on the NE side of Glen Finart, 100m E of Dun Daraich. The platform lies to the W and at the base of a rock stack, and both project from the side of the glen into a mire which lies between the Dun and the NE side of the glen. It measures 14m SE-NW, 10m at the broadest NE-SW area, 8m at the broad SE end, and 1m at the narrow NW end. The near-vertical sides of the platform form a smooth, unbroken curve standing 0.8m above the mire for 80% of the perimeter. The surface is covered with short, closely packed grass.

Excavation of three quadrants revealed that the site was a rock boss. Spines of rock interspaced with hollows extended from E to W and formed the surface. The hollows were packed with larger loose stones and gravel, but whether intentionally laid or by natural causes could not be determined. The smooth unbroken curve of the sides was formed by packed earth which appeared to have been intentionally built.

Immediately under the turf on the top surface was a spread of sherds of Victorian china, of broken glass and coal, and two bits of 'churchwarden's' pipe. A piece of black material was found near the base of the SE side in the earth fill; although it looked like a potsherd, its texture, weight and 'feel' suggest it to be organic material which has been burnt and also in contact with mineral-rich groundwater.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Dunloskin Farm** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

?Fortified homestead

E B Rennie

NS 170 780 Dunloskin Mhor and its neighbour to the S, Dunloskin Beg, are documented as being the 'bordland' of Dunoon Castle since the 15th century. The site of Dunloskin Beg is now under the streets of Dunoon. Dunloskin Mhor is still a working farm.

The topography of the field immediately to the E of the farmhouse suggests that it may have been a fortified homestead at a much earlier period. The W end of the field consists of a flat-topped, almost trapezoidal, mound, with three sides of about 65m. The N and S sides slope very steeply to burn beds, 10m below. At the W, the steep sides bend towards each other constricting the W side to 40m. The E side slopes more gently to the main burn.

The narrow W side of 40m extends to become a level neck of land which joins the mound to the rising hillside. Partly on this neck are the farmyard, the barns, the remains of a horse mill, etc. On one of these buildings is a plaque with a date of 1619, but the plaque is thought to have been moved. Also on the neck, but further to the W and running along the foot of the hillside, is the road which in the past joined Dunoon Ferry to Otter Ferry. The road rises from N and S to cross the neck. Below and to the S of the neck is the present farmhouse. Dunloskin was joined to the



Ardnadam site, 1km to the N, by an embanked track and a clapper bridge.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Gairletter** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) N Henry, D Dorren, Mill; farmhouse I Fyfe, M Fyfe, A Garner

NS 1895 8458 On the S bank of the Stronchullin Burn are the ruins of a substantial mill building, 8.6 x 5.4m externally. The N and S walls stand to a height of about 1.5m and the entrance was from the E, where the wall is now badly ruined. The 2.5m high W wall with gable end has survived to almost its original height, but has been damaged near the top by the intrusion of tree branches. There are three niches in the W wall, each surmounted by a stone lintel. The central opening appears to have been a fireplace. Outside the W wall, the mill lade can be seen as a 1.9m wide channel, which approaches from the S, terminating about 2.5m above ground level at the mill. It can be traced southwards for about 25m. Only slight traces of a bank that might have contained the millpond have survived.

To the W is an enclosure bounded by a broad turf dyke, about 23m E-W by 18m. The N side is stone-revetted. The area within the enclosure on the S side is raised, and contains a rectangular drystone foundation in the SW corner, 5.4 x 4.3m, with walls spread to 1m. A grass track runs along the S and E perimeter, and on the N side a broader grassy track, 8.4m wide, runs between the enclosure and the river, bounded on its N side by a wall. Part of the S bank of the river is walled. To the E of the mill is a much-eroded and tumbled rectangular drystone structure, 4.3 x 3.5m, by a tree.

At NS 1890 8453, to the NW of Gairletter Cottage, adjacent to the forestry road are the unroofed remains of later farm buildings: an L-shaped structure consisting of a rectangular building, 11.5 x 6.1m externally, aligned perpendicular to the road, with an attached building approximately 5.5m square; and a few metres NW of this, a rectangular stone building, 5.4 x 4m, parallel to the road, that has a fireplace in the N wall.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Garrachra Glen** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) D Dorren, Shielling huts N Henry, A Garner

NS 0922 9072 To the E of the Garrachra Burn are four structures, two on each side of a small E-W tributary burn. N of this burn is a rectangular structure, 4.3 x 3.2m externally, with walls 90cm wide and up to 80cm high, of turf-covered stone. A rectangular drystone foundation, 5 x 3.2m externally, is located



Fig 13. North Garhallow. Site E after excavation.

3m to the E, with its long walls parallel to the Garrachra Burn. Within the S end a 1.9 x 1.5m twinning pen has been inserted. To the S of the small burn is a much-eroded rectangular stone structure, 4.5 x 3.1m externally, approximately in line with the larger structure to the N. Uphill, some 6.5m E of this, is a circular stone structure, about 2.6m external diameter, abutting a large rock.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Loch Long** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) A Heald Viking axehead (NMS)

NS 19 88 Viking iron axehead discovered by chance on the shore of Ardentinn Bay, Loch Long around 10 years ago. The name Loch Long is said to mean the loch of the long ships. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 38/03) and allocated to Dunoon Castle House Museum.

**North Garhallow** (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) A MacDougall Farm settlement

NS 164 751 North Garhallow farm settlement lies on a hillside 80m above the shore road, comprising three houses and six enclosures. The best preserved at Site A has the N and E walls mainly intact, 2m high and 0.9m wide.

At Site A, a longhouse was excavated in April 2004, overall 12.6 x 5.8m and walls 0.7m wide and 0.6m high, with the entrance on the S wall. The site was divided into three sections, the E being an end byre with a substantial drain paved with massive stone slabs and faced with large kerb stones. The floor was partially flagged with rough paving. Part of the dividing wall between sections two and three formed a central hearth, and from the large amounts of cinders and burnt earth found in both of these sections, it would appear to have been used as a smithy. A large area immediately W of the fireplace had a 0.1m thick concentration of charcoal, cinders and burnt earth. Most of the large assemblage of artefacts from this site were found in these two sections: horseshoes, iron spikes, iron rings and hooks, scythe blades and a number of whetstones.

Site C was also excavated, overall, 8.3 x 6.1m, and with walls 0.7m wide and 0.6m high. The site had the foundations of a dividing wall and hearth built against the E wall, with the entrance being on the S wall. An enclosure, 3.3 x 3.7m, had been built

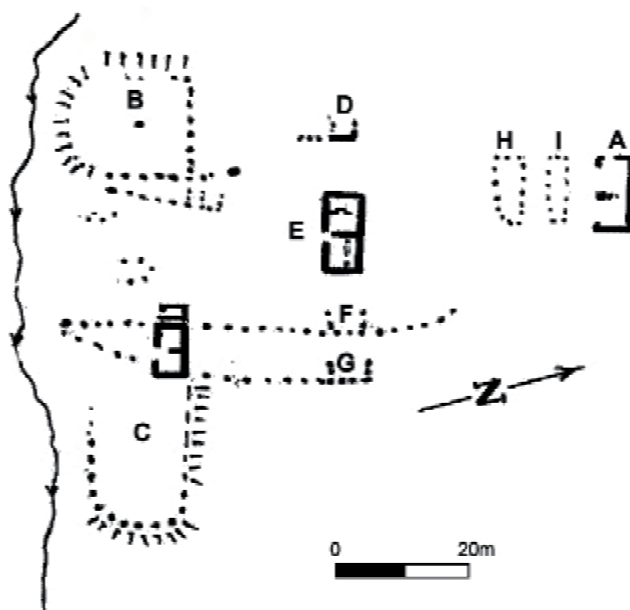


Fig 14. North Garhallow. Plan of farm settlement.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

0.3m from the W wall of the main site, with walls 0.6m high and 0.8m wide, and an entrance on the S wall. The few artefacts found at Site C consist of iron nails and spikes; nothing was found in the small enclosure.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

### Sgorach Mor

D Dorren, N Henry, I Fyfe,  
M Fyfe

(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)

Cairn; standing stone; ?cup-and-ring marked stone

NS 0970 8499 On the prominent rocky hill of Sgorach Mor is a summit cairn supporting a narrow flat stone set vertically upright. It is about 1m high, with its broadest face up to 48cm wide and about 35cm thick. It is of interest because of the discovery, on the opposite side of Glen Tarsan, of a stone below Carn Ban set up to point to Sgorach Mor and of a second pointer stone below Sgorach Mor pointing to Carn Ban (*DES 1999*, 16), and two similar stones on Beinn Damhain (*DES 2000*, 17). These may be boundary-related, and were discovered during an investigation of the territorial limits of the ancient kingdoms of Dalriada and Strathclyde. This summit cairn is similar to the S stone on Beinn Damhain in that a direction may be indicated by the orientation of the flat face, in this case towards Carn Ban. From the summit there is a clear view to Dumbarton Rock, the Strathclyde capital. Sgorach Mor may therefore have had significance as a beacon hill.

Adjacent to the cairn on the NE side is a horizontal flat rock with one cup, 2.2cm in diameter, and an incised ring, 11cm diameter. However, these may be modern. On the SW side of the cairn is another horizontal flat rock with several small circular indentations resembling cup marks, but probably natural.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

### Ardminish, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

R Will

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NR 6495 4885 Four trenches were excavated in April 2004 over a proposed house plot and access road. No archaeological remains were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Gillies.

### Croft South of Druimyeon More Farm, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

F Hood

Carved stone

NR 653 501 Carved stone, formerly being used as a lintel above a fireplace; 1.7m long and 10–26cm high. It is covered in symbols and carvings, e.g. rosettes, marigolds, crosses, a stag, a whale with a ?harpoon, and has been reused as a marriage stone with the names M'Neill and M'Arthur, Gallochoille and an indeterminate date.

Found by John Martin, the island's joiner, in April 2003 while renovating a croft house. Now in Mr Martin's workshop.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### Gigalum, Gigha

J S Duncan, R Will

(Gigha & Cara parish)

(GUARD)

Evaluation

NR 6443 4680 Four trenches were excavated in November 2003 over a proposed house plot and access road. No archaeological remains were identified.

NR 642 467 Three trenches were excavated in October 2004 over a proposed house plot and access road. No archaeological remains were identified.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crerar & Partners.

### Leim Farm, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

F Hood

Pre-afforestation survey

NR 633 467 A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken at Leim Farm. No new archaeological sites or features were identified (see *DES 1993*, 63–4).

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### Leim Farm Road, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

F Baker

Evaluation

(Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 6394 4690 An archaeological evaluation in November 2003 of a proposed house plot comprised three excavation trenches. No archaeological features were located, with the exception of two field drains and a modern clearance cairn. However, the evaluation did reveal the line of the former coastline at the southern end of the development site and indicates that the SE part of the island, at least in this area where it is low-lying flat ground, was formerly a coastal environment.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs I Wilson.

### South Drumachro Farm, Gigha

F Hood, A Blackwood

(Gigha & Cara parish)

Turf dykes

NR 652 476 to NR 654 476 Turf dyke; 1m high, 2m wide, with several gaps; running E–W; over 30m long.

NR 650 475 Turf dyke; 1m high, 2m wide, curving into dense rhododendrons; about 5m exposed.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

### South of Church, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

R Will

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NR 6485 4885 Seven trenches were excavated in June 2004 over an area proposed for a house. No archaeological remains were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fyne Homes Ltd.

### Tighnavenish, Gigha (Gigha & Cara parish)

F Baker

Watching brief

(Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 6512 4928 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2003 of the topsoil and subsoil strip over an area of 350m<sup>2</sup> in advance of development of a house. Five stone-filled field drains were located; no other archaeological remains were present.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: Dr & Mrs A Oliver.

### Achlona, Taynuilt (Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

K Dingwall

Evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

NN 007 313 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 in advance of planning consent. Ten trenches were excavated on an area next to the River Nant, which was thought to have archaeological potential. Former river channels were identified in nine of the trenches, but in all but one case these were thought to be a result of flood run-off rather than a change in the route of the river. No archaeological features were identified.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hamish Matheson.

### Altachaoran, Glen Fyne (Inverchaolain parish)

D Dorren,

Settlement

N Henry, A Garner, I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NS 1153 7288 This known settlement (NS17SW 12) near the confluence of the Rowantree Burn and the Ardyne River was re-examined in more detail. It is identified as Altachaoran (from *Allt nan Caorunn*, Rowantree Burn), and is said to have been occupied between at least 1743 and 1761.

The main building is a rectangular drystone structure, 13.5 x 5.2m externally, with walls about 0.5m wide standing up to 1.5m high. The longer walls are aligned N-S. It is divided into two equal chambers by a low turf-covered stone wall with a 1m central gap. The S chamber contains a twinning pen built into the SE corner, and there is a 1m wide door in the S wall. A 60cm wide gap in the W wall near the sub-division possibly represents a second entrance. Attached to the S end of this house is a rectangular building, 5.8 x 5m, with a 1m entrance in the W wall. About 3m W of this is a low rectangular drystone foundation, 5.6 x 4.3m externally, with traces of a second rectangular foundation attached to it on the W side extending 3.7m to the W.

About 8m to the N of these foundations is a single rectangular turf-covered stone foundation, 7.6 x 4.1m, with walls up to 0.7m high and a possible entrance, about 1m wide, near the W end of the S long wall. The line of the long axis of this structure is oriented a few degrees N of E. Its SE corner lies about 2m from the NW corner of the main building. A small burn runs E-W a few metres N of these buildings. About 20m E of this group, within trees and 6m S of the same burn, is a rectangular drystone structure, 7.3 x 5.2m externally, with walls 60cm wide standing up to 1.4m high.

The reported corn kiln (*DES 1993*, 71) could not be relocated. The only other feature found was a large isolated group of boulders on a mound at NS 11573 72990, about 120m N of the main group of buildings; possibly field clearance.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### Blairbuie Estate, Glen Fyne

(Inverchaolain parish)  
Shieling huts

D Dorren, N Henry,  
A Garner, M Fyfe

NS 1216 7444 Just within the forest, W of the Ardyne Burn, are the badly eroded remains of two rectangular drystone shieling huts. The southern structure is aligned N-S, c5.3 x 3.3m externally, with the best-preserved walling on the left side where there is a possible entrance, 70cm wide, 1.3m from the S wall. Abutting this on the N, but oriented 40° E of N, is a structure, 6.7 x 2.6m externally, with its best-preserved walling on the W side, up to 30cm high.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### Blairbuie Estate, Glen Fyne

(Inverchaolain parish)  
Cup-marked boulder

D Dorren, N Henry,  
A Garner, I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NS 119 741 A cup-marked boulder (NS17SW 3) in the vicinity of the ruined Blairbuie farmhouse (*DES 1967*, 6) has been relocated, in forestry about 150m SE of the farmhouse. It is a broad flat horizontal rock, c 3 x 2m and 1m high, with a fallen tree lying across it. The flat surface has about 12 cup marks of up to 8cm diameter and 4cm deep, concentrated in the SE quadrant. No rings are evident.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### Inverchaolain Glen (Inverchaolain parish)

Platforms; ?shieling hut

D Dorren,  
A Garner, N Henry

NS 1057 7660 On the steep hillside E of the Inverchaolain Burn is an isolated near-circular horizontal grass-covered platform, measuring 5m along the hillside and 6m front to back. In front of the platform the ground slopes steeply downhill. About 5m to the S is a small burn.

NS 0968 7607 On the W side of the Inverchaolain Burn, just W of the track, is an oval recessed platform measuring 7-8m front to back and 5m across. A little below it is a second less well-preserved platform, 5-6m front to back and 4-5m across.

NS 1066 7746 Also W of the Inverchaolain Burn, just W of the track, is a single massive near-circular platform, 17-18m in

diameter. It is slightly scooped at the back, with substantial stone revetment in front, 60cm high, consisting of two courses of large boulders. It differs from the others in its greater size and in that it stands on flat ground.

NS 1103 7699 High on the hillside to the E of the Inverchaolain Burn is a circular hollow, 3m in diameter, enclosed by a 1m wide circular turf bank; possibly a shieling hut.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### Killellan Farm, Dunoon (Inverchaolain parish)

Evaluation

T Rees  
(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 103 694 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in May 2004 on 3.3ha of ground to be extracted for sand and gravel at Killellan Farm. An evaluation comprised seven trenches; no material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr B Mitchell.

#### Little Ardyne (Inverchaolain parish)

Farmhouse

D Dorren, N Henry

NS 1020 6988 Substantial three-storey stone-built farmhouse ruin with associated outbuildings. The house is 13 x 5m internally and faces S, with a central door in the S wall, and stands to an estimated height of 8m. It is unroofed, but the walls remain largely intact with the exception of the front (S) wall, in which a large central upper section is missing. There is a large window on each side of the door, symmetrically placed, and there has been a window directly above each of these on both upper floors. In the E and W walls there is a fireplace on each of the three floors, and an alcove in the right-hand corner on the first floor. The W wall additionally has a door on the left (S). Neither wall has a window. In the rear (N) wall there is a fireplace on the ground floor, a window to the right (E) of it, and a bricked-up window to the left. The first floor has a fireplace to the right, between two windows; the second floor has a single central window.

Attached to the main building on the W side is a single room of the same N-S length, extending about 3.7m W, followed by an attached building about 5.5m wide that extends S about 17m from the back of the house. It is sub-divided into three rooms and terminates in a gable end. On the E of the building the structures are similar though more ruined. Walling that has been added at the W gable end probably represents the remains of a shed. A further addition is an attached 4.3m square building at the rear of the house on the W side.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

#### Stiallag, Loch Striven (Inverchaolain parish)

Settlement; circular turf bank

D Dorren,  
N Henry, B Paterson

NS 050 820 (vicinity) A short distance W of the Loch Striven shore, within forest, and about 150m N of a previously reported settlement (*DES 1985*, 36), are the remains of a small settlement consisting of four rectangular drystone houses of substantial build, one small square structure, and a system of enclosure walls. A small burn runs into the loch just S of the group.

Nearest the shore is a rectangular drystone structure with rounded corners at the E end. It is built of moderately large boulders and is 4.2 x 2m internally, with walls up to 90cm high and 55cm wide. There is no clear entrance other than a narrow 30cm gap in the W wall. Just to the NE of it is a small structure, about 1.5m square, consisting of a single course of small stones. About 2.5m to the W of the larger ruin is a rectangular house ruin, 7.2 x 3m internally. The best-preserved S wall stands up to 30cm high and has a possible doorway, 80cm wide, 1m from the NE corner.



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

To the N of these are two ruined drystone houses perpendicular to the shore. That to the W measures 7.8 x 4m internally, with walls 70cm wide and up to 1.2m high, constructed of large boulders, with a possible doorway near the E end of the S wall. A straight section of internal walling, 1.2m long, is built across the NW corner, suggestive of a closet or larder rather than a twinning pen. To the N and W of this house is a yard, enclosed on the N side by a dyke extending from the NW corner, and on the S and E by a drystone wall extending from the NE corner. Two straight sections of this wall, 1.2m high, form the N and W walls of a second house ruin, 8 x 3.5m internally. Only one or two courses of the E wall remain, and a trace of the S wall, which has a possible entrance, 80cm wide, 1m from the E wall.

NS 04989 82469 On a high bank just above the shore, outside the forestry plantation, is a low near-circular turf bank, about 2.7m parallel to the shore and 3.1m perpendicular. The width of the bank is 1.1m and its height is 40cm.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

### Islay and Jura Caves Project

K Hardy

(Jura; Killarow & Kilmeny parishes)

Survey; test pitting

The Islay and Jura Caves Project continued in 2004 (see *DES* 2003, 31–2).

NR 5053 8339 **Corpach Cave, Rubh an t-Sailein, Ruantailain, Jura** (NR58SW 5). Very large W-facing cave. It may have been used for storing coffins prior to their being shipped to Colonsay or Iona for burial.

The cave is approached by a cart track from the nearby deserted settlement of Ruantailain. It is closed off by a high wall with two wooden gate-posts flanking a broad entrance. A low platform running across the rear of the cave is retained by drystone walling. Incorporated in it is a stone-walled animal stall with a manger. A possible circular kiln is situated in front of the cave entrance.

A test pit was dug to bedrock in the northern part of the cave, 11m from the entrance wall and 6.5m from the end of the animal stall. No cultural material was found. Although it was understood to have been submerged for a time in the mid-Holocene, no evidence of this was found in the test pit.

NR 3495 7533 **ICP 81** (NR37NW 3). Cave with two entrances, that passes through a headland. The NNE end has been blocked with a makeshift wall at some point. One test pit was dug into an area of limpet midden inside the NNE entrance. Six contexts were identified in the test pit. All contained mostly limpet shell mixed with some periwinkle, and charcoal. A small amount of largely unidentifiable mammal and fish bone was recovered from the three uppermost contexts. The same contexts also contained a small amount of crustacean remains. The lowest excavated layer contained several pieces of struck flint. Bedrock was not reached.

A series of radiocarbon dates were taken on sites test pitted during 2003. The dates suggest that caves were being used throughout the medieval period as shellfish processing sites.

NR 3476 4453	(ICP 7)	Limpet shell AD 690–900
NR 4615 5915	(ICP 110)	Limpet shell AD 1540–1700
NR 4490 6125	(ICP 104)	Limpet shell AD 1795–present.
NR 4616 5929	(ICP 109)	Limpet shell AD 1060–1260
NR 4616 5929	(ICP 109)	Limpet shell AD 1150–1310

A sample from a pile of antlers eroding out of a sand dune at Ardnave (NR 2941 7415) was dated to AD 430–650. The antler pile appears to be associated with cultivation beds that are occasionally visible beneath the sand dune.

Sponsor: NMS.

**Jura Care Centre, Craighouse** (Jura parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NR 526 670 An evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development was required in November 2004 due to the close proximity of two prehistoric burial features. Eleven trenches totalling 240m<sup>2</sup> were opened. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: R N White Associates.

**Clachan** (Kilcalmonell parish)

F Baker

Watching brief

(Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 7647 5604 A watching brief in May 2004 of excavations for a small domestic extension, c 10m NE of the churchyard enclosure for Kilcalmonell parish, extended over an area of 7 x 5.5m. No archaeological remains were present.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr Arthur Francis.

**Inverynie Estate** (Kilfinan parish)

D Dorren, N Henry

Enclosure; structures

NR 917 766 (vicinity) Within Inverynie Estate, on the E shore of Loch Fyne, the area between the E–W fence that begins at the S end of Port Leathan to the estate boundary about 1km to the N appears to have remained largely unmodified by recent agricultural activity. Within this area are various structures.

NR 9171 7666 (centre) Large sub-rectangular area, 140m N–S by 90m, bounded by a small river on the N side and enclosed on the other three sides by a massive stone and turf dyke. Within the enclosure are traces of rig and furrow cultivation, and at the N end near the river bank is a sub-rectangular mound, 6 x 4m, containing stones that may be the remains of a shieling hut. Outside the enclosure, at NR 9161 7668, on a mound up to 1m high, is a 3m diameter circular turf bank, about 0.5m wide, bounding a central hollow.

NR 9141 7656 Massive compact circular enclosure with thick turf walls, 3m wide and about 1m high. The internal diameter is 4m, and there is a 1m wide entrance to the SW. The interior is very wet, with trees growing inside. The feature is unusual and its function is unclear.

NR 9179 7632 Circular turf bank, 1m wide, on a broad terrace, enclosing a circular hollow, 3m in diameter. Nearby, at NR 9193 7638, is a rectangular structure, 3 x 5m; probably a shieling hut foundation. Its perimeter is a broad low turf bank about 0.5m high, with an indication of a possible entrance in one of the longer sides.

NR 9135 7628 About 80m above the Loch Fyne shore on a grassy area is an arch-shaped turf and stone bank, about 5m long and 3m wide, with the open end towards the shore; possibly a boat noost. There is a small section of walling across the N end of the entrance.

NR 9133 7661 Among the rocks by the shore are traces of walling and a circular stone-built structure, 1.8m in diameter; probably a twinning pen.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Kilfinan Parish Church** (Kilfinan parish)

P Duffy

Watching brief

(GUARD)

NR 9343 7889 Monitoring of rubble clearance and renovation works at the church (NR97NW 15) in January and February 2004 resulted in the recovery of a quantity of disarticulated human bone.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tod and Taylor Architects.

**Meldalloch Island** (Kilfinan parish) D Dorren, N Henry  
Standing stone

NR 9375 7450 On the W side of the island just above the shore, to the E of and adjacent to a narrow track, is an upright flat stone about 70cm high, of similar width at the base, and about 10–15cm thick. The top is roughly curved. It is set in position supported by large stones between it and a bank at the back, and faces due W. It is possibly a grave marker though there are no obvious indications of a grave; there is a modern grave at the N end of the island.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Port Leathen, Inveryne** (Kilfinan parish) F Newall, H Sinclair,  
Cairn D Dorren, E B Rennie

NR 9164 7624 A low green mound containing boulders, apparently a denuded cairn, lies about 400m NE of Port Leathan Bay. It is oval, 9 x 5m, with a broken kerb of boulders about 0.5m in size. Some of the stones are set on edge. The summit is slightly concave and the banking appears to consist of smaller stones.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Iona Abbey** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) C Shaw  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NM 286 245 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 2004 during the partial demolition and reconstruction of a disabled access ramp into the cloisters. The ramp consisted primarily of the existing underlying rubble used to construct the former stepped access, running E–W from the main entrance and terminating at the cloisters. No finds of archaeological significance were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Newton, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) N Finlay  
Geophysical survey

NR 341 627 Magnetometry and limited resistivity were undertaken, as part of the Scottish Mesolithic Geophysical Survey Project, over the lower terrace to examine cropmarks previously interpreted as probable Mesolithic structures. This further defined the character of these two circular cropmarks and revealed a suite of other linear and pit-like features.

Sponsors: Robertson Bequest Fund, University of Glasgow – Dept Archaeology.

**Port an Tobair, Islay** A Hunter Blair  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Burials

NR 2839 5554 An archaeological excavation and survey were undertaken in November and December 2004 after human remains were reported in rabbit burrow spoil. Three test pits were excavated in the immediate area around the findspots. Articulated human remains were found in two of them, but only partial skeletons were exposed.

In addition, a topographic survey encompassed the coastal machair strip in the vicinity of the finds, and also an area around the southern end of Lochan na Crannaig which was drained in the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Port Askaig, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D M Maguire  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NR 431 693 A watching brief was maintained in January and February 2004 during the construction of a surface water outfall pipe. Two areas of archaeological interest were observed: an

18th/19th-century midden, and the original 18th/19th-century sea or harbour wall.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

**Bàrr Mór, Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) H F James  
Late medieval rural settlement (GUARD)

NM 8139 0065 An unnamed deserted settlement at Bàrr Mór, Ormaig Forest was partly excavated in the spring of 2004. A sherd of French 16th-century pottery found on the surface in 2003, along with the oval shape of the structures and drystone construction, hinted that the settlement could be of late medieval date. The work in 2004 consisted of clearing the moss from the walls of the structures, undertaking a contour survey of the vicinity, excavation within two of the structures (A and B), and excavation of two test trenches outside the structures.

The results showed that Structure A may originally have been a barn that had been sub-divided into three rooms, one of which contained a hearth and another a peat store. Structure B was a house and byre, Structure C was probably a stock enclosure, Structure D was another possible house and byre, Structure E was a sheep pen, Structure F was probably stock pens, and Structure G consisted of rubble surrounding a drain outflow.

The discovery of a second sherd of 16th-century French pottery and a green-glazed jug handle within Structure B, along with the absence of any later finds, confirmed the late medieval date for the site and suggest that the site went out of occupation by the 17th or early 18th century. The site may then have been used intermittently as a sheep farm, as lambing pens were inserted into the ruined structures and an enclosure (E) added.

There is no local memory of the site and it is not shown on the 1st edition OS map, which suggests that it had been forgotten by the mid-19th century.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, Forestry Commission, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Hunter Archaeological Trust.

**Ford, Lochgilphead** (Kilmartin parish) R Cachart  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NM 8688 0352 (centre) Approximately 16% of the available area of a proposed development site for two houses was excavated down to natural deposits in October 2004. The site is within 100m of a burial cist on the N side. Nineteenth-century pottery was found in the topsoil, and a waterlogged cut feature was considered to be modern. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

**Glennan, Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) H F James  
Geophysical survey; excavation (GUARD)

NM 857 010 A geophysical survey and two phases of excavations were carried out in order to assess and record the remains of a ruined farmstead prior to re-roofing and consolidation work.

Up to 0.5m of rubble and debris was removed from the interior of the ruined building. This material contained 19th- and 20th-century pottery, bone, clay pipes, glass (bottle and window), slate roof tiles, plaster, brick and large stones. Beneath this was a rough cobbled surface, but the original floor plan has not yet been fully exposed. To the N of the house was a connecting space to the kitchen. This space was partly excavated and produced rubble, 19th- and 20th-century material, particularly whisky bottles and rabbit snares.

A large cairn-like feature (NM80SE 31) was investigated by means of a small trench, located over the sloping edge of the

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

possible cairn. Beneath the turf and topsoil was a sloping irregular surface of rounded cobbles with a possible line of more substantial kerb stones at the base of the slope, which suggests that this is a particularly large cairn.

A small trench was excavated to the S of the house in order to investigate the depth and nature of the deposits. Topsoil was 0.1m deep and beneath this was a homogenous brown clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and post-medieval pottery sherds. Natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.4m.

Resistivity and a gradiometry surveys were carried out of an area to the S and E of the ruined building. The results of the resistivity survey were fairly devoid of features, but a few anomalies identified in the gradiometer survey may be small circular features, perhaps forming an alignment with a standing stone (NM80SE 28). Two other linear features were noted, possibly post-medieval in date and associated with the house.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dr Hugh Willison.

**Highland Heathers Nursery, nr Ford** K Dingwall  
(Kilmartin parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NM 8934 0531 Five evaluation trenches were excavated in July 2004 in advance of development. It was intended to locate a well (NM80NE 2) supposed to be in the general area. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Highland Heathers Ltd.

**Torran, Ford, Plot 2** (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8922 0532 The footprint of a new house and a service trench were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision at a site near the NW shore of Loch Awe, some 3km NE of the village of Ford. The main trench, 20m square, sat atop a rocky knoll from which bedrock had been recently quarried to provide material for an access road to several similar developments. The site lies close to a pre-Improvement settlement, some 250m N of a prehistoric cairn and a similar distance to the S of a cup-marked stone. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Sponsor: Mr Joachim Brolly.

**Torran, Ford, Plots 3 and 4** (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8929 0546 The footprints of two new houses, together with trenches for a foul-water drain and an access road, were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. The footings of a pre-Improvement longhouse are visible 60m to the S of the site and there is a cup-marked stone some 90m to the N. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the trenches.

Sponsors: Mr Richard Coley, Miss Lynne Dunlop.

**Braevallich, Loch Awe** (Kilmichael Glassary; F Baker  
Kilchrenan & Dalavich parishes) (Firat Archaeological Services)  
Survey

NM 960 060 (area) A walkover survey was undertaken in May 2003 prior to the laying of a hydro-electricity pipe and the construction of six weirs and a pumping station. The southern half of the survey area is in forestry plantation. A known bloomy site (NM90NE 4; destroyed) was confirmed, and a low artificial platform or mound (NM 9630 0614) and a circular mound (NM 9630 0642) were identified in the forestry plantation.

The northern half of the survey route was across open farmland to the S of Braevallich Farm (NM 9537 0750) on the S shore of Loch Awe. The pasture shows abundant traces of medieval and post-medieval agriculture, including rig and furrow and clearance cairns. A medieval/late medieval steading consisting of two longhouses, an enclosure wall and associated structures was located at NM 9555 0732. A head dyke and a raised platform field with rig and furrow are probably medieval and may be associated with the steading. A later post-medieval corn-drying kiln and ancillary structures (NM 9580 0730) are in a good state of preservation.

A fortified knoll was identified at NM 9589 0724. Traces of walling, banks and ditches and one, possibly two, rectangular structures were identified. Detailed survey would be required to accurately map this feature, which is tentatively described as a small dun.

A previously identified kerbed cairn was confirmed (NM90NE 5) and a cup-marked boulder was noted at this site. A second cup-marked boulder with a single cup was located at NM 9592 0694. An excellent example of a well-preserved early 19th-century sheep fank is located at NM 9612 0665.

A total of 24 sites were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Innogy plc.

**Ederline Boathouse** J Henderson, M G Cavers  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish)  
Crannog

NM 8821 0394 A short trial excavation was carried out at Ederline boathouse crannog (NM80SE 18) in Loch Awe in July 2004. A trench measuring 5 x 3m was opened on the NW side of the site and excavated to loch bed level. Underneath the substantial boulder capping layer, well-preserved organic layers were uncovered, consisting of typical crannog deposits such as comminuted plant material, animal droppings, bracken, hazelnuts and twigs. A large amount of charcoal was also recovered, as well as many burnt structural timbers and fragments of burnt bone. Broken structural timbers – one with a mortise joint at one end – were found, along with a substantial bone assemblage comprising all the main domesticates as well as red deer antler, suggesting that the excavated material constitutes refuse or redeposited occupation material. Two sherds of E ware – a base and body sherd of an E2 beaker – were also recovered, indicating that the excavated material dates from the late 6th or 7th century AD.

Sponsor: Underwater Archaeology Research Centre.

**Fernoch Crescent, Lochgilphead** Martin Cook  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NR 860 887 An archaeological evaluation, comprising the machine-excavation of 1848m<sup>2</sup> of ground surrounding an artificial platform, was undertaken in April 2004 within a proposed residential development area. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified. The platform will remain unaltered by construction works.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: M & K Macleod Ltd.

**Kilmory Castle, Lochgilphead** J Lewis  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NR 8688 8673 A watching brief was kept during excavations in advance of the construction of an extension to the N side of this large 19th-century house, and for the foundations of a lift within an adjacent room. Nothing of archaeological significance

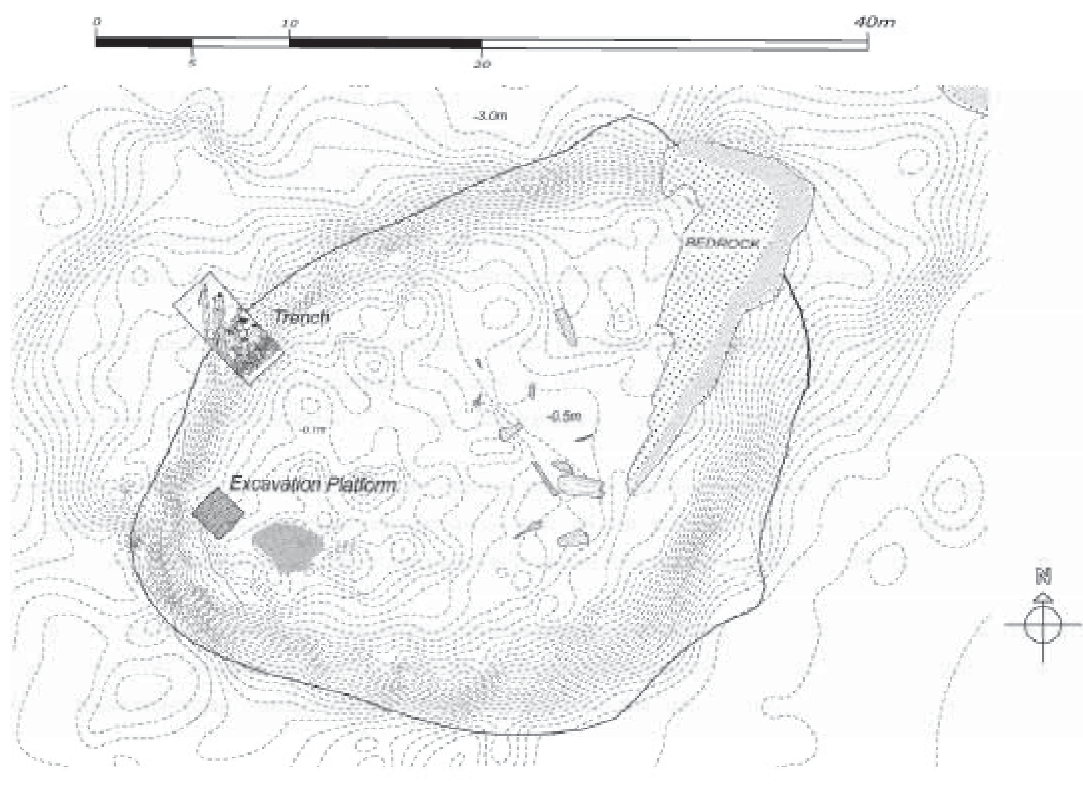


Fig 15. Ederline Crannog.

was uncovered in either trench, and no artefacts pre-dating the late 19th century were retrieved.

Sponsor: Stewart & Shields Ltd.

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

NR 8349 9667 A watching brief was kept during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a new house adjacent to 'Westwood', some 2km S of the village of Kilmartin and very near to several important prehistoric ritual and burial monuments. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

**Creag Gallanach, Glendaruel** C McLaughlin  
(Kilmodan parish)  
Circular turf banks

NR 996 877 The sites are located on the SW slope of Creag Gallanach at the 220m contour.

**Site 1.** Continuous circular turf bank, 5.1m diameter and 60cm maximum height. There are underlying rocks. Two tapering flat schist slabs, 25cm apart, protrude above the S sector by 45cm and 60cm respectively, with flat surfaces facing SSE across the strath of Glendaruel. A small central turf mound, 1.5m diameter and 70cm high, has similar rock sub-structure as the bank.

**Site 2.** Discontinuous turf circular bank, 3.2m diameter, well defined by underlying boulders and three surface schist boulders protruding on the SSE sector. There is a flat internal turf area within the bank with no surface features; 50m SSW of Site 1.

**Dunstaffnage Castle** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NM 882 344 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in February 2004 during the excavation of a new soakaway for a septic tank 32m S of the visitor centre. The excavations revealed levelling materials, including ashlar blocks apparently originating from the castle fabric, but the specific architectural functions of

which were not discernible.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**Dunstaffnage Mains Farm, Dunbeg**  
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

T Cowie  
(NMS)

Middle Bronze Age axehead fragment

NM 87 33 Butt portion of a bronze flanged axehead found in 2003 by Mr Frank Drummond while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 128/03) and allocated to Kilmartin House Museum.

**Glenshellach, Oban** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) J Lewis  
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8485 2835 A total of 34 trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed residential development within a field some 500m NE of Glenshellach Farm and about 2km SW of the centre of Oban. The field measured 220 x 160m and 5% (1780m<sup>2</sup>) of it was trenched.

The only archaeological feature uncovered was a hearth, 1.8 x 1m, which was covered with black peaty material containing a few recognisable fragments of charcoal. The hearth sat directly on glacial till, approximately 0.5m below present ground level. No artefacts or bones were associated with it.

There are several rocky ridges within the field, the highest of them containing the remnants of a presumed pre-Improvement dwelling (NM82NW 61), as well as the remains of several other (probably contemporary) walls. Several structures, including three sides of a building and a possible enclosure, were also observed on and adjacent to a lower ridge further E. The areas between the ridges had been ploughed until recent times and on the evidence of truncated rig and furrow at the SW end of the field, where topsoil was up to 1.5m deep, this part of the glen has been cultivated for some time.

Sponsor: Mr Iain Clarke.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Glenshellach, Oban**  
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish)  
Evaluation

Martin Cook, R Engl  
(AOC Archaeology)

NM 8520 2825 A programme of test pitting and intrusive evaluation was carried out in June 2004 in advance of a residential development. The proposed development contained five putative archaeological sites recorded during a survey in 1992. During the evaluation only three of the sites were identified, the rest having been destroyed during previous groundbreaking works. The three sites comprised the remains of a building deriving from possible medieval or later rural settlement, a dump of stone (interpreted as source material for drystone dyke construction), and a drystone dyke.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Campbell & Morris Associates.

**Raniven, Breadalbane Street, Oban**  
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish)  
Watching brief

J Lewis  
(Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8595 3054 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new domestic residence to the rear of 'Raniven'. Although evidence of early prehistoric activity has been discovered nearby, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered on this site, only modern materials overlying erosion deposits from the adjacent cliffs and earlier beach gravels.  
Sponsor: Mrs Jessie Turnbull.

**Baliscate, Mull** (Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Stone row

J Wright

NM 4996 5413 Before excavation, this site comprised two standing stones with a recumbent central stone and was recorded as a possible three-stone row. The initial stages of excavation revealed the stump of a fourth, smaller, stone surrounded by packing stones just beneath the peat. The top of this stone has been broken off, perhaps deliberately, at some point in the more recent past and remains unlocated. This was to the N of and in direct alignment with the two standing stones. Immediately to the W of its packing, cut into the prehistoric ground surface, a very small deposit of cremated bone was uncovered beneath a large lump of charcoal.

The socket of the recumbent stone was discovered sharing the same alignment, and was approximately equidistant between the two remaining standing stones. At some point during prehistory it either collapsed or was deliberately overthrown (as had happened nearby at Ardnacross, a double stone row), and



Fig 16. Baliscate, Mull.

came to rest in the position it occupies today. The substantial socket stones were scattered and the socket (not fully excavated) filled up with darker earth and peat.

The ground surface underneath the peat consisted of a layer of waterlogged clay silt that contained numerous small degraded stones, along with frequent specks and patches of charcoal and reddish clay. Areas of this surface had either been burnt or burning had occurred nearby, although it was unclear if this practice was deliberate or incidental. This layer also contained one piece of crudely worked flint and several pieces of degraded quartz, neither of which are local in origin. The site can now confidently be identified as a four-stone row, and it is hoped that radiocarbon dates can be obtained from the cremated bone.

Sponsors: University of Manchester – School of Arts, Histories and Cultures and Student Enterprise Fund.

**Fascadale, Tobermory, Mull**  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Evaluation

M Donnelly, K Macfadyen  
(Addyman Associates)

NM 504 544 Six evaluation trenches (70–110 x 85m) were mechanically excavated in November 2004, running E–W across a field in advance of housing development. All trenches produced prehistoric artefacts, comprising pottery sherds and lithics, including flint, quartz and bloodstone. The recovery of very small pieces of lithic knapping waste is usually seen as an indicator of the presence of a knapping site rather than simply the use and/or repair of tools. The recovery of pottery sherds also suggests that there may be significant archaeological deposits of prehistoric date.

Many of the features identified appear to relate to agricultural activity, such as field boundaries and possible lazy bed agriculture, but several are likely to be of prehistoric and/or early historic date. The latter include possible and definite post-holes and pits, probably of prehistoric date. A series of stone-rich linear structural elements running broadly N–S contained many lithics, although these may have been residual within the contexts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Norman MacDonald Builders.

**Melfort Farm, Kilmelford, Oban**  
(Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)  
Watching brief

A Duffy  
(AOC Archaeology)

NM 838 140 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2004 on groundbreaking works at a building plot, due to the proximity of Kilmartin Valley. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Kingarth Quarry, Isle of Bute**  
(Kingarth parish)  
Evaluation

G Mudie  
(CFA Archaeology)

NS 095 570 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 for a proposal to extend sand and gravel extraction. Twenty-four trenches with a total area of 1050m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by machine. Numerous features were noted, including ditch alignments, pits, linear features, plough scarring, field drains and animal burials. A pair of parallel ditches and a separate, less substantial, ditch were discovered running roughly N–S across the middle of the development area. It is probable that one or more of these correspond to a field boundary depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1863.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: J W H Ross & Co for Ambrisbeg Ltd.



**Baligrundle** (Lismore & Appin parish)  
Neolithic axehead

A Saville  
(NMS)

NM 832 395 Blade end of large Neolithic polished stone axehead of andesite. Surface find by Mr S MacCorquodale. L 110mm x B 70mm x Th 36mm; Wt 452g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 114/03) and allocated to Argyll & Bute Museum Service.

**Kilcheran** (Lismore & Appin parish)  
Viking link plate

J Shiels  
(NMS)

NM 82 38 Gold plate for linking the terminals of a Viking arm ring. The plate has been clipped at either end and possibly reused as an ingot. One side of the plate bears dot decoration; the other has two deep diagonal scores. XRF analysis indicates that the gold corresponds to 22 carat purity. L 38.8mm; W 0.96mm; Th 0.35mm; Wt 13.6g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 113/03) and allocated to Argyll & Bute Council.



Fig 17. Kilcheran. Viking gold link plate.

**Inchmarnock** (North Bute parish)  
Medieval chapel; burials

R Conolly  
(Headland Archaeology)

NS 0237 5965 The fourth and final season of excavation in June and July 2004 at St Marnock's Chapel (see *DES 2003*, 38–9) concentrated on the area around the chapel itself.

To the N of the chapel, the remains of an earlier building were excavated, as was a drain, thought to be contemporary with the earlier building, and several graves. These features owed their survival to an apparent shift in the distribution of burials following the Reformation, after which this part of the cemetery appears to have been largely shunned, and burials appear to have been focused on the area immediately to the S of the chapel. Such was the density of burials in this part of the site that no earlier features survived. Excavation within the nave established that this area, too, had been extensively disturbed by post-medieval burials. The nave seems to have been particularly favoured for the burial of children.

The finds largely consist of redeposited material of wide-ranging date reflecting the long history of use, the earliest find being a Mesolithic flint core. As before, the assemblage is dominated by incised and inscribed slate, mainly early medieval in date. The most significant pieces in this season's assemblage are a possible grave slab incised with a complex hunting scene, a boat and abstract designs, and a small piece depicting an aisled basilican-type church with figures. The remainder of the assemblage

comprises gaming boards, lettering, abstract designs and doodles. Also recovered were fragments of two early medieval combs and imported medieval pottery.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith.

**Shalunt** (North Bute parish)  
Pitchstone blade

A Saville  
(NMS)

NS 051 713 Pitchstone blade, notched on one side at butt end (Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age). Surface find on the shore in 2004 by Mr D McFie. L 36mm x B 15mm x Th 3mm; Wt 2g. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC 2004/10).

**5 King's Crescent, Helensburgh**  
(Rhu parish)

F Baker (Firat  
Archaeological Services),  
M Donnelly

Lithics assemblage/cache

NS 3028 8238 An assemblage of five flint artefacts was discovered during gardening work by the home owner. The site is located at the bottom of the raised beach which curves inland to form a bay at King's Crescent and the findspot is at c 10m OD. Some 15–20m to the S of the findspot, a small promontory indicates that the palaeoenvironment would have been a sheltered spot behind a small headland in a broad sweeping bay. The house dates to c 1855–60 and map evidence indicates that the findspot has always been the garden, so it is possible there has not been extensive disturbance. The house is built on a sandstone shelf at the bottom of the raised beach. The flints were found just at the edge of the sandstone shelf where the ground slopes very gently down to the E.

The flints were found in a flower bed at the interface with the subsoil, a compact gritty sandy clay, but no further clearance to subsoil or archaeological excavation was undertaken. The finder also notes that smooth, rounded beach-type pebbles are often dug up in this flower bed as well as elsewhere in the garden. The lithics were all found together suggesting they may be a cache of tools. No debitage was found. There is no reason to consider that these artefacts were deposited at a later date and it seems most likely that they were found more or less *in situ*, although disturbed by tree roots and gardening. However, the range of flints represented is not a typical cache and it is possible that they represent an antiquarian's collection which was buried at a later date for unknown reasons.

All five lithics could be considered to represent specialised finds, yet the presence of two cores suggests that this small assemblage is not typical of a cache, which are usually comprised of tools or blanks. The five are of a similar reddish brown to toffee brown colour displaying a deep iron-stained appearance. Three of the five are invasive tools: a single slightly atypical point, partially finished; a bifacial knife displaying very heavy broad invasive retouch and some areas of recent damage; and a unifacial knife on a blade-like flake. The two cores display both blade and flake scars; the larger example is from a well-rolled iron-stained chalk cortex pebble while the second, smaller example is pyramidal in shape and has been heavily affected by fire. The cores appear to be more typical of Early Neolithic assemblages, while the tools seem more suited to a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, though it is likely that the assemblage represents a single depositional event. As such, a Late Neolithic date would seem most appropriate, although accurately dating such a small assemblage is always problematic. The material is clearly imported and is most probably of Irish origin.

Also of note at this site is the discovery of two clam shells and two conch shells found in grey sticky muddy clay underneath the sandstone shelf. These shells were found during excavations for

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

a new water pipe, which required a pneumatic drill to cut through the sandstone shelf.

The artefacts have been retained by the finder.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs Christine Leslie.

**Lineside Walk, Rhu** (Rhu parish) F Baker  
Ice house (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 2730 8439 An ice house was discovered in November 2002 during clearance of garden ground for a new house on a hillside at the back of the village of Rhu. There is no map information showing the presence of an ice house at this location and no visible features above ground to indicate its presence. The rectangular structure is c 8m E-W by 3m, with a barrel-vaulted roof buried at 1m below the ground surface; the interior is 2m high. The construction is of locally quarried schist rubble bonded in lime mortar with a mortar plaster on the lower half of the E interior wall. The ice house was accessed by a shute located centrally in its E wall, which was not fully excavated. The structure could not be investigated in detail due to the danger of roof collapse. It probably dates to the late 18th century.

The ground belonged to Ardenconnel Estate and the ice house probably belonged to Ardenconnel House (c 1790), half a mile or less from the site. It is not shown on the 1st edition OS map, suggesting it may have been out of use by the 1860s. It is of interest that the structure is located some distance from the house, beside a small stone quarry which may post-date it, and nearer to the source of game and farmed food and indeed ice itself. This ice house may have been the only example in Rhu.

The ice house has now been badly damaged but not entirely destroyed, and its roof was pushed in to backfill it with rubble and earth.

**Rhonadale Glen** (Saddell & Skipness parish) F Hood,  
Marked stone D Ritchie

NR 7703 3868 A boulder beside the forestry track at the head of Rhonadale Glen has deep man-made scores on its upper surface. Boulder 1.5m high; 1.3m wide; 0.5m deep.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

**Strachur** (Strachur parish) R Engl, C Hatherley  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NN 094 015 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2004 in advance of community development of an area of scrubland and peat marsh in close proximity to Strachur Parish Church. No significant archaeology was discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strachur Community Development Company.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**South West Crannog Survey** J Henderson, M G Cavers  
Survey

A third season of fieldwork and survey (see *DES 2003*, 42-3) on selected crannog sites in Dumfries and Galloway was carried out in July 2004 as part of the Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme (SWAP). This comprised the underwater examination of six crannog sites selected for monitoring, the installation and surveying of monitoring probes at those sites, and the sampling of timbers from Loch Heron for radiocarbon dating.

NX 1206 6047 **Cults Loch** (Inch parish), NX16SW 14.

NX 2717 6482 **Loch Heron** (Kirkcowan parish), NX26SE 2.


NX 9028 6898 **Loch Arthur** (New Abbey parish), NX96NW 1.

NX 2047 5631 **Whitefield Loch** (Old Luce parish), NX25NW 7.

NX 2595 5915 **Barhapple Loch** (Old Luce parish), NX25NE 2.

NX 2047 5631 **Barlockhart** (Old Luce parish), NX25NW 7.

NX 8388 7188 **Milton Loch** (Urr parish), NX87SW 4.

Sponsors: HS , Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research, University of Nottingham, AOC Archaeology Group, Underwater Archaeology Research Centre.

**Mount Annan** (Annan parish) T C Welsh  
Enclosure

NY 1952 6937 Oval enclosure, 9 x 12m, within 5m bank, on a small gravel island in floodplain of River Annan below Mount Annan.


**Primrose Wood** (Annan parish) T C Welsh  
Enclosure

NY 192 697 The site lies on a promontory parallel to the Annan valley, where a small seasonal tributary on the W leads to a gully on the N. A bank, ditch and more localised counterscarp bank survive in woodland, about a third of the total circuit. Of the remainder, intermittent traces survive in adjacent pasture, forming an oval enclosure 100m N-S by 45m, with a double bank and ditch across a S approach. Traces of an enclosure 75m E-W by 50m on elevation S.

**Caerlaverock Castle** (Caerlaverock parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 025 656 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in August 2004 while contractors hand-dug a telephone cable trench in the field to the N of the monument. Nothing of archaeological significance was seen in this long slit trench.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS .

**Lamford Burn Cairn** (Carsphair parish) L Dunbar  
Cairn (AOC Archaeology)

NX 528 991 The Scheduled Lamford Burn cairn was substantially damaged in July 2004. Unauthorised excavations at the cairn had left it severely truncated.

A survey in September 2004 revealed that the majority of the cairn had been disturbed by the unauthorised works, with only a few metres along the eastern edge of the cairn untouched due to the presence of a post and wire fence. Excavation of the NE quadrant of the cairn revealed that the outer few metres of the perimeter of the cairn were still *in situ*, and were seen to consist of large irregular stones demarcating the extent of the monument. The central area and main body of the cairn had been stripped to subsoil with a scattering of disturbed stone and turf recast over the site and tracked flat by the excavating machine. No cut features, artefacts or human remains were encountered during the excavation. The cairn remains undated.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Theatre Royal, Dumfries** (Dumfries parish) T Addyman  
Late 18th-century theatre (Addyman Associates)

NX 9744 7602 A detailed analytical assessment of the theatre was undertaken in July 2004. This defined the surviving extent of the theatre of 1790 by Thomas Boyd (and of Robert Burns fame). The E and S walls of the structure are essentially complete, although in the latter area the fenestration has seen a number of phases of modification. Large sections of the N wall also remain, including evidence for early windows and entrances at cellar

level. Isolated elements of the W (entrance) elevation may also remain, but these are largely overlain by later linings and the existing frontage, constructed by C J Phipps in c 1876.

The roof structure was discovered to be largely the original, and includes evidence for fittings and arrangements relating to the use of the stage area below. This roof structure had been repaired in the 1876 works, whereby new tie beams were suspended from wooden hangers that themselves constituted reused lining boards, evidently from the interior of the original theatre. Many of these boards retain wallpaper decoration in a sequence of layers.

A series of later additions to the N wall of the theatre were recorded at cellar level.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Theatres Trust.

**Drumlanrig Roman Fort** (Durisdeer parish) C Gibson  
Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology)

NX 854 989 (centre) A programme of archaeological recording and evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 for Channel 4's *Time Team* on land at Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill.

Aerial photographs taken during the hot summer of 1984 provided some spectacular results, including a series of cropmarks that suggested the presence of a previously unknown Roman fort. These cropmarks had never been archaeologically investigated. Geophysical survey and limited excavation were undertaken in order to establish the nature and extent of the archaeological remains, as well as to provide an assessment of their degree of preservation.

The site of the Roman fort covers just over 3 acres (1.2ha), measuring c 150 x 100m, and follows the traditional 'playing card' plan. It is situated on the summit of a level plateau on the left bank of the Marr Burn, not far from its confluence with the River Nith. It is defended by a single rampart which is still visible as a low broad bank on the edge of the plateau, and approximately four or five ditches. Beyond these, to the S and E, are further ditches, which may indicate the presence of an annexe. Two known Roman marching camps lie nearby, on opposing sides of the River Nith, which was probably forded close to the fort.

A gradiometer survey provided a clearer picture of the fort than that established from the parchmark evidence. Buildings within the fort could be outlined with a 'typical' fort layout. The *principia* could be identified towards the southern central part of the fort. Ditches surrounding the fort forming the defences could also be clearly outlined following the norm of a playing card shape. Within the eastern half of the data, outside of the fort, anomalies with an archaeological response could indicate a *vicus* or annexe.

The resistance data were comparable with the gradiometer results. The streets were clearly defined by bands of high resistance. Buildings present in the gradiometer data showed as undefined areas of high resistance with no form, suggesting that the responses are from rubble spreads from the former military structures.

A total of 12 trenches were opened in various different locations within the fort or across its ramparts. These were targeted on specific features identified from the geophysical survey, including the ramparts, the NW gateway, the location of a possible corner tower, and the presumed headquarters building. All the trenches contained archaeological deposits, features or finds.

The evaluation revealed a complex palimpsest of deposits across the site. The trench excavated across the ramparts showed a single phase of defences, comprising a deep V-shaped ditch with a partly turf-constructed rampart. Material recovered from the ditch includes Black Burnished ware pottery dated to the Antonine period.

Pottery recovered from both stratified and unstratified deposits all points to an Antonine date for the construction and use of the fort. The small quantity of pottery recovered includes sherds of Dorset BB1, Central Gaulish Samian and South Spanish amphora. The archaeological remains in the trenches included stone footings for the headquarters building, metalled road surfaces, *in situ* surfaces and slots for timber sill beams. In some cases more than one phase of construction was evident within a trench. Within the limited areas excavated, however, it was not possible to establish whether there was an earlier phase of fort construction. The absence of any strong evidence for more than one phase of defences, along with the dearth of any Flavian material, even as residual artefacts in later contexts, suggests that there was no pre-Antonine phase on the site. It was not possible within the restrictions of the project to investigate any of the remains in the area of the possible annexe, and the possibility of an earlier complex cannot be dismissed.

The excavations established that the fort was probably deliberately slighted on abandonment, with strong evidence for burning in many of the trenches within the interior of the fort. Evidence from the headquarters building indicates that some of the stone foundations were also robbed out. There is little evidence for the use of the fort beyond the Antonine period, suggesting that it had a fairly limited lifespan. Its size and layout indicate that it was probably built to house an auxiliary unit, possibly comprising a mixed detachment of infantry and cavalry. No significant post-Roman deposits or features were identified during the project. Although the site appears to have been subject to some ploughing in the past, in general the archaeological remains were well preserved.

Sponsor: Videotext Communications Ltd.

**Burnswark** (Hoddum parish) T C Welsh  
Road lynchets

NY 184 783 to NY 182 784 A road terrace partly cut out from the slope, and partly built out, runs for 150m from the SW corner of the D-shaped settlement at NY 184 783, on the same alignment as the straight side, and turns NW for a further 50m before being lost in boggy ground. There is a parallel low bank 50m either side of the turn, 10m broad. At a higher level, separated by a triangular projection from the corner of the enclosure, is a graded terrace which merges into the former, 50m before the turn. This passes under the curve of the enclosure earthwork, such that, as routeways, both appear to pre-date the enclosure. The main terrace appears to be a more likely candidate for the Roman road than the insubstantial bank 60m S.

**Hoddumtown** (Hoddum parish) T C Welsh  
?Motte

NY 1812 7393 Mound, up to 45m base diameter, 15m top diameter, 1.5m high. Isolated from rising ground N-W by a ditch 20m wide, carried round N side.

**Kelton Mill Kennels, Threave** (Kelton parish) A Dutton  
Standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NX 7453 6030 A standing building survey was conducted in January 2004 in advance of repair work. Kelton Mill is shown on a map for the first time by Ainslie in 1797, although it is unclear which of the indicated structures was the mill. The Kennels are so-called because of the four purpose-built kennels and runs that are appended to the S side of an existing structure on the site. The remains are semi-derelict although the central building has recently been re-roofed.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.



## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Midtown Byre, Threave** (Kelton parish) A Dutton  
Standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NX 7498 6072 A standing building survey was undertaken in January 2004 in advance of repair works. The earliest cartographic references to Midtown appear in 1797 (Ainslie), where a discrete property is shown on the N side of the road. Midtown is next depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1853 and later revisions show the surviving L-shaped byre. Five phases of development were identified, beginning with a single-storey gabled building.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Broughton House, Kirkcudbright** P Sharman  
(Kirkcudbright parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NX 681 510 A survey and watching brief were undertaken between October 2003 and September 2004 during the completion of the main building contract on the multi-phase house and garden, celebrated as the residence and studio of the artist E A Hornel from 1901.

The principal stages of the evolution of the property had already been established (*DES 1998*, 28), but the new programme revealed some new details of the house interiors in particular. This included traces of decorative surfaces including paintwork



Fig 18. Broughton House, Kirkcudbright. Hidden opening.

and wallpapers. However, the work was mainly a process of archival recording, covering most interior spaces as well as the stables and garden. Certain details were recorded, such as the garden gate piers, flagged floors and a small oven-like feature in a lower ground floor store room.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Greyfriars Church, Kirkcudbright** K Clapperton  
(Kirkcudbright parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NX 683 511 The present church is built on the site of the 15th-century Franciscan friary church and incorporates the burial aisle of the Maclellan family, which is believed to have formed part of the medieval church. Evaluation trenching within the church in August and September 2003 confirmed the presence of redeposited human bone and wall foundations relating to earlier buildings that would be damaged during the installation of underfloor heating in the building. A watching brief was therefore maintained whilst the ground in the interior of the church was being reduced to the formation level of the new heated floor. Substantial quantities of redeposited human bone were recovered and an articulated female inhumation was excavated in the present chancel (the Maclellan Aisle). Several foundation walls were exposed including a sloping stone shaft.

Analysis of the human bone has identified the remains of at least 31 individuals and, from measurement of facial shape, it seems a distinct possibility that at least some of these were related – possibly members of the Maclellan family. The foundation walls uncovered relate to various previous buildings on the site, including the 1730 parish church and three phases of the 19th-century Old Church School. Although no plans exist of the medieval church, it is likely that one of the foundation walls formed part of that church.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.


Sponsors: HS , Vestry of Greyfriars Episcopal Church.

**Barholm Castle** (Kirkmabreck parish) S Coulter, P Fox  
Tower house (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 520 529 As the culmination of a full structural survey on the 15th-century tower house (NX55SW 4) completed in advance of any rebuilding and down-taking (*DES 2000*, 21), a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken between May and September 2004 on the ground and first floors of the tower. In addition, the stair interior and all internal elevations were recorded.

The results showed how the earliest version of the tower (late 15th century) had been converted at its upper levels by the addition of new fireplaces, chimneys and a raised wall head during the 16th century. The latter saw the construction of a new caphouse over the extended stair tower and parapet wall walk.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Cannie Cleuch** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) T C Welsh  
Enclosure

NT 0722 0172 D-shaped enclosure on a promontory, internally 70m by up to 30m, formed by a 6m wide bank, extant at the N end, half the W side and two-thirds of the E. It is divided in two by a modern drystone wall on a boundary shown on an 1816 estate plan. The bank is overlain towards the N end on the E side by a building platform, 25 x 20m, which has resisted attempts to plough.

**Craigiels Wood** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) T C Welsh  
?Cairn

NT 0738 0172 Possible remains of a cairn, 15m diameter, cut through by a track with flanking bank and ditch, on an eminence near Cannie Cleuch.

**Geddes-shaw Plantation** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) T C Welsh  
Cairn and hollow-way; settlement enclosure

NT 0749 0604 Cairn, 50m S of Geddes-shaw Plantation on the W side of a drystone wall, just S of a new lead track leading to a gate. It is 10m diameter within a 2m bank to overall diameter 20m, but cut through by a modern drain and upcast bank. A hollow-way with traces of a road camber passes on the E, oblique to the contour, from NT 0754 0594 to NT 0745 0608.

NT 0711 0601 Just outside the plantation wall, either side of a modern fence, is an oval enclosure, 30 x 25m, within a 5m wall foundation. The remains are clear on the E along the edge of an escarpment, but on the W are nearly level in improved grassland. There is an external 'room' projecting on the NE side which may relate to rectilinear divisions within; there are also several round huts. A sinuous wall springs from the E side to form a secondary enclosure to the S, which may also protect an entry on the SE.

**Hillhouse Plantation** (Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish) T C Welsh  
Enclosures

NT 0705 0591 Enclosure, 22m NNW-SSE by 12m, within a 4m bank, either side of a modern fence, 45m from the E end of Hillhouse Plantation. There is a concentric bank 7m N which curves S to meet the enclosure, and other arcuate and rectilinear banks up to 40m N and NW, close to the line of the Roman road. The location is close to NT00NE 17, which is described in the NMRS as a triangular enclosure, 50.7m NNE-SSW by 24m, within a turf-covered bank 4.6m; the two cannot co-exist.

**Langholm Castle** (Langholm parish) T C Welsh  
Survey

NY 3617 8494 A survey of the remains surrounding Langholm Castle (NY38SE 3) showed that the castle remains extend beyond the Scheduled area and occupy the whole space between the Esk and a former course of Ewes Water, passing within 50m N of the tower. Evaluation is complicated by the part-raised, part-excavated surface of a horse racing track surrounding the Scheduled area. In particular, building foundations were observed between the fence and racetrack on the S. The main additional feature is a substantial foundation, 19m by at least 20m NW-SE, with an axial division, possibly the base of an earlier tower. An L-shaped stone platform overlies its NW corner, and there appears to be a curved wall attached to the E side. There are also traces of a rectangular enclosure round the site formed by a bank and ditch on three sides against the Esk bank, 80m E-W by 70m.

**Gallows Hill** (Lochmaben parish) T C Welsh  
Bailey

NY 082 820 to NY 082 818 Oval enclosure, 150m by up to 70m, identified adjoining the SSE side of the Old Motte of Lochmaben (NY08SE 7), coaxial to the longer axis of the motte and containing Gallows Hill. Houses and gardens overlie where it would join. The enclosure is contained by a bank, ditch and counterscarp bank, now only recognisable on the NE and SW, otherwise reduced to a scarp and terrace, and obscured by golf course earthworks on the NW. It clearly functioned as a very large bailey, and might therefore be Edward I's palisade or cloisture outside the peel constructed in 1299, although this has normally been identified with the site occupied by the later castle (NY08SE 8).

The ditch on the NE, around the base of Gallows Hill, can be traced for 120m, 8-12m wide, and the remains of the counterscarp bank, up to 20m thick, along the escarpment overlooking Castle Loch. Beyond a D-shaped mound, 40 x 30m, which projects from the slope, the defences continue as a scarp and terrace along the slope crest. The southern end, in the next field, E of Castlehill Farm, has been almost obliterated by ploughing, but the course is resumed in the SW corner of the Gallows Hill field at NY 081 818, where the bank, ditch and counterscarp are extant for 70m, before merging with the farm road.

**Bargrennan White Cairn** (Minnigaff parish) V Cummings,  
Chambered tomb C Fowler

NX 352 783 A trench was opened in August and September 2004 to the S of the cairn (NX37NE 1) which included the southern portion of the cairn and the passage. The passage had been examined by Piggott and Powell in 1949 (*PSAS* 83), who uncovered a series of paving slabs. These slabs were removed but no substantial pre-cairn activity was found. However, under the cairn, where examined, and around the edge of the cairn a lithic assemblage was found which contained some diagnostically Late Mesolithic pieces. To the W of the passage a cist was uncovered which contained a large Cordoned Urn and cremated bone. To the E of the cairn, at its lowest layer, another ceramic vessel was uncovered, but this remains *in situ* to be removed next year. Pot fragments were also found in an amorphous feature in the area outside the passage. Finally, the large cremation pit excavated by Piggott and Powell in 1949 was re-examined, recovering some cremated bone and charcoal left *in situ*.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society.

**Cairnderry** (Minnigaff parish) V Cummings, C Fowler  
Chambered tomb

NX 315 799 Following excavation last year (*DES* 2003, 49-50), the area to the SE of the cairn (NX37NW 1) was examined to ascertain whether additional deposits existed beyond the immediate area of the kerb. No further deposits were found. Instead, a spread of cairn material was discovered plus a small lithic assemblage.

The excavation of Pit 3 of the cremation pits around the kerb was also completed. Bone analysis of the small amount of cremation recovered last year suggested that this burial was that of a 5-year-old child. Excavation in 2004 recovered the rest of this cremation deposit. A separate cremation was also found inserted above this deposit. The bones are very small and friable, and may represent the remains of a cremated infant.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society.

**West Machars Survey Project** M G Cavers  
(Mochrum; Kirkcowan parishes)  
Survey

(Mochrum parish)

NX 325 493 **Elrig Loch**. A survey of Elrig Loch was carried out in April 2004, with the aim of locating and recording the group of crannogs reportedly sited in the loch. The loch was searched using echo-sounding equipment and GPS, combined with snorkel survey. No trace was found of the crannogs supposedly at Elrig 2 (NX34NW 23), 3 (NX34NW 18), or 4 (NX34NW 22), but Elrig 1 (NX34NW 17), just visible above the surface at the NE end of the loch, was confirmed and a survey was carried out.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

The crannog consists of a large stone mound, 26.5m in diameter and 1.77m from base to top. The rounded boulders used in the construction of the site average 0.5–0.8m in diameter, and overlie a substratum of gravel and inorganic silts, which are well compacted. There is no evidence of a timber component to the crannog, although it is probable that this does exist beneath the boulder capping. Although no evidence was seen of Wilson's causeway that supposedly connects the crannog to the shore, it appears that the site may lie on a naturally raised area of loch bed. The water between the shore and the crannog is less than 2m deep, so in very dry seasons it is possible that the crannog would have been connected to the shore. The base of the site is surrounded by several very large boulders, several metres in diameter, which seem to have been brought to the site, and may have been related to a causeway or docking structure. In the centre of the site is a raised area of stones, which probably represents the remains of the marker cairn that was constructed by fishermen in the last century.

**NX 3179 4918 Rough Loch.** A contour survey was carried out of the standing remains of the crannog at Rough Loch (NX34NW 15). The site is nearly inaccessible, being surrounded by very wet marshland, but it has been spared from destruction by the forestry ploughing which covers much of the adjacent area. The site itself survives as a tree-covered stony mound in a forest clearing. The diameter of the stone mound, as it is presently visible above the deep peat deposits which surround the site, is about 23m. This overall diameter represents the stone spread from a heavy circular stone wall constructed on the surface of the site, the facing stones of which are visible on the N side of the site, surviving to at least four courses (c 0.6m) high. The interior facing of this wall is now obscured by rubble tumble, but it seems likely that the wall was no thinner than 3.5m thick. The position of the entrance is not apparent, and although the wall is reduced in height on the SW corner it is not clear to what extent antiquarian interventions have disturbed the perimeter wall.

**NX 3078 4775 Airyolland I.** A survey was carried out at Airyolland I (NX34NW 14). This site consists of a circular enclosure within a sub-circular enclosing bank, 24m in internal diameter and 38m externally at the extent of the embankment spread. The bank stands at a maximum height of 1.8m where it makes greatest use of the natural slope, but with an average height of 0.85m. The bank is constructed of earth and stone, and has been reduced to the extent that the original edges are obscured. There is no certain trace of the entrance, though a slight depression in the bank on the downslope, eastern side may represent the remains of this feature.

(Kirkcowan parish)

**NX 2717 6482 Loch Heron, crannogs I and II (NX26SE 2).** A contour survey was carried out of both crannogs in Loch Heron. Loch Heron I is the island visible in the centre of the loch and consists of large sub-angular to rounded boulders, averaging c 0.5m in diameter, and is covered in a thick layer of lacustrine organic silts. The mound is relatively large, measuring 51m NW–SE by 26m. The height from base to top is 2.2m.

Visibility in Loch Heron is poor, at less than 0.5m, but diving inspection confirmed that the island is constructed using massive timbers, both piles and horizontals. The species of these structural timbers could not be determined since they were for the most part detected by feeling beneath the silt, and visibility was quickly reduced to zero by this action. In several places, however, timbers in excess of 40cm in diameter were noted, protruding from the basal levels of the mound. The poor visibility made this difficult to determine, but it seems probable that Loch Heron I utilises a

naturally raised spar of loch bed. This raised area appears to curve from NW to SE, and Loch Heron II is located at the SE end of this spar. The loch bed between the two sites is raised, and occasional stones and boulders were noted between the two sites, but no evidence of a stone or timber causeway was detected.

Loch Heron II lies 48m to the SE of crannog I, also lying along the axis of the raised loch bed spar. It is totally submerged, though a fallen tree which has washed onto the surface of the site marks its position above the water. The mound consists of stones of average diameter c 30cm, with many timbers protruding from the sides and top of the site. Several of these timbers were soft and rotten, probably indicative of the periodic exposure of the site above water. Again, the site was covered by thick silts, and inspection below the water level was difficult. This site is also reasonably large, at 44m NW–SE by 26m. The mound is less pronounced and has shallower sides than crannog I, however, and measures 1.5m from base to top.

A sample of a vertical pile from each site was taken for radiocarbon dating.

Sponsors: Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, University of Nottingham.

### Sweetheart Abbey (New Abbey parish)

J Brann

Watching brief

**NX 965 662** No archaeological finds or features were noted in a series of post-holes for signs in the vicinity of the precinct wall at Sweetheart Abbey (NX96NE 9). Neither were any finds or features noted in the foundation trenches for an extension to 23 Main Street, New Abbey, that lies within the precinct walls.

Reports lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Auchenmalg (Old Luce parish)

A Saville

Flint core-tool

(NMS)

**NX 23 51** Extensively flaked flint core-tool of quadrangular/triangular cross-section (Mesolithic/Neolithic) in slightly rolled condition. Surface find high up on the beach at Auchenmalg in the late 1940s. L 129mm x B 55mm x Th 43mm; Wt 237g. Reported by John Pickin and Alastair Penman and retained by the latter.

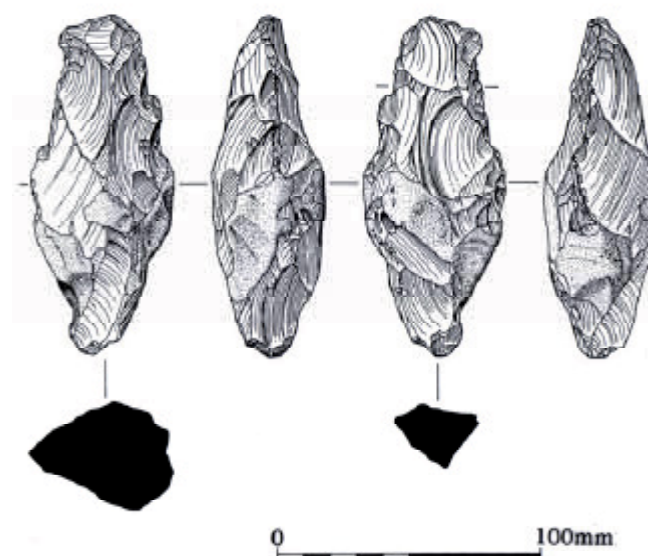



Fig 19. Auchenmalg. Flint core-tool. Drawn by Alan Braby. © NMS.

**Glenluce Abbey** (Old Luce parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 185 586 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2004 while contractors carried out a programme of pipe trenching. The only features of archaeological significance comprised two sections of cobbles. Removal of most of the stones in the centre of the trench revealed a deep layer of bedding material, possibly redeposited natural stony sand lying over undisturbed subsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Dundrennan Abbey** (Rerrick parish) M Márkus  
Carved stones


NX 748 474 During 2003–4, a second inventory of the substantial collection at Dundrennan Abbey was begun as part of the *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project (*DES 2003*, 7–10).

This large collection is presently stored in various locations at the abbey. The stones catalogued so far are set out in the vaulted cellars on the W side of the cloisters. A number of corbels remain in the collection, many of which have parallels still *in situ*, with one piece resembling the mid-12th-century corbels in the N transept, where they support wall shafts. A further group of seven corbels are related to those above, for example the E and W walls of the N transept, the N and S choir walls, and the E wall of the S transept, and are dated to the mid/late 12th century. One large group of carved stones forms part of a wall arcade, and many of these have been set up around three walls of one cellar. The nail-head ornament with which these stones are decorated is typical of the type of ornament found in the abbey in the mid/late 12th century, where it can be seen on capitals and around doorways.

Some large *ex situ* fragments probably came from the 13th-century chapter house. No vaulting remains in this large three-aisled vaulted space, but springers in the western angles have ribs with a similar profile to those of two large free-standing vault springers now in one of the cellars. Another two fragments in the same cellar are vault bosses, and the ribs of these are related to those of the two springers, and therefore also to the chapter house vaults.

Inventory October 2003 onwards; 230 pieces catalogued by September 2004; 12th–15th century; NX74NW 12.

Archive held by HS and in the NMRS. See also [www.archetype.net](http://www.archetype.net).

Sponsor: HS .

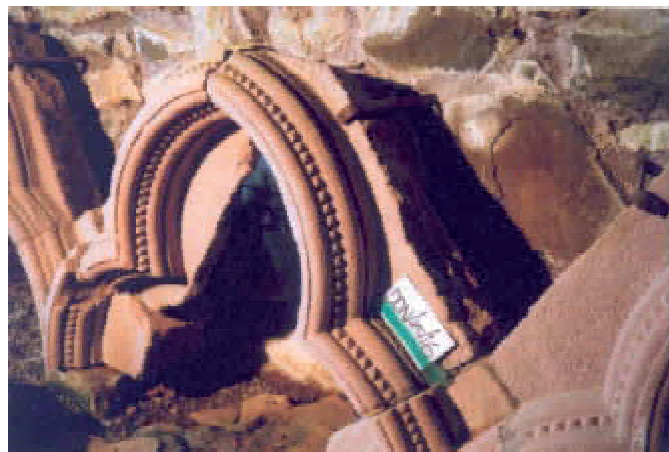


Fig 20. Dundrennan Abbey. Section of wall arcade. © Crown copyright RCAHMS.

**Sanquhar House** (Sanquhar parish) T Addyman  
Early 19th-century manse (Addyman Associates)

NS 775 102 An assessment was undertaken in August 2004 of the structures and immediate landscape surrounding Sanquhar House (NS71SE 60). The existing buildings at the house appear to have been erected in 1823–4, on what had hitherto been a greenfield site, to the design of James Thomson – the house as the manse for the nearby St Bride's Church.

A substantial mound to the E of the house appears to have been partly enhanced – steeply scarped to the W. Whether this is a partly prehistoric feature or medieval (or both) remains unclear.

Two early carved stones at the site most likely come from the medieval/post-medieval predecessor of the present church. One has a broad quirked angle roll, the other bears dog-tooth decoration of the 13th/14th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

**Thistle Street, Stranraer** (Stranraer parish) S Badger  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NX 0628 6079 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 prior to the construction of a youth services centre. Six trenches covering c 114m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. A ditch of unknown date was identified, which appeared to run from the Thistle Street frontage back into the site. This may be an early property division. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Dumfries** (Troqueer parish) S Campbell  
Medieval ring (NMS)

NX 97 75 Cast gold finger ring of substantial weight and size. The ring has a triangular profile with a ridged exterior. Such rings are known from the 14th century, when the two ridged panels were intended to carry an inscription, usually of a religious or talismanic nature, although this example shows no signs of engraving. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 122/03; a batch of 33 medieval objects and coins) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

**New Abbey** (Troqueer parish) J Shiels  
Medieval heraldic pendant (NMS)

NX 97 68 Shield-shaped cast copper-alloy, enamelled, heraldic harness pendant with suspension loop at the top of the shield. The shape of the pendant is typically 14th century and bears a lion rampant against a blue enamelled background with a red bend. Pendants with armorial bearings were attached to horse gear and used both by their owners and their retainers as a form of identification. L 30mm; W 23mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 04/04) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

**Harperwhat Clough** (Westerkirk parish) T C Welsh  
Settlement

NY 2799 9068 Settlement between the conifer plantation boundary and the gully, part of what may have been a large settlement comprising sunken buildings, enclosure walls and terraced trackways. The main building consists of two 'rooms', one shallower and smaller within the upper part of the scoop, the larger with floorspace of 3 x 4m, accessed by a narrow entrance passage, 5m long, through a bank which divides this from a building terrace to the N, 9.5 x 3m. It may represent the settlement of Appletreewhat, documented back to the 16th century with Harperwhat.



## DUNDEE CITY

**Harperwhat Farm** (Westerkirk parish)  
Old farm foundations

T C Welsh

NY 2803 9104 The present derelict gamekeeper's cottage (NY29SE 105) dates from the 1880s and occupies a modern platform cut into the slope. Three building platforms to the NW may be part of Old Harperwhat, 16th to 19th century; the lowest carrying building foundations, 19 x 6m, the others, 16 x 4m and 12.5 x 7m.

**Carghidown** (Whithorn parish)  
Promontory fort

R Toolis  
(AOC Archaeology)

NX 435 351 An excavation at Carghidown promontory fort (DES 2003, 51) was undertaken in June and July 2004, in response to coastal erosion, by a team of volunteers under professional direction. Two areas totalling 120m<sup>2</sup> (30%) were excavated.

One area revealed up to four successive phases of occupation within a ring-groove roundhouse. The earliest sandy silt floor surface was succeeded by a pebble surface associated with several post-holes. This floor level was overlain by a third floor surface of flat stone slabs, again associated with post-holes. The stone slabs had subsequently been broken up and, along with a saddle quern, were used as packing stones for post-holes associated with the last rebuilding phase within the site. However, no floor surface was found in association with this last phase of post-holes. A significant amount of charcoal was recovered from the various stratified contexts within the roundhouse.

The excavation of the other areas of the site revealed the foundation base of another roundhouse, the construction of which had been started but not completed. An external ditch and rampart were also examined. The rubble cap of the rampart had entirely collapsed into the ditch. Chipped stone tools were also recovered from the excavation.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society, Mouswald Trust, Royal Archaeological Institute, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Whithorn Priory** (Whithorn parish)  
Carved stones

M Márkus


NX 444 403 During 2003–4, the inventory of a large collection of carved stone at Whithorn Priory was completed as part of the *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project (DES 2003, 7–10).

Because so little remains of the priory church and associated buildings, it was difficult to make comparisons between *in situ* and *ex situ* material. However, two sections of moulded arches do relate to the arch of one of the tomb recesses in the N nave wall. A related group of two large capitals and a column shaft probably came from a (now lost) transept or choir aisle. Another group of a base and four capitals were associated with paired columns, and probably came from the cloisters.

A set of 13 coping stones provided the roofline of part of an early building. One of these is angled, and this, together with the position of the drip moulding on each piece, indicates that the stones were set on top of a projecting architectural feature, such as an angled turret or a buttress. Although no traceried windows remain *in situ*, a number of window mullions, as well as sections of flowing tracery, occur in the stone collection, indicating that the church once had several large traceried windows.

Inventory April–December 2003; 260 pieces; mostly 12th–15th/16th century, with a few later fragments; NX44SW 5.

Archive held by HS and in the NMRS. See also [www.arch-type.net](http://www.arch-type.net).

Sponsor: HS .

## DUNDEE CITY

**Baldovie** (Dundee parish)

A Zealand

Hollowed and worked stones

c NO 453 331 Two hollowed stones, one resembling a cup-shaped lamp, and a smoothed stone pebble were found at Baldovie by Dundee, possibly on the site of a 16th-century house. The lamp-shaped piece is of greyish micaceous sandstone, containing a V-shaped hollow and with a blackened deposit on its exterior. It is incomplete; L 10cm x W 7.5cm x D 10cm. The other is a piece of fine-grained pinkish sandstone, roughly circular with a flat rim and base, and a U-shaped hollow. Diam c 12.5cm.

The accompanying stone pebble is of a similar pinkish sandstone, small and egg-shaped, with a smooth surface.

**74–80 High Street & 70–78 Commercial Street** (Dundee parish)

D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NO 403 303 Historic building recording was undertaken between May 2003 and January 2004 at the former Arnotts department store on the High Street and Commercial Street of Dundee city centre prior to its demolition for new development. The A-listed 1870s façade of the building is being retained. A stone-by-stone elevation survey was made of the façade and all other elevations, as well as a stone condition analysis.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dawn Developments Ltd.

**Lawhill** (Dundee parish)

A Zealand

Flint nodule

NO 392 313 Small struck nodule of dark-coloured flint with small area of cortex remaining. Surface find in garden allotment.

**Lawhill, Dundee to Newtyle Railway** (Dundee parish)

A Zealand

Dismantled railway line furniture

NO 396 313 Small collection of 8–10 squared stone railway sleeper blocks found during building redevelopment on a section of the Dundee Law railway incline below the Lawhill tunnel entrance. Left *in situ* for retention in future landscaping (see DES 1981, 47).

**Stannergate Road, Port of Dundee** (Dundee parish)

C Fyles  
(SUAT)

Well

NO 431 310 (centre) A well was exposed in June 2004 by contractors constructing a new cycle path along Stannergate Road. The well lay on the N side of the road. It was constructed of roughly dressed unbonded sandstone blocks, and featured a lead pipe feeding out through an aperture in its S side. It was approximately circular, 0.5m in diameter and 0.7m deep (top to base). The well may relate to a ruinous building depicted on the 1872 OS map of the area. No artefacts were recovered, but the construction technique suggests a date prior to the later 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Port of Dundee Ltd.

**21–25 Union Street** (Dundee parish)  
Watching brief

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

NO 4024 3006 A watching brief of the demolition of a 19th-century building between January and March 2004 revealed two main phases: the original build and major alterations. The date of build was c 1828, but when the major changes occurred is not

known exactly: based on the design of the plasterwork decoration, it seems that this may have been in the mid- to late 19th century. Test pits in the basement revealed no underlying archaeological deposits.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: S L Developments Ltd.

## EAST AYRSHIRE

**Pennylands Road, Auchinleck** D Gordon  
(Auchinleck parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)

Watching brief; evaluation

NS 545 220 A watching brief followed by an evaluation were undertaken between February and April 2004 on 2.39ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units.

An extensive broad rig and furrow field system was identified, as was a later field drain system. There was also evidence of plough scarring on the subsoil surface, suggesting that this ground has been intensively used for arable agriculture since at least the late 18th century. The recovery of modern ceramics suggests manuring in the late 19th and early 20th century. No other material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Northkirk Ltd.

**Farm Survey** (Fenwick parish) R Hunter, S Hunter  
Survey

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Eaglesham parish).

**M77/GSO Gas Pipeline Rebuild** (Fenwick parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Eaglesham parish).

**M77 Upgrade: Fenwick to Malletsheugh** D Wilson  
(Fenwick parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Mearns parish).

**Galston Parish Church** (Galston parish) E Stuart, H James  
Post-medieval cemetery (GUARD)

NS 5000 3669 The foundation trenches for a new hall were excavated in February and March 2004 and confirmed the presence of a deposit, at least 0.7m deep and containing disarticulated bones, interpreted as the remains of an extremely disturbed burial ground. This was sealed by 0.3m of topsoil, beneath which, within the excavated trenches, were 23 fairly undisturbed articulated burials. The majority of the burials were accompanied by shroud pins, and fragments of wooden coffins and coffin nails were also detected. The artefacts indicate that the burials dated to the 18th or 19th centuries. A midden deposit contained residual medieval pottery. Two earlier walls, probably post-medieval and used as foundations for later walls, were also uncovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Galston Parish Church.

**Roughdiamond Extension,** J S Duncan  
**Loudounhill Quarry** (Galston parish) (GUARD)

Evaluation

NS 618 365 (centre) Archaeological evaluation of 5% of a proposed quarry extension adjacent to Loudounhill Quarry was undertaken in August 2004. No artefacts or archaeological features were encountered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

**6-14 John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock** D Gordon  
(Kilmarnock parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 427 381 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in April 2004 on 0.04ha of ground to be redeveloped. Three walls were uncovered which pertained to the demolished opera house. No other material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Klin Group.

**Moorfields Industrial Estate, Kilmarnock** C O'Connell  
(Kilmarnock parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 407 374 In advance of a housing development, an archaeological evaluation in August and September 2004 revealed evidence for extensive post-medieval land drainage in an area of poorly draining fields. Indirect evidence of an industrial landscape was established with the recovery of linear gullies filled with coal waste. A probable kiln of possible medieval or post-medieval date was also discovered.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lands Improvement Holdings plc.

**Crosshouse Road, Kilmaurs** (Kilmaurs parish) D Gordon  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 410 410 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2004 on 0.5ha of ground to be developed for residential units, covering approximately 5% of the total development area. A representative sample of all the uncovered features with archaeological potential was investigated.

Those features investigated included: shallow linear features; numerous field drains; modern structures; and a single oval pit. Three sherds of medieval green-glazed pottery were recovered from the far N and NW of the site. A number of linear features in the N and NW of the site were assessed to have a modest archaeological significance, although they probably derive from agricultural or horticultural activity. Other features on the site were linked to modern (post-1780s) agricultural or industrial activity.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Jim Scott Homes Ltd.

**12 Main Street, Kilmaurs** (Kilmaurs parish) D Gordon  
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 410 411 A watching brief was carried out in June 2004, but identified no archaeological material during topsoiling of the site. The subsoil contained a number of drains.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mrs J Leggat.

**53-59 Main Street, Newmilns** R Cachart  
(Loudoun parish) (SUAT)

Excavation; watching brief

NS 5360 3736 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in December 2003 in the rear extension of 53-55 Main Street, in advance of a proposed new build. The area had been truncated to natural sands in the late 19th century for the construction of an extension to the frontage building. No evidence was found of medieval or post-medieval activity.

A watching brief was later conducted in January 2004 on the removal of the concrete floor and ground reduction for the new build. This largely confirmed the findings of the trial work. However, two truncated pits were found that pre-dated the building of the extension. These were dated to the late 18th or early 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust, Mair Matheson.



## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE/EAST LoTHIAN

**11a Kilmarnock Road, Mauchline** A Matthews, T Rees  
(Mauchline parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 4981 2731 A watching brief was carried out in December 2003. No archaeological material was observed, either during the clearance of the site or the excavation of the foundation pits.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Dhinsa.

**Powharnel Open Cast Coal Scheme** C Hatherley  
(Muirkirk parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation; survey

NS 6562 2586 Trial trenching of upstanding agricultural remains and a topographic survey of an area of industrial activity were undertaken in November 2004 in advance of a proposed opencast colliery. No archaeological features were encountered within the trenches. A tramway and three small bings were recorded during the survey.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Old Glasgow Road, Stewarton** R Heawood  
(Stewarton parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 429 464 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was conducted in July 2004 on the site of a proposed residential development. Machine-dug trenches were excavated to examine a 5% sample (1500m<sup>2</sup>) of the available land, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: John Dickie Homes Ltd.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**M80 Steps to Haggs** (Cadder parish) R Engl  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)  
See entry in North Lanarkshire (Cumbernauld parish).

**Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxton** R Heawood  
(Campsie parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Survey; evaluation

NS 613 782 A walkover survey and evaluation were conducted in November and December 2003 on the site of a proposed residential development. Subsequently, machine-dug evaluation trenches were excavated to examine a 5% sample of the available land. Three artificial mounds were recorded during the survey, but the trenching suggested that all were modern. Elsewhere, no finds or features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd.

**Kirkintilloch Link Road** (Kirkintilloch parish) F Baker  
Survey (Firat Archaeological Services)  
(Also in North Lanarkshire: Cadder parish)

NS 657 735 to NS 664 700 A linear walkover survey was undertaken in July 2002 of the proposed line for the Kirkintilloch Link Road, running S from Townhead in Kirkintilloch to join the M80. The northern half of the proposed road follows the railway cuttings of the now-dismantled Monkland and Kirkintilloch and Edinburgh and Glasgow railway lines, and associated branches into the centre of Kirkintilloch. The Lenzie Canal Feeder (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) for the Forth and Clyde Canal will be crossed by a culvert to ensure it is not disturbed. To the S

of Lenzie at Claddens the road crosses open rolling arable farmland, with a natural but managed bog with lochans in the middle of the route. No definite or significant archaeological sites were identified in the 1m+ high hay crops and conditions were not ideal. However, a few possible pits and ditches were located as cropmarks, and traces of rig and furrow were observed. The bog has the potential to contain prehistoric deposits.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Woodilee Housebuilders Consortium.

**New Kilpatrick Church, Bearsden** F Baker  
(New Kilpatrick parish) (Firat Archaeological Services)  
Watching brief

NS 543 722 A watching brief was undertaken in November and December 2002 of new drainage trenches around the church (NS57SW 127). Disarticulated human bones recovered were re-interred in the excavation trenches.

Archive deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HLF, Fabric Committee of New Kilpatrick Church.

## EAST LoTHIAN

**The Poplars, Rig Street, Aberlady** I Suddaby  
(Aberlady parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 464 798 A watching brief was carried out in February and March 2004 prior to building works. This revealed two ditches, three pits and the remains of a building wall. The two ditches defined the southern extent of the burgh plot now named The Poplars, and defined its boundary with Back Lane. Medieval pottery was recovered from the primary fill. Two of the three pits also contained medieval pottery fragments. The remains of a mortar-bonded stone wall, which post-dated the ditches, had an arch-tile drain within its base which contained large quantities of 19th-century ceramic fragments, slates and glass.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: PPG (Residential) Ltd.

**The Brae, Athelstaneford** (Athelstaneford parish) M Kirby  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 536 775 Trial trenching amounting to 370m<sup>2</sup> was carried out in July 2004 in advance of development for housing, as the site lay on the outskirts of the village in an area of archaeological potential. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Robertson Homes.

**Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton** (Dirleton parish) M Kirby  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 516 841 An evaluation was carried out in September 2004 at the rear of the hotel in advance of an extension to the building. Trenches covering 15m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by machine. Several sherds of medieval pottery were uncovered from a mixed layer in one of the trenches. No features of archaeological significance were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Chalmers and Co for Mr C Hansen.

**Co-op Building, West Barns, Dunbar** J Millar  
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 655 782 A photographic survey of a garage block was undertaken in January 2004 in advance of its demolition as part

of a housing development. The garage block, although much altered, corresponded to the western end of the N range of the West Bams Brewery (established in 1719). The date of the original building certainly pre-dated the 1st edition OS map of 1853.

A watching brief during subsequent limited groundworks revealed no features of archaeological significance.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: East Lothian Housing Association.

**Halhill Farm, Dunbar** B Glendinning, S Mitchell  
(Dunbar parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 674 775 A programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2003 over two separate areas prior to a housing development. Sixty-three trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 6059m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area.

Within one area, the remains of a long cist cemetery were discovered. Twenty-eight cists and several concentrations of articulated bones were found, apparently the remains of dug graves without cists. Aerial photographs indicated the survival of a large semi-circular enclosure, apparently double-ditched, in the vicinity of the cemetery. The inner ditch of the enclosure was revealed in two trenches and fragments of bone and a piece of iron were recovered from its fill. The outer ditch was identified in one trench. The remains of a square ditch-defined enclosure associated with two pits were identified in one trench.

The second area revealed a range of features which represent elements of a rural medieval settlement dating to the 12th–14th centuries. These consisted of ditches, pits, post-holes and the remains of three medieval buildings. These features were fully excavated in August and September 2003; pottery, iron objects and animal bone were discovered in association with them.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd.

**9 High Street, Belhaven, Dunbar** M Kirby  
(Dunbar parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 6652 7856 Four trenches totalling 4m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by hand in October 2004 in advance of development for housing. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bielside Properties Ltd.

**Lochend Gardens** (Dunbar parish) Martin Cook, R Inglis  
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 678 784 Prior to a residential development, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken between June and September 2004 within the walls of the former Lochend Estate walled garden. A watching brief was also undertaken during the topsoil stripping of a new access route to the development area. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Lochend Homes Ltd.

**Linden Cottage, Garvald** (Garvald & Bara parish) S Leith  
Watching brief

NT 5900 7086 A watching brief was carried out in March 2004 on groundbreaking works during the construction of a house. The foundation of a stone wall of unknown date was uncovered. No significant archaeological remains were threatened by the development.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Ms K Dawson.

**The Cottage, Gosford Road, Longniddry** R White  
(Gladsmuir parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 443 768 A watching brief was carried out in April 2004 in advance of the erection of a house with a garage and associated works. The site lies within an area associated with large numbers of prehistoric and early medieval human burials, to the immediate N. No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr G T Whitelaw.

**Briery Bank, Haddington** R Coleman  
(Haddington parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 5204 7344 An evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 prior to a housing development, as there was potentially buried archaeology in the area. In total, 14 trenches representing 5% (1500m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area were excavated. No archaeological features were identified and no finds were recovered. Rig and furrow was identified within what had been two separate fields.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cala Homes Ltd.

**Colstoun House** (Haddington parish) R Jones  
Geophysical survey

NT 5199 7091 Following the successful survey of the pottery production centre (*DES 2003*, 58), work continued in March 2004 in the adjacent field to the W. On the S side of the burn there were weak traces of one or two small buildings and some tracks. The main feature on the N side of the burn was a walled enclosure, perhaps a garden forming part of the Colstoun Estate; such a structure is noted on the 1st edition OS map.  
Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Thurston Manor Holiday Home Park, Innerwick** M Kirby  
(Innerwick; Dunbar parishes) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 717 750 to NT 706 744 Evaluation trial trenches totalling 4200m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by machine in September 2004. A mill with an associated lade were evaluated and are thought to date from the 18th century. A possible kiln was located to the NW of the mill but lay outwith the development area. A building (NT77SW 83) marked on the 1st edition OS map was still *in situ*, but a possible fort (NT77NW 50) was found to be a natural feature.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Thurston Manor Holiday Home Park.

**Tyme Cottage, Innerwick** (Innerwick parish) C Hatherley  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 719 739 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2004 on the groundbreaking works associated with the erection of two cottages N of Tyme Cottage. The site is located within the historic village, and a watching brief elsewhere in the village had previously identified a prehistoric enclosure. However, no archaeological deposits were identified.

Report to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr A McClung.

**Bridge Street, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) M Kirby  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 341 727 A single trench measuring 8 x 2.5m was excavated at the site of a disused filling station in June 2004 in advance of

## EASTLOTHIAN

development. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: B L Developments Ltd.

### 78 Edenhall Crescent, Musselburgh

(Inveresk parish)

Watching brief

I Suddaby

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 351 720 A watching brief was carried out in February 2004 during the excavation of foundations for a building extension and associated services within a Scheduled site. The natural soil profile had been truncated during previous works. No archaeological remains or structures were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Allen.

### 9–10 Eskside West, Musselburgh

(Inveresk parish)

Evaluation

S Badger

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 343 728 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in July 2004 in advance of the demolition of an existing house and the building of flats and car parking facilities. The trenches covered a total area of c 80m<sup>2</sup>. A single modern feature was uncovered, consisting of an area of small stones retained within a boundary formed from large boulders. Nothing of archaeological significance was detected.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Domus Ltd.

### Musselburgh Water Mains (Inveresk parish)

Watching brief

M Kimber

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 326 727 A watching brief was undertaken between March 2003 and May 2004 on water mains renewal in the archaeologically sensitive areas of Musselburgh, Fisherrow and Inveresk. All pipe track digging was monitored and all excavations were recorded. A number of archaeological deposits were recorded in section and sampled. These included medieval and post-medieval midden deposits and features in Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and a buried soil horizon and a ditch on Inveresk Brae that probably relate to the nearby *vicus* of Inveresk Roman fort. A fragment of Samian ware and pieces of hypocaust tile were recovered from the ditch. In addition, a number of stone-built culverts and a section of the town mill lade were recorded.

Report to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water.

### Old Craighall, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

Evaluation

R Coleman

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 335 704 An evaluation was carried out prior to a housing development in an area formerly occupied by the walled garden of 17th-century Monkton House (NT37SW 25) and developed by the 19th century. No features relating to the former walled garden or 19th-century buildings were identified, and there was evidence of possible terracing and sand extraction across the site. No pre-19th-century finds were recovered. The evaluation also included the recording of part of the listed boundary wall and a small stone outbuilding, which may be 18th century.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart (Estates) Ltd.

### St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk

(Inveresk parish)

Watching brief

C O'Connell

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 342 720 A watching brief was conducted in October 2004 during the excavation of foundations for a conservatory. The

remains of a dressed sandstone wall were identified, probably part of the outer skin of the southern rampart of the Roman fort. No other features of archaeological interest were encountered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Mr J Proudfoot.

### Shorthope Street, Musselburgh

(Inveresk parish)

Evaluation

Martin Cook

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 3445 7270 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2004 prior to a proposed residential development located to the N of the High Street within the historic core of the medieval burgh of Musselburgh. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Raymond Bryan.

### Wallyford (Inveresk parish)

Medieval signet ring

J Shiels

(NMS)

NT 36 72 Small bronze signet ring with an integral oval bezel bearing the holy monogram 'IHS' (*in hominum salvator*). The band overlaps where the ring has been repaired or altered in antiquity. A similar ring from Salisbury dates to 15th-century levels and the Wallyford example can therefore be expected to fit within a similar date range. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 102/03) and allocated to East Lothian Council.



Fig 21. Wallyford. Medieval bronze signet ring.

### Wedderburn House, Inveresk (Inveresk parish)

Roman/Iron Age field system and

E Jones

(Headland Archaeology)

?settlement

NT 348 715 The second of three phases of work in the grounds of 19th-century Wedderburn House (*DES 2003*, 60) saw the excavation in May and June 2004 of the NE garden (Area 3), much of which was found to be sealed by a ploughsoil. This was of sufficient depth to allow the northernmost third of the site to be preserved *in situ*.

The excavation revealed a series of ditches across the site, mostly aligned NE–SW, along with clusters of post-holes and gullies.

The ditches are clearly part of the extensive Roman Iron Age field system known to the E and S of the present site, and exposed in the excavations of Area 2 last year. The ditches in the NW part of the site were aligned NE–SW, as in Area 2. In the centre of the site, the ditches were aligned N–S, forming a triangular-shaped enclosure at this point. A gap at the southern end of this enclosure suggests a gateway to the fields on either side. Several sherds of

Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch fills. In the NW half of the site were a number of pits, post-holes and curvilinear gullies thought to relate to the ring-groove house identified by previous work (*DES 1995*, 49–50). One small pit produced a large amount of Roman pottery. No clear relationship was identified between these possible structures and the ditches, although they are unlikely to have been contemporary. A semi-circular post structure was found immediately to the W of the ring-groove house.

Several small pits of unknown date and function were also excavated. The site was crossed by shallow rig and furrow of medieval or later date. A number of modern ash pits truncated some of the features and relationships.

Reports to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Gemcross Homes Ltd.

**West Pans Pottery, 64 Ravensheugh Road, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) B Glendinning (CFA Archaeology)  
Salt pans

NT 3638 7325 An excavation was undertaken in October 2003 at the site of the former West Pans Pottery (NT37SE 93; *DES 2003*, 60). The area of development was situated within the Scheduled area. Unauthorised site disturbance had led to the discovery of a series of brick-built structures underlying made-up ground. A single trench, excavated for a soakaway drain, was recorded, which revealed structural features sealed below layers of ash and rubble. The remains of at least three small rectilinear brick structures were identified at a depth of 0.8m below the modern surface of the site. These had been deliberately infilled and the ground built up over them to level the site at some time in the past. The structures are identified as possible coal bunkers for the salt pans that once covered this area, and a wall forming the rear of a salt pan.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Pryde Homes Ltd.

**Abbey Church, Church Road, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) K Macfadyen (Addyman Associates)  
Evaluation

NT 5514 8532 Archaeological evaluation and engineering investigations along the W side of the Abbey Church Hall in September 2004 demonstrated that the substantial remains of a rubble and mortar structure exist within the northern part of the site, a building that appears on the 1832 town plan. Upstanding walls of this structure were found 0.25–0.5m below the surface, although the associated internal mortar floor and cobbling to the exterior (S) lay considerably deeper at 1.1m below the present surface. In the mid-19th century the structure was known as the 'burnt house', and was thus presumably ruined by that stage. Evidence for a conflagration was indeed found upon the floor surfaces.

The W wall of the structure formed part of a property boundary running at an angle to the existing (aligned NNW–SSE); this runs parallel to earlier property boundaries still existing immediately to the E – evidently part of the system of medieval/early post-medieval rigs within this part of the burgh.

These structural remains overlay deep stratified deposits, including levels of windblown sand.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Abbey Church, North Berwick.

**33 Forth Street, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) S Mitchell (CFA Archaeology)  
Medieval urban

NT 552 853 An archaeological excavation was carried out in February and March 2004 in advance of a residential

development, revealing a sequence of deeply stratified medieval deposits representing six phases of occupation.

The earliest phase was represented by a midden-rich soil deposit approximately 3m beneath street level. This was sealed by deep interleaved layers of sand. Two courses of a rubble-cored wall footing overlay the sand, aligned parallel to Forth Street and probably representing the remains of an earlier building. The third phase was represented by a midden-rich soil and an associated wall footing, aligned at 90° to Forth Street, representing a former burgage plot boundary. The wall was built from large stones and orthostats and had been partially robbed out. The wall and midden soil were sealed by a deposit of wind-deposited sand.

The fourth phase was represented by another midden soil and burgage plot wall. The character, alignment and situation of the wall and midden mirrored that of phase three. Phase five was represented by the remains of a former building and associated drainage structures. The character of the building could not be determined as only collapsed rubble remained at the edge of site. A square-section drainage channel was revealed which appeared to feed into a beehive-shaped sump cut 2m into the deposits underlying the building. This sump was circular, 1.3m in diameter, and of drystone construction, with a corbelled roof containing an inlet channel, and capped with a large slab. It fed into a linear stone-built drain which extended the full length of the site to the edge of Forth Street. The sixth and final phase was represented by a former joiner's shop which was the subject of a standing building survey during 2003 (*DES 2003*, 61).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd.

**Law Road/St Andrew's Street, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) M Johnson (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 552 852 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 at the site of a proposed housing development. The site was a linear burgage plot, of typical medieval character, extending from behind 59–61 High Street to St Andrew's Street. Three trenches covering 18m<sup>2</sup> (just over 5% of the development area) were excavated. No buried remains of archaeological significance were detected.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Douglas Keir Architects.

**St Andrew's Old Kirk, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) K Macfadyen (Addyman Associates)  
Watching brief

NT 5540 8556 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken between October 2003 and May 2004 during ruin consolidation. A series of minor interventions revealed details of the interior wall faces of the N transept, including interior plasterwork and part of an *in situ* inhumation at the NE corner of the font plinth (not disturbed further). A further analysis of the church ruin (see also *DES 2000*, 27–8) suggests that the N aisle was a secondary construction reusing Romanesque stonework.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Seabird Centre.

**Scottish Seabird Centre, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) K Macfadyen (Addyman Associates)  
Medieval and post-medieval graveyard

NT 5541 8562 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 in advance of excavation for a new tunnel access between the Scottish Seabird Centre and the administration building on its W side. The tunnel route cuts across the northernmost point of

## EAST LOTHIAN

Anchor Green, the burial ground for St Andrew's Old Kirk, former parish church of North Berwick, now ruined.

*In situ* archaeological remains were found to exist in the western part of the evaluation area, within three of the trenches. Deposits consisted of redeposited graveyard material containing some chancel, mort-cloth pins and a fragment of white gritty pottery. This overlay a hard clay-earth surface formed over a bed of rough flags; no diagnostic finds, though possibly of medieval date. This in turn overlay an earlier cultural horizon of close similarity to one seen in previous excavations on the site (*DES 2000*, 27–8), and clearly pre-dating the graveyard deposition. This overlay buried topsoil horizons above bedrock, encountered at 1.2m below the surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Seabird Centre.

**Sydserf House, Kingston** (North Berwick parish) S Mitchell  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 541 817 An evaluation was carried out in June 2004 inside Sydserf House (NT58SW 38) to test for surviving evidence of the footings of a suspected spiral staircase. A line of wall footings, possibly representing the remains of the original northern wall of the house, and a small area of flagstones were revealed. No trace of footings for a spiral stair were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Nicholas Groves Raines Architects.

**Pencaitland Primary School** T Neighbour  
(Pencaitland parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 4441 6901 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2004 during the controlled topsoil stripping of a car park and access road. The site is within the area of the medieval village in an area of archaeological potential. No archaeologically significant remains were present within the development area.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**Goshen Farm Steading, Musselburgh** M Dalland  
(Prestonpans parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NT 366 729 Historic building recording was carried out in March 2004 at the Goshen farm steading, 2km W of Prestonpans. The farm lies next to and is associated with Drummorie House and estate. The steading comprised 15 buildings dating from the second half of the 18th to the mid-20th century.

The survey established that the early phases of the steading comprised four farm buildings forming a courtyard to the N with a fifth building to the S. This layout was later extended by the formation of a second courtyard to the S, probably during the first half of the 19th century.

Report to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bankton Developments.

**Pennypit Community Centre, Prestonpans** B Glendinning  
(Prestonpans parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 3845 7435 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in April 2004 at the site of a proposed community centre, as there are sites of archaeological interest in this area. Two trenches covering a total area of 120m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by machine. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**Prestonpans Community Archaeology Project** M Cressey  
(Prestonpans parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Stone breakwaters; pottery; glassworks

NT 3720 7376 The Prestonpans Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) has completed its first season of work at the Prestonpans Industrial Museum. Volunteer projects included the partial excavation of two stone breakwaters at Morrison's Haven. A desk-based assessment, aerial and topographic survey were also undertaken across the site to assess how much of the haven survives in comparison to early cartographic sources.

Archaeological trial trenching and test pitting were carried out on the site of a former pottery and glassworks in order to identify any structural remains associated with these industries. Finds include unstratified pottery sherds and glass waste. Preliminary results suggest that the site has been affected by later industrial development. A video diary was maintained throughout the project and formed a central component of the PCAP exhibition and open day held in September 2004.

A second season of work will include further historical research and trial trenching.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: HLF.

**Elder Street, Tranent** (Tranent parish) R White  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 404 729 An evaluation was carried out in October 2004 during groundbreaking works for the construction of new apartment blocks and associated parking spaces. Two trenches were excavated which demonstrated that the site had been truncated by up to 1m. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mosscove Ltd.

**Seton Collegiate Chapel** (Tranent parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 418 751 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in February 2004 during a programme of pipe trenching. The 120m of trenching revealed no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**Traprain Law Environs Project** P Carne, D Hale,  
(Whitekirk & Tynninghame; Prestonkirk parishes) C Haselgrove  
Enclosure cropmarks

The Traprain Law Environs Project is investigating the settlement and economy of the landscape around Traprain Law during the 1st millennium BC and AD (see *DES 2003*, 60–61). Since 2000, geophysical surveys have been conducted on 30 cropmark sites, which have been followed up by a series of evaluation trenches and open area excavations.

NT 614 776 **Knowes Farm** (NT67NW 019). Rectilinear single-ditched enclosure, initially identified by aerial photography. A geophysical survey confirmed the presence of the enclosure and noted additional anomalies likely to be archaeological in origin. These included a large trilobate anomaly close to the enclosure: an excavation across this in 2003 determined that it comprised three intercutting pits, possibly excavated for sand extraction. Several sherds of Iron Age tradition pottery were recovered from the fills.

The main excavation was positioned to sample c 40% of the enclosure interior, the defensive circuit to the W side, and the entrance through the defences to the E. The area was stripped of





Fig 22. Knowes Farm. Paving within one of the scoops.

topsoil and modern overburden by machine and subsequently hand-cleaned. Three distinct main phases of activity were identified.

*Phase 1:* Rectilinear enclosure, comprising a single ditch, with an entrance on the E side. The form of the ditch varied slightly around its circuit, and was recut at least twice. Some smaller features within the enclosure may belong to this phase, although the majority may have been removed during Phase 2.

*Phase 2:* A scooped settlement was constructed within the enclosure circuit. This comprised a series of interconnecting scoops forming a depression positioned centrally within the enclosure circuit. This depression was visible as a large sub-circular anomaly on the geophysical plot and covered the majority of the excavation area. The individual scoops comprised a series of circular or hexagonal structures and rooms, defined by stone-paved floors. A clay oven had been constructed in one of these. The rooms were connected with cobbled surfaces and passageways. Foundations for timber structures, pre-dating some of the stone-paved structures, were also identified, indicating more than one main phase of activity. Only a small proportion of the interior was excavated, and the overall pattern of the structures was not revealed.

The entrance to the enclosure was re-aligned on two occasions, resulting in changes to the enclosure circuit and to the internal arrangement of the structures within the scoops, and the passageway leading down into them. The enclosure circuit appeared to have been respected in some form throughout the use of the settlement. The S ditch terminal of the entrance had been revetted with a cobble wall, backfilled and covered with a cobbled surface, in the centre of which a stone cist had been constructed and used for cremation burials. The N ditch terminal had been lined with clay, for the retention of water. Next to this, a stone path had been built over the ditch, which dipped down in the centre of the ditch, probably to access the water.

*Phase 3:* Following the abandonment of the site, a substantial body of hill wash and silt filled in the scoops. The remains of stone and wooden structures in the scoops were covered by up to 1m of this material, resulting in an exceptionally good level of preservation.

The finds assemblage from the site is exceptional when compared with other sites investigated during the project. It includes cremated bone, small quantities of animal bone, several quernstones (mostly broken), sections of four Roman glass bangles, Iron Age tradition and some Roman pottery, and a selection of stone tools, indicating occupation during the Roman and possibly pre-Roman Iron Age.

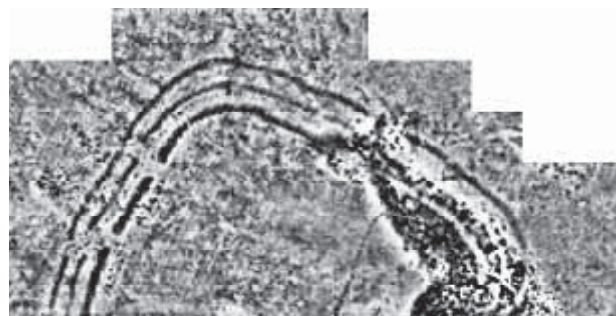



Fig 23. East Linton. Geomagnetic survey.

NT 58 51 **East Linton.** A smaller excavation also took place across the multi-vallate enclosure at East Linton. A trench recorded sections through the three enclosure ditches. The innermost ditch was c 4m wide and 1.6m deep, the outer two ditches 3m wide and 1.2m in depth. A palisade was also recorded between the inner and central ditch. Each of the ditches had been recut at least once.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, British Academy.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

**Farm Survey** (Eaglesham parish) R Hunter, S Hunter  
(Also partly in East Ayrshire; Fenwick parish)  
Survey

### Shieldhill Farm

- NS 5250 5061 Quarry, 3.5 x 2m x 1m at back scarp.
- NS 5252 5065 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5220 5047 Area of 4m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5198 5051 – Turf banks, averaging 1.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5218 5039 May be old boundary dyke between Mickle Binnend and Little Binnend Farmsteads.
- NS 5239 5081 – Short length of lade, 0.5m wide.
- NS 5246 5077
- NS 5195 5066 Area of rig and furrow, 40 x 20m.
- NS 5178 4983 U-shaped bank; length of bank 1.7m, 1.6m and 1.5m x 0.1m high.
- NS 5190 4969 Compacted scatter of stones, 11 x 4m.
- NS 5178 4959 Modern grass-covered mound, 8 x 3 x 0.4m.
- NS 5179 4959 Modern grass-covered cairn, 3.5 x 3.8 x 0.3m.
- NS 5179 4972 Modern grass-covered mound, 8 x 4.7 x 0.5m.
- NS 5180 4968 Modern grass-covered mound, 9.6 x 3.8 x 0.4m.
- NS 5180 4991 Two spreads of field boulders, 6 x 1m, 16m apart, lying across modern track as bottoming.
- NS 5167 5017 Clay extraction scoop for construction of Bennan Loch, 52 x 42m x 2m at back scarp.
- NS 5175 5022 Track, 2m wide; to NS 5167 5014.
- NS 5176 5026 – Ruinous stone dyke, 0.5m wide x 0.2m high.
- NS 5181 5032
- NS 5151 5063 – Stone dyke, 0.6m wide x 0.3m high.
- NS 5140 5061
- NS 5130 5069 Area of 3.5m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5142 5051 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5088 5056 Two small grass-covered mounds, 1.5m x 0.3m high; probably modern.



## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

- NS 5091 5060 Sporadic low turf banks enclose area of improved ground containing 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5090 5027 Sporadic low turf banks enclose area of improved ground containing 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5135 4975 Flat-topped turf mound, 9m diameter; may be natural.
- NS 5134 4975 Turf kidney-shaped mound, 5.5 x 5m rising to 0.3m high.
- NS 5089 4922 Quarried area, extends over private trackway into Shieldhill Farm, 19 x 9m on N side of trackway; varying back scarp of 1–1.3m. Quarry on S side of trackway, 33 x 31m; back scarp of 1.5m. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1856 and 1895).
- NS 5093 4923 Modern cairn, 5.4 x 5 x 1.5m.
- NS 5096 4923 Quarry, 9.1 x 2m x 1.4m at back scarp.
- NS 5096 4925 Quarry, 7 x 9m; varying back scarp of 0.5–1m.
- NS 5121 4925 Pond, 9 x 7m, fed by a lade. On 2nd edition OS map.
- NS 5151 4964 Lade to pond; to NS 5120 4925.
- NS 5120 4925 – Ditch, from pond at NS 5121 4925 to NS 5089 4946 Shieldhill Burn.
- NS 5118 4926 Sub-rectangular setting of stones, 2 x 1.7m.
- NS 5116 4925 Bridge of concrete slabs, 1.9 x 1.9m.
- NS 5144 4957 Area of deposited stone, 1 x 2m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5173 4953 Area of ?lazy beds, 15 x 15m.
- NS 5080 4921 Trackway, 3m wide; to NS 5170 5009.
- NS 5146 4957 Area of rig and furrow, 5 x 25m, and possibly some very faint 10m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5139 4938 Large quarry scoop, 26 x 15m, averaging 2m deep.
- NS 5130 4930 Gravel pit, 16.5 x 17m x 4m at back scarp.
- NS 5143 4930 Trackway, 3m wide; to NS 5126 4928.
- NS 5167 4954 Modern cairn, 2.5 x 1.5 x 0.5m.
- NS 5168 4953 Modern cairn, 2.5 x 1.5 x 0.5m.
- NS 5168 4954 Modern cairn, 1.5 x 1 x 0.3m.
- NS 5169 4959 Modern cairn, 1.5 x 1 x 0.25m.
- NS 5234 5069 – V-shaped clay extraction scoop, 4m at head of 'V'; extends to over 60 x 18.5m x 8m at back scarp within its central area. Adjacent second scoop, 18 x 14m x 5m at back scarp. This clay was used for the construction of Lochcraig Reservoir.
- NS 5156 4994 Grass-covered stones, may form a semi-circle; and cairn, 3 x 2.6m.
- NS 5164 5005 Ruinous enclosure, 46 x 20m x 0.3–0.2m high. Internally, two low banks 3 x 0.3m and 3.1 x 0.3m x 15cm high. Earthfast stone settings also lie within enclosure.
- NS 5159 4997 Cairn, 3 x 3.5 x 0.4m. Probably field clearance of some age.
- NS 5157 4999 Ruinous enclosure, 8 x 6m by up to 0.6m high.
- NS 5158 4999 Ruinous dyke; to NS 5165 5005.
- NS 5162 5004 Area of six ?lazy beds, 1 x 3m.
- NS 5154 4992 – Turf dyke, 0.5m high; to NS 5147 4994.
- NS 5149 4993 Small cairn/kiln, 3.5 x 3.1m x 0.4m high.
- NS 5152 4997 Clearance cairn, 4.5 x 4 x 0.5m.
- NS 5154 4998 Clearance cairn, 3.2 x 2.7 x 0.4m.
- NS 5158 4996 Clearance cairn, 4.5 x 4.4 x 0.6m.
- NS 5156 4997 Clearance cairn, 2.3 x 2.2 x 0.2m.
- NS 5153 4996 Clearance cairn, 3.4 x 1.4 x 0.4m.

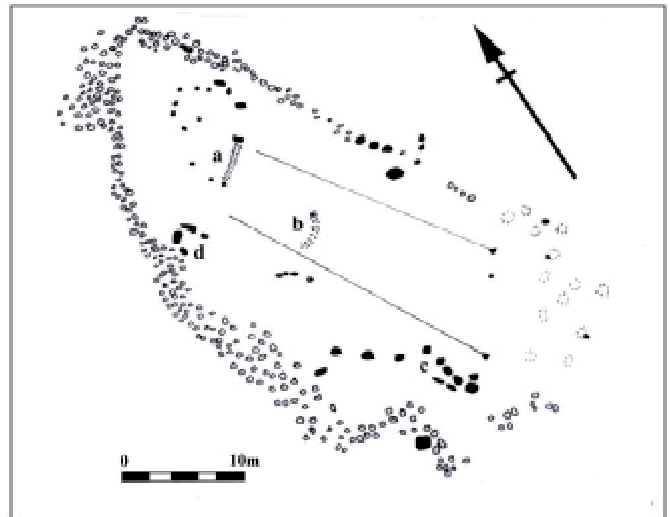


Fig 24. Shieldhill Farm. Enclosure (Feature 56) at NS 5164 5005.

- NS 5156 4991 – Line of stones, runs for 22.2m.
- NS 5158 4993
- NS 5144 4989 Clearance cairn, 3 x 3 x 0.2m.
- NS 5139 4983 Clearance cairn, 4 x 3 x 0.3m.
- NS 5138 4983 Clearance cairn, 5 x 6 x 0.3m.
- NS 5137 4983 Small oval stone setting of seven stones, 1.8 x 1.2m x 0.1m high.
- NS 5133 4969 Trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5142 4983.
- NS 5042 5009 Quarry, 13 x 8m x 6m at back scarp.
- NS 5041 5007 Quarry, 16 x 9m x 7m at back scarp.
- NS 5040 5044 Quarry scoop, 4 x 8m x 4m at back scarp.
- NS 5045 5049 Quarry scoop, 10 x 7m x 4m at back scarp.
- NS 5044 5034 Stone scatter.
- NS 5084 5058 Trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5042 5041.
- NS 5156 4945 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow. Also NS 5162 4952 to NS 5162 4949.
- NS 5190 4967 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5190 4963 Area of stone, 4 x 3m.
- NS 5191 4964 Grass-covered mound, 4.5 x 2.5 x 0.2m.
- NS 5144 4863 Circular depression, 2m diameter.
- NS 5127 4894 Semi-circular bank, 10 x 0.5m x 0.1m high.
- NS 5128 4926 Stance for wooden holiday hut.
- NS 5111 5068 Stone dyke, 1.5m wide; to NS 5117 5065.
- NS 5153 4950 Lynchet.

(Fenwick parish; East Ayrshire)

- NS 5069 4970 Wooden hut stance, site of.
- NS 5068 4979 Two turf-covered earth mounds, 1.6 x 1.5 x 0.4m and 2 x 1.4 x 0.5m; probably modern.
- NS 5070 4971 Quarry, 9 x 5m x 3m at back scarp.
- NS 5075 4959 Enclosure surveyed (NS54NW 15); 7.5 x 7.5m externally x 0.35m high.
- NS 5082 4944 Quarry, 30 x 14m x 2m at back scarp.
- NS 5090 4955 Quarry, 17.3 x 5m x 3m at back scarp.
- NS 5089 4946 Quarry, 14.5 x 3m x 4m at back scarp.

### West Revoch Farm

- NS 5551 4987 Grass-covered clearance cairn, 2.3 x 2 x 0.2m.
- NS 5547 4988 ?Area of stone extraction, 7 x 8m.
- NS 5549 5003 – Turf and metallated track, 2m wide.
- NS 5545 4990
- NS 5527 5004 – L-shaped turf bank, 14.1m and 25.5m; 1.8m wide x 0.2m high.
- NS 5525 5007
- NS 5525 5003 Kidney-shaped mound, 7 x 3m x 0.2m high.

- NS 5535 5014 Single short line of stones.  
 NS 5536 5014 Modern clearance cairn, 4 x 3 x 0.5m.  
 NS 5545 5008 Area of stones, 11 x 2 x 0.3m.  
 NS 5547 5028 Stone clearance material, 14.9 x 2.4m.  
 NS 5597 5022 Earth scoop, 4.5 x 5m; varies in depth from 0.1–0.5m. Also low bank, 6 x 1m x 0.2m high.  
 NS 5596 5045 Cairn/earth banks; to NS 5600 5046.  
 NS 5553 5007 Turf trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5574 5030.  
 NS 5536 5058 Quarry, 7 x 3 x 5m.  
 NS 5551 5075 Quarry, 4.5 x 3.5 x 12m.  
 NS 5583 5082 Quarry, 11.5 x 10 x 4.8m.  
 NS 5615 5066 Two clearance cairns, 13.8 x 2 x 0.3m and 9.2 x 3.3 x 0.3m. Not of recent date.  
 NS 5543 5049 Trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5630 5030.  
 NS 5620 5043 Rig and furrow, 4m wide; runs NW–SE.  
 NS 5554 5053 Six large boulders.  
 NS 5520 5006 – Large ditch, 2m wide; to NS 5510 5012.  
 NS 5497 5015 Ditch, 4m wide; to NS 5524 5016.  
 NS 5517 5014 Quarry scoop, 6.9 x 15.6m x 2.7m at back scarp.  
 NS 5497 5039 Quarry, 3.3 x 5.3 x 6m.  
 NS 5500 5041 Turf-banked enclosure, internally 38 x 28m. Banks 2m wide x 0.2–0.4m high. Entrance in SE c 5.7m wide. Rig and furrow, 4m wide, overlies enclosure.  
 NS 5520 5063 Quarry, 14 x 20 x 5.5m.  
 NS 5496 5036 Turf banks: 6 x 1.4 x 0.3m; 3 x 0.7 x 0.3m; 3.6 x 1.4 x 0.2m. May be remains of small structure.  
 NS 5531 5051 Trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5471 5044.  
 NS 5510 5049 Cut-out area, 1.5 x 3m x 2m deep.  
 NS 5524 5051 Rig and furrow, 4m wide. Also NS 5529 5055.  
 NS 5536 5051 Modern clearance cairn, 2m diameter x 0.2m high.  
 NS 5522 5056 Quarry, 3 x 2 x 6m.  
 NS 5620 5017 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.  
 NS 5642 4997 Linear area of stone, 34m x 2m x 0.1m high.  
 NS 5610 5001 Spread of small stones, 6.7 x 4.6m.  
 NS 5566 4996 Low turf banks, 1m wide; to NS 5570 4999.  
 NS 5523 4986 Two earth scoops: 7 x 4.5 x 0.2m and 2.1 x 3 x 0.2m.  
 NS 5513 5002 Circular hollow, 3m diameter x 0.2m deep.  
 NS 5513 4994 Circular hollow, 3m diameter x 0.1m deep.  
 NS 5546 5002 – Remains of water management system at West  
 NS 5543 5009 Revoch farmstead surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.

### Greenfield Farm

- NS 5366 4927 Remains of ruinous shepherd's steading, yard and well (NS54NW 25) situated on southern slope of Greenfield Hill; surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.  
 NS 5366 4928 Quarry, 5 x 5 x 6.4m; adjacent to Greenfield shepherd's steading. On 1st edition OS map.  
 NS 5531 5071 Turf trackway, 2m wide; to NS 5455 5052.  
 NS 5523 5076 Quarry scoop, 2.5m diameter x 0.6m high.  
 NS 5514 5072 Quarry, 42 x 19 x 1.5m.  
 NS 5457 5049 Quarry, 9.5 x 3.5m x 2.5m at back scarp.  
 NS 5526 5069 – Grass-covered bank, 39 x 0.6m x 1.2m high.  
 NS 5522 5071  
 NS 5499 5073 – Narrow bank, 0.5m wide x 0.5m high.  
 NS 5503 5072

- NS 5501 5074 – Rectangular sunken area, 10 x 34m;  
 NS 5512 5077 ?connected with water management.  
 NS 5392 4990 Thirteen large boulders cover an area 2.5 x 1.5m x 0.35m high.  
 NS 5401 4989 Bridge, 2 x 6m; metalled and vegetated surface.  
 NS 5436 5019 Cairn, 4.6 x 3.4 x 0.2m.  
 NS 5445 5022 Quarry, 20 x 28.5 x 4m.  
 NS 5462 5031 Clearance cairn, 9.2 x 4.1 x 0.5m.  
 NS 5463 5031 Clearance cairn, 9 x 6.6 x 0.5m.  
 NS 5450 5015 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.  
 NS 5456 4999 – L-shaped drystone construction. E line 23m long x 1m wide; W line 28m long x 4m at widest section. Height rises to 0.3m. Oval open area has been let into the body of the stone, 1 x 1.5m; ?lambing pen. Surveyed. On 2nd edition OS map.  
 NS 5454 4997  
 NS 5411 4971 Clearance cairn of large boulders, 4 x 4 x 1m.  
 NS 5400 4956 Clearance cairn, 8.6 x 5.5 x 1.6m.  
 NS 5318 4944 – Three scoops: 20 x 21 x 0.5m; 20 x 21 x 1m; 6 x 2m. May be peat extraction.  
 NS 5313 4942  
 NS 5281 4909 Post-and-wire enclosure, 4 x 4m, with small wooden corrugated iron roof hut adjoining.  
 NS 5282 4905 Galvanised iron tank made by Ayeling Barford Dairy & Refrigerating Engineers of Grantham.  
 NS 5272 4867 – Six concrete water inspection hatches,  
 NS 5220 4871 1.5m diameter x 1m high.  
 NS 5245 4782 Concrete remains of VOR (Very high frequency Omnidirectional Radio) ranging beacon for aeroplanes landing at Glasgow Airport. Operational until c mid-1980. Remains surveyed.

### Lands of Braehead and Dunwan

- NS 5454 4930 Ruinous remains of Braehead farmstead (NS54NW 26); surveyed. Deserted ruin of farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map.  
 NS 5457 4926 Quarry, 11.5 x 10.9 x 4.5m. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.  
 NS 5448 4922 – Track, 1m wide. ?Platform, 8 x 3m x 3.5m  
 NS 5446 4912 at back scarp.

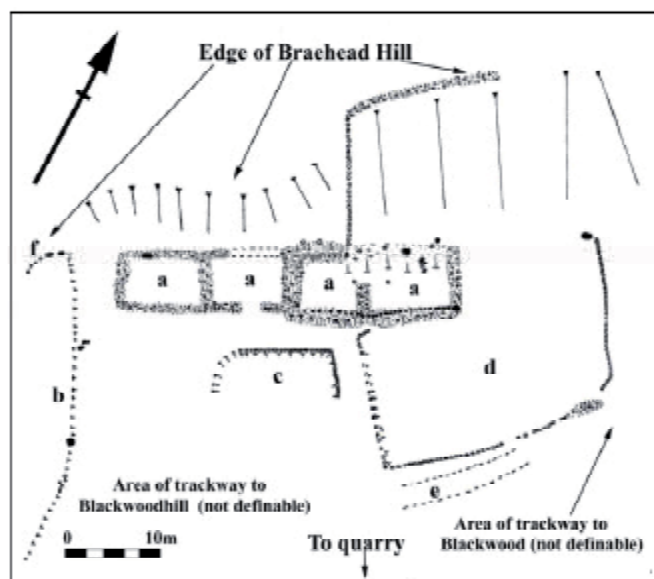


Fig 25. Braehead farmstead, shown as a ruin on the 1st edition OS map of 1856.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

- NS 5468 4900 System of enclosures on lower and N slope of Dunwan Hill. May be contemporary with hillfort.
- NS 5470 4910 Remains of Dunwan farmstead (NS54NW 20) and sheepfold; surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5422 4722 Sheepfold (NS54NW 24), 7 x 5m x 0.6m high; surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5477 4722 – Turf and metalled trackway, 2m wide. Runs from sheepfold above to Blackwoodhill farmstead. On 1st edition OS map.
- NS 5450 4839
- NS 5418 4704 Oval depression, 2 x 0.3m.

### Land of Blackwood

- NS 5403 4875 Sheepfold, 9m diameter x 0.8m high; surveyed. On 2nd edition OS map.
- NS 5428 4931 Ruinous remains of Blackwood farmstead; surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5414 4927 Stone scatter, 2 x 1m.
- NS 5395 4921 ?Enclosure or gravel extraction scoop, 23 x 14m. On summit of natural mound defined by fragmentary earth bank rising to 0.3m high.
- NS 5394 4923 – Stone and turf bank, 2m x 0.5m high.
- NS 5397 4923
- NS 5352 4810 Quarry scoop, 3.5 x 3.6 x 1.4m.
- NS 5345 4804 Clearance cairn, 2.6 x 3.6 x 0.4m.
- NS 5327 4777; Large quarries: 19.5 x 14.4 x 10m; 12.5 x 9.5 x 19.9m. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5324 4775
- NS 5368 4831 Topfaulds Hill shepherd's steading (NS54NW 28); surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5348 4812 ?Lambing pen utilising natural fissure in hill slope.
- NS 5368 4821 Turf bank and stone dyke; to NS 5357 4802.
- NS 5335 4820 Dyke; to NS 5349 4814.

### Land of Blackwoodhill

- NS 5436 4845 Ruinous and upstanding remains of Blackwoodhill farmstead; surveyed. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5433 4833 – Field enclosed by turf-covered stone dykes on three sides contains 4m wide rig and furrow. Immediately SE of and above Blackwoodhill farmstead. On 1st edition OS map.
- NS 5454 4843
- NS 5425 4829 Raised earthen mound, 5m diameter x 0.3m high.
- NS 5434 4836 Quarry, 8 x 2.5 x 3.8m.
- NS 5452 4846 – Turf bank, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5451 4850
- NS 5430 4839 Area W of Blackwoodhill farmstead enclosed by turf-covered dykes, 1m wide x 0.4m high. Evidence of 4m wide rig and furrow within dykes.
- NS 5413 4819 Quarry scoop, 13 x 5m x 3m at back scarp.

Full reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

### M77/GSO Gas Pipeline Rebuild

D Wilson  
(Eaglesham parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Also in East Ayrshire (Fenwick parish) and South Lanarkshire (East Kilbride parish)  
Watching brief

NS 571 532; NS 560 534; NS 511 504; NS 520 509; NS 495 470; NS 602 554 A watching brief was carried out between

August 2003 and August 2004 on works associated with the re-alignment of gas pipelines along the M77 upgrade and GSO road construction (see also *DES 2002*, 45; *DES 2003*, 65). Little archaeological work had been carried out previously in this area and sites had been recorded in close proximity. Six areas of land outwith the immediate area of the road works were stripped of topsoil to the natural subsoil. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: MacLeod Consulting Ltd.

### Busby (Mearns parish)

S Nisbet

Wheel pit and lade system

Survey of continuous sequence of features from NS 5669 5798 to NS 5782 5702 related to the water power system of Busby Upper ('Old') and Lower ('New') cotton mills, built 1778 and 1790.

From surviving timber sluice gate in W side of weir at NS 5669 5798, lade enters a reservoir through rubble arch, 2m wide (now concreted up). Reservoir 22m long, tapering from 4–9m wide by 3.2m deep, enclosed by ashlar-faced rubble wall on N and E, and cut from bedrock on W.

From end of reservoir, drop of 4.3m to top of wheel pit, 2.1m wide by 7.1m long, partly filled with rubble. Formed in dressed rubble with some ashlar features. W wall incorporates two sandstone blocks, 1.5m square by 0.4m thick over square recesses for water wheel supports. Two iron rods pass vertically through blocks and pockets.

On E side of pit two iron bolts protrude at wheel position and directly below, brick arch nine courses high spans former tailrace (pre-dating extension of lade to Lower Mill), formerly exiting to river below waterfall 15m to E. Cast-iron beam, 0.4m deep, spans opening 0.5m below brick arch. On N side of pit, tailrace tunnel commences towards Lower Mill, 2m wide by 1.5m high, crown of arch 2.5m below top of wheel pit.

Lade continues downstream in tunnel under site of Upper Mill buildings (demolished 1900), then in brick culvert to short open section at NS 5793 5676, continuing in brick culvert then rock tunnel under cliff to NS 5791 5682, where exits cliff into open lade 2.5m wide.

From 6m high waterfall at NS 5798 5672 to cut-down ashlar remains of Lower Mill weir at NS 5794 5681, W side of river raised on rubble-faced terrace 4m high reducing to 2m high at weir. At NS 5797 5673, rectangular platform 5m wide in squared rubble extends 7m out into river, facing falls. In W bank, 4m upstream of Lower Mill weir, recessed sluice opening in bank leads into lade tunnel in cliff.

Open lade continues from NS 5791 5682 to depression marking wheel pit of Busby Lower Mill at NS 5783 5689. Lade then passes mill site (burned down 1969) partly in tunnel, partly open (now buried) to exit of tailrace to river at NS 5782 5702 beyond former Busby gasworks. Buried circular cast-iron gasholder exposed in river bank by collapse of retaining wall at NS 5781 5696.

### Lower Mill, Busby (Mearns parish)

F Baker

Survey (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 5782 5692 The site of Lower Mill, Busby (NS55NE 49), founded in 1790 by James Doxon was the subject of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey in February 2004. Only one mill building survives, dating to 1790 with a later addition of 1858–97. The mill lade and rock-cut tunnel that joined the lades of the Upper Mill and Lower Mill survive in fairly good if overgrown and infilled condition. The location of the wheel pit and the join between the lade and the wheel pit and millpond has been infilled

with later demolition debris and make-up material, but probably survives in reasonable condition. The remainder of the site to the N of the surviving mill building, including the larger mill building which was destroyed by fire in the late 1960s, appears to have been comprehensively levelled and has been redeveloped as a small-scale industrial estate. Levels of archaeological survival in this area are not expected to be good on the basis of the geotechnical site investigations, but some foundations may survive *in situ*.


Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Cala Homes.

**M77 Upgrade: Fenwick to Malletsheugh** D Wilson  
(Mearns parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Also in East Ayrshire (Fenwick parish)  
Watching brief

NS 4525 4175 to NS 5225 5380 Following previous discoveries of archaeological remains (*DES 2002*, 45; *DES 2003*, 65), a watching brief on all topsoil stripping took place between June 2003 and June 2004 across the entire course of the proposed M77. The archaeological works included continuous monitoring of five separate areas of high priority, plus walkover monitoring of all other areas of topsoil stripping. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS .

**Mearns Castle High School** (Mearns parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 554 553 Prior to the extension and redevelopment of existing buildings at the high school, two evaluation trenches totalling 82m<sup>2</sup> were opened in June 2004 in the bus park area to the W of the school buildings and due S of Mearns Castle (NS55NE 6). No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HBG Construction.

**Williamwood High School, Clarkston** E Hindmarch  
(Mearns parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 574 560 Due to the proximity of known archaeological sites, 25 evaluation trenches totalling 3742m<sup>2</sup> were opened within the proposed development site of the new high school in August 2004. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HBG Construction.

**Neilston Parish Church** D Swan, D Sneddon, H James  
(Neilston parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NS 4801 5736 As part of restoration works, a trial trench excavated between July and September 2003 inside the current church revealed a deep deposit of disarticulated human bone, within which two articulated burials had been buried. In the N of this trench the remains of foundation stones were discovered, aligned E–W, relating to a previous phase of the church. No firm evidence for the date of the foundations was recovered.

During drainage works outside the church, several extended inhumations were revealed and have been radiocarbon dated to the post-medieval period. Those burials that could not be avoided by the works were lifted, analysed and reburied. Finds include a

17th-century coin, two sherds of green-glazed pottery, a jet bead and a possibly prehistoric stone axe/hammer.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Neilston Parish Church.

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

**Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Bronze Age arrowhead

A Saville

(NMS)

c NT 275 728 Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead found on the surface in 2003 by Robert and Kirsty Simon. L 20mm x B 17mm x Th 3mm; Wt 1g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 116/03) and allocated to Edinburgh City Museums & Art Galleries.

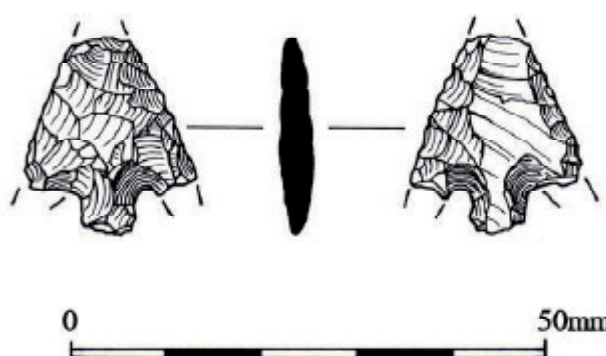


Fig 26. Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Park. Arrowhead. Drawn by Alan Braby.  
© Crown Office.

**Broughton Market** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Kimber  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2562 7447 A watching brief was maintained in May 2004 during the conversion of the former offices of the City Archaeology Service into a museum store. A significant depth of modern demolition rubble was present on the site, within which were several wall and column supports, probably relating to the Victorian marketplace. Prior to the construction of the marketplace the site appears to have been levelled with imported demolition material.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**32 Calton Road** (City parish of Edinburgh) C Hatherley  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 264 739 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development, comprising 37m of linear trial trenching equating to a 5% sample of the development area. A similar sequence of deposits was encountered within each trench, with the walls of a 19th-century building truncating a series of 'garden soil' deposits containing domestic waste, including pottery dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR.

Sponsor: Sundial Properties Ltd.

**The Clocktower, 111 Holyrood Road** J Ansell, A Dutton  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)

Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 266 737 As a result of the redevelopment of the site, a programme of archaeological works was undertaken in January



## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

2004. A historic building survey of the clock tower revealed that few structural features relating to the building's original function remained. Modification was mainly in the form of blocked or inserted openings. The contemporary associated brewery buildings had been demolished. Monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of the clock tower revealed no archaeological features.

Reports lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Whiteburn Projects.

### Coburg Street, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation; watching brief

E Hindmarch

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 267 765 An evaluation in November 2004 revealed part of the course of the Leith Citadel ditch and revetment wall. Evidence of later stone robbing from the revetment wall was recorded, as were possible 17th-century buried garden soils in the NE part of the site. Earlier coastal deposits were also recorded. No evidence of structures within the Citadel confines was apparent. Finds include pottery from the 17th to 19th centuries and animal bone.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart Estates Ltd.

### Corstorphine Church and

St Margaret's Park (City parish of Edinburgh)


H M D Jones

Geophysical survey

NT 200 728 and NT 198 726 Area ground resistance surveys were conducted on the area to the S of the church and to the W of the Dower House in St Margaret's Park.

To the S of the church, the beadle's house, a smithy and cottages known as 'Irish Corner' were all demolished by 1929. The outlines on the print-out align well with these buildings as shown on the 25" OS map of 1895. On the W side of the site, high resistance points appear to align with rear wall buttresses shown on a plan of 1756. An isolated high resistance may represent a capped well.

The main feature so far detected in St Margaret's Park aligns with a track to a 19th-century glasshouse. A number of other high resistances can, at the moment, only be construed as pits.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

### Corstorphine Old Parish Church

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

R Inglis

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 2003 7277 A watching brief was completed in January and February 2004 during pipe trench works in the churchyard. Several stone floor slabs were lifted, and the ground beneath excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Irons Foulner Consulting Engineers.

### 144-166 Cowgate (City parish of Edinburgh)

M Dalland

Medieval structures and midden (Headland Archaeology)

NT 258 735 As the result of a previous evaluation (DES 2003, 68), an archaeological excavation was carried out between March and November 2004, followed by a watching brief, prior to the construction of sheltered housing on the site.

A clay-bonded stone building was discovered at the W end of the site, believed to be one of the first buildings in this part of the Cowgate. Map evidence and pottery retrieved from the building suggest a 14th- to 15th-century date.

The S side of the building was demolished to make room for a wall that ran parallel with the present line of Cowgate. This wall was 0.8m wide and over 30m long, with no other transverse



Fig 27. Excavation at the Cowgate, Edinburgh.

walls abutting or keyed into it, suggesting that it was a boundary wall. A section across the full depth of the wall, exposed during the watching brief, suggested that it was built along the N side of a parallel ditch.

To the E, a second wall was uncovered during the watching brief on the same alignment. This was 1.8m thick and at least 8.5m long. Its dimensions, location and alignment strongly suggest that it was a defensive wall, most probably the King's Wall, commissioned in 1427.

Both these walls pre-date the main development of the Cowgate frontage, which suggests a 15th- or an early 16th-century date at the latest. If the walls were part of the King's Wall, they would have become obsolete by the time of the construction of the Flodden Wall in 1513. By this time, the two walls would have been partly robbed out and probably used in the construction of the early buildings along the Cowgate frontage.

Report to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Castle Rock Housing Association.

### 124 Craightinny Avenue

(City parish of Edinburgh)

C Robbins

Test pit

NT 2923 7506 A test pit was dug in June 2003 to coincide with the *Time Team* 'Big Dig' weekend.

Neighbours had found several tobacco pipes in their gardens, and in the 19th century the land had been used as water meadows, and irrigation/fertilisation had been achieved with the sewerage of Edinburgh.

The test pit was dug at the point in the garden where the property adjoins 122 Craightinny Avenue and 41 Nantwich Drive. This corner of the garden had contained a brick-built compost heap which had recently been demolished – it was suspected that this had been *in situ* since the house was built in the 1930s, and therefore that the ground under it would be relatively undisturbed by gardening activities.



The test pit was 1m square, dug in four spits of 10cm. Numerous finds of 20th-century date were recovered.

Sponsor: *Time Team* 'Big Dig'.

**Cramond Church** (City parish of Edinburgh) C A-Kelly  
Carved stone


NT 1895 7683 Approximately 4m, or 12 courses, up the W part of the N face of the tower is a block of pale grey sandstone about 0.6m long by just over 0.1m wide. It appears to be a string-course or basal block, with an ogee or rolled upper edge.

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

NT 192769 An area ground resistance survey was conducted on the parkland to the E of Cramond House. It comprised 23 squares of 20 x 20m, and extended 120m to the E and 100m at its widest point. The most northerly row of six squares extended just over the edge of the old raised beach level.

High and low resistance lines, running parallel to the tree avenue that frames the view of North Berwick Law from the house, suggest that a formal parterre garden was associated with the original house, built in 1680. Lines and rectangles that cross the parallel lines appear to be at right angles to the Roman road out of Cramond fort.

Resistive linear array measurements across a low resistance line that runs along the edge of the raised beach on the area survey appear to show a ditch 2m wide and 2.5m deep, with possible upcast on the seaward side. This is very similar to that shown on a previous section across the inner ditch of the fort. Magnetometry results are still being analysed but do not show major features associated with resistive anomalies.

Sponsors: HS , Cramond and Harthill Estates, University of Edinburgh – Dept Geosciences, Edinburgh  
Archaeological Field Society.

**Duke Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Kirby  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 2714 7583 An evaluation was carried out in June and July 2004 in advance of housing development. Trial trenches covering 190m<sup>2</sup> were excavated by machine. A deposit containing a few bones and oyster shells was uncovered. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes.

**Dunsmuir Court, Corstorphine** S Badger  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 1959 7252 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 prior to the development of residential housing. Four trenches covering 129m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. Across the site natural was identified at 0.6–2.15m below the current ground surface. A stone wall was uncovered in two trenches running N–S across the site. All features appear to be recent and of little archaeological significance.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.


Sponsor: Places for People Group Ltd.

**Edinburgh Castle (Queen Anne Building/Vaults)** (City parish of Edinburgh) J Godbert  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)  
18th-century doors

NT 251 734 Three doors within the Vaults below the Queen Anne Building were drawn in detail in February 2004. The doors

date from the use of these vaults as accommodation for prisoners of war, some of whom were French and American sailors held during the late 18th century. The doors themselves have varying amounts of graffiti, including some depictions of ships and boats.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Edinburgh Castle, 52 Infantry Brigade Museum** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NT 25068 73477 A programme of historic building recording was required as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent in February 2004 along two walls of the fourth floor of the 52 Infantry Brigade building or 'New Barracks' (NT27SE 1.37), prior to the knocking through of two doorways and a wall to create a new museum. Plaster was stripped from the area where the doorways were to be knocked through, exposing a coursed red sandstone rubble wall in both cases, and the remains of a removed fireplace. Historical research was also carried out, but no original plans or information relating to the early function of the building were located.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Royal Scots Dragoon Guards.

**Edmonstone Biomedical Research Park** Martin Cook  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 295 704 Due to the proximity of Craigmillar Castle, an archaeological evaluation in July and August 2004 on the site of the former Edmonstone Estate encompassed 35.93ha. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise.

**Eyre Place/Dundas Street** D Wilson  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 251 748 A watching brief was carried out in June and July 2004 on groundbreaking works associated with a new development opposite Dundas Street. A mill lade was identified on historical maps as running through the site. The lade was not located and no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Applecross Homes Ltd.

**Figgate Lane/The Promenade, Portobello** G Brown  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NT 304 742 (centre) Four small trenches were excavated in October 2004 on a site proposed for new residential development which adjoins the former site of the Waverley Pottery in Portobello. Trenching was only possible on the site of a disused pleasure beach in the W of the development area. The trenches were dug primarily to recover a representative ceramic assemblage from the pottery. This first stage of evaluation work also highlighted the processes of deposition, whereby waste material from the pottery was dumped on the adjacent site as infill for land reclamation. Large masonry or boulders were encountered in the base of one of the trenches, deeply buried beneath infill. These may represent part of the harbour wall. Based on cartographic research, it would seem that the harbour lies beneath the standing amusement arcade buildings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lothian Amusements Ltd.

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

### Fountain North, Dundee Street

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J Gooder, D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 242 728 An archaeological evaluation was conducted in July and August 2004 on part of a former Fountainbridge brewery complex (c 3.2ha) to the N of Dundee Street. Twenty-one trenches were excavated, with a combined basal area of 2637m<sup>2</sup>. No man-made features pre-dating the latter half of the 19th century were encountered, with the exception of a stone kerb, considered to be of early 19th-century origin.

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on a building at 194 Dundee Street, on the southern boundary of the evaluation area, and a brief record was made of the earlier remains of buildings on the site, including the North Tunnel.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Grosvenor Ltd.

### George IV Bridge (City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

R Engl

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 256 735 A watching brief was undertaken in May and June 2004 on service renewal involving the excavation of the road intersection at Lawnmarket/Bank Street/High Street/George IV Bridge. This revealed a series of clay-bonded sandstone foundation walls of probable medieval and post-medieval date fronting the High Street between Deacon Brodie's Tavern and the Sheriff Court House. The walls had a visible elevation of 0.1m and were approximately 0.45m in width. Previous groundworks had cut several of the walls. No small finds were recovered. The area to the immediate W of the Sheriff Court is shown as Mill's Court on the Edgar map of 1742.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### 91–96 Giles Street, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

D Sproat

(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NT 269 762 A programme of historic building recording was required between November 2003 and March 2004 prior to demolition (*DES 2003*, 69). An additional gable end was recorded when it was exposed after the demolition of the standing buildings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratt East Scotland.

### Giles Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval urban

P Masser

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 2695 7622 The area bounded by Giles Street and The Vaults was redeveloped for housing. Following an evaluation (*DES 2003*, 69), the site was fully excavated between May and August 2004. A stratified post-medieval sequence was excavated in three parts of the site, providing evidence for the development of the area for housing, warehousing and industry from the 16th century to the present day.

**93–96 Giles Street.** Archaeological deposits were preserved beneath the floor of a 19th-century warehouse. Among the earliest features was a trackway aligned N–S, surviving as a broad linear hollow. The trackway had gone out of use by the 16th or 17th century and was cut by pits, some of which were associated with metalworking. A building with a series of wooden, mortared and cobbled floors was constructed in the early 18th century, adjoining another building with a deep basement accessed by a shaft. In an open area to the rear of the building was a large stone-built well.

**St Andrew Street.** The old street frontage at the NE side of the site (now part of Giles Street) had been removed when the

street was re-aligned in the 1960s. To the rear, the ground level had been severely truncated, but a sequence of cellars of 17th-century and later date survived. One cellar had a vaulted roof; a small room within another cellar contained a flue for an oven.

**Smeaton's Close and Riddell's Close.** A late medieval ditch defined the boundary between two properties running back from St Andrew Street; pits dug on both sides respected the ditch and may have been contemporary. Both properties were built up from the 16th or 17th century onwards. To the SE, 18th- and 19th-century maps show buildings facing onto an alley called Smeaton's Close: the frontage of these buildings had been removed by the construction of a warehouse at the turn of the 20th century, but the surviving remains showed three phases of construction. The earliest phase appears to be of 16th- or 17th-century date, and included clay-bonded walls, culverts and small hearth structures. Organic floor deposits and an inverted stone trough may reflect use as stables. A building with mortared walls was then added to the NE. Finally, probably in the mid-17th century, the whole row was demolished and redeveloped, with a row of buildings with crude brick or cobbled floors.

To the NW of the medieval ditch, buildings faced onto a yard called Riddell's Close. A circular stone-built structure with a cobbled floor 2.3m below ground, accessed by a long archway, is among the earliest buildings in this area, probably constructed in the 17th century. Its function remains unclear. Roughly paved areas, culverts, pits and midden deposits at the SW end of the Close may have been contemporary with its use. As with Smeaton's Close, this area was also extensively redeveloped in the 18th century: the circular sunken structure was demolished and backfilled, and a row of buildings was constructed facing NW onto a yard, which appear on the 1st edition OS map. To the NE, to the rear of (demolished) buildings facing onto St Andrew Street, was an enclosed yard with a mortar floor and a small cellar or coal store to one side.

Finds include a substantial post-medieval pottery assemblage and small quantities of late medieval pottery; clay pipes; bottle and window glass; metalwork; coins, mostly Georgian or later; brick, tile and stone building materials as well as samples of mortar and plaster.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratt East Scotland.

### Gogarburn Hospital (City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval settlement;

J Morrison

(Headland Archaeology)

19th-century buildings

An extensive programme of archaeological work was undertaken in connection with the development of the former Gogarburn Hospital (NT17SE 145) and surrounding area. This comprised evaluation, excavation, watching briefs and historic building recording.

NT 168 725 **Nether Gogar.** The most substantial part of this work was the excavation of part of the medieval settlement of Nether Gogar. The location and extent of the medieval features were determined during an evaluation in 2002.

Topsoil removal revealed a number of ditches and pits concentrated on the flat plateau at the SE corner of the site. Pottery found within the ditches and pits has been dated mainly to the 12th to 15th centuries. The features are thought to represent the truncated remains of domestic and agricultural activity associated with Nether Gogar.

Four further trenches were excavated through the truncated remains of a post-medieval mill lade, first identified during the evaluation of the site.

NT 165 721 **Gogarburn Hospital.** The site of Gogarburn Hospital was initially evaluated and, although no archaeologically significant features were present, potential areas of archaeological survival were identified. A photographic record was made of the existing hospital buildings prior to their demolition. A watching brief followed during the demolition of the old hospital and all other groundbreaking works on the site. Several isolated features were uncovered, including a number of medieval features, mainly rig and furrow, containing pottery contemporary with the settlement at Nether Gogar. A large undated ditch was recorded, perhaps associated with water management. Other features uncovered appeared to be landscaping features associated with Gogarburn House.

NT 172 723 **Gogar Park House.** A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping in the grounds of Gogar Park House. Stripping was limited to topsoil, and an underlying soil horizon restricted archaeological visibility across much of the monitored area. Where the overburden was sufficiently removed, the cultural features exposed were limited to field drains and the remnants of rig and furrow.

NT 168 725 **196–198 Glasgow Road.** Further building recording was undertaken at 196–198 Glasgow Road prior to demolition. They appear to have been purpose built as a blacksmith's and a carpenter's shop respectively, and are marked as such on a map of 1830.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

**Granton Harbour** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Cressey  
Industrial harbour (CFA Archaeology)

NT 2380 7756 Robert Stevenson and Son, Engineers – famed for lighthouse construction – designed Granton Harbour in 1835. The harbour has since witnessed many alterations. The redevelopment of the harbour's interior has led to the exposure of several important industrial features that have, until recently, been buried when the harbour was reclaimed during the early 1970s. A desk-based assessment was carried out to determine the spatial extent of later industrial remains associated with Granton Harbour's coal handling facilities. Further survey and a series of watching briefs followed from this.

Excavation work by contractors on the western breakwater (NT27NW 28.02) exposed the remains of a 25-ton steam crane plinth constructed of large blocks of ashlar sandstone. Service trench construction on the Middle Pier (NT27NW 28.01) revealed a large section of the original 1835 pier work. Large blocks of ashlar sandstone were found to have been pegged together using a system of basalt blocks and iron clamps. The former construction technique was favoured in lighthouse construction.

A series of watching briefs carried out elsewhere on the Middle Pier revealed the foundations of a warehouse with a set of steps or sea-gate leading from the cellar of the building. This provides positive evidence for the position of the 19th-century warehouse that was demolished during the early 20th century. Further excavation confirmed the position of a low water landing slipway with a cobbled stone surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Forth Property Developments Ltd.

**Granton Harbour, Corinthian Quay** M Kirby  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 2375 7715 A watching brief was carried out between June and September 2004 at Granton Harbour, constructed in 1835 by Walker and Burgess Engineers for the Duke of Buccleuch. A

programme of land reclamation during the 20th century led to parts of the harbour being buried. During this watching brief, a network of four ashlar culverts and a length of ashlar wall were uncovered. The method of construction used was very similar to the rest of Granton Harbour, suggesting that these features date to the 19th century. A WW2 air raid shelter was also found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Elphinstone Homes.

**Hermitage of Braid** (City parish of Edinburgh) C A-Kelly  
Weir and channel

NT 2440 7014 Just E of the bridge at Braid Road is a weir, sloping to the N and badly eroded by the present course of the burn. On the S bank, to the W of the pedestrian bridge over the burn, is a slight NW scarp. Approximately 26m E of the bridge and on the S side of the path, at NT 2450 7019, is a 1.9–2m wide channel that runs parallel with the burn as far as the trees near NT 2462 7020.

**Holyrood Park** (City parish of Edinburgh) K Clapperton  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 266 735 A watching brief was maintained in August 2004 during the hand-excavation of three small trenches in Holyrood Park during repairs to duct lines. Only modern disturbed ground was excavated, and no remains of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Reports lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Fujitsu Telecommunications Europe Ltd.

**Mitchell Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) S Badger  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 273 763 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2004 prior to a housing development. Eight trenches covering 186m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. A gully of possibly post-medieval date was identified at a depth of 1.2m below the surface. This appeared to run across the SE corner of the site from Elbe Street. Several walls, both brick and stone, were uncovered, which probably relate to the warehouses previously recorded on the site and which have since been demolished.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Places for People Group Ltd.

**North Fort Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) S Badger  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 2609 7669 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 prior to a housing development. Four trenches covering 126m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. Across the site natural was identified at 0.7–1.3m below the current ground surface. Where present, modern building foundations, presumably the remains of the primary school depicted on historic maps, penetrated to about these depths. This suggests that deposits across the site have been truncated to these levels by recent development. Three gullies were identified, apparently related as they ran parallel to each other and had similar dimensions. If the find of a sherd of white glazed porcelain from one of these is representative of their date, then they are of no great antiquity. A possible brick-lined well, probably associated with the school, was also uncovered.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Places for People Group Ltd.

**Oxgangs Primary School** Martin Cook, R Troup  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NT 228 694 During construction works associated with a proposed school development, an archaeological evaluation and

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

watching brief in April 2004 on the site of the former Colinton Mains Farm identified the foundations of a farm cottage, which can be attributed to the 18th century. Cartographic evidence and local sources indicate that the building went out of use in the early 20th century. The remains of the cottage will be unaffected by the development. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Amey Miller Edinburgh Schools Joint Venture.

### Palace of Holyroodhouse

A Radley

(City parish of Edinburgh)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 268 739 A watching brief was undertaken between January and March 2004 during a small excavation for the planting of a large tree located to the W of the Palace forecourt. Relatively modern structural features were removed and earlier, possibly 18th-century, features were left intact and were not considered to be under threat by future root growth.

NT 269 738 As part of a comprehensive upgrade in services within and N of the N Range of the Palace (*DES 2003*, 72), two trenches were excavated in August and September 2004. The first cut across the raised platform immediately N of the Palace block and uncovered evidence of its construction and drainage, suggesting it formed part of the late 17th-century rebuilding of the Palace.

The other trench cut across the N side of the Piazza and revealed evidence of modern service installation. A late 17th-century door was discovered *in situ* on the ground floor, recently obscured by boarding to receive electricity cables.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

### Palace of Holyroodhouse, Stables

D Stewart

(City parish of Edinburgh)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 268 739 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in May 2004 in the garden to the S of the Palace Mews café while the ground was prepared for a programme of replacement surfacing. Confining the excavations to the uppermost deposits has revealed little of archaeological significance. The garden soils are made up of layers of demolition rubble and debris sealed by imported loam. The debris below may be for drainage, but may also be the result of the demolition of structures and buildings removed to create the garden.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Marcus Dean Associates.

### Parliament House

R Toolis, M Roy

(City parish of Edinburgh)

(AOC Archaeology)

Medieval urban; graveyard

NT 2571 7353 Two trenches were opened between August and November 2004 in the S courtyard of Parliament House, to examine archaeological deposits over 4m deep in advance of development. The evaluation first revealed, at the base of a 4m deep rubble overburden associated with the 19th-century court buildings, a thin layer of disturbed clay silt that covered a sandstone cobble surface. This cobble surface may represent the 17th- to 19th-century Meal Market of the former lower churchyard of St Giles.

The cobbles sealed a silt layer into which graves had been cut, containing 96 inhumations. Burials were positioned E-W in rows, with the heads generally to the W, suggesting Christian burial. Late medieval pottery was recovered from the grave soil. This

may demonstrate the southward expansion of the burial ground of St Giles' Church from the later 15th century. Preliminary interpretation indicates that burials ceased in 1566, as attested in the historical record.

The burial ground overlay a series of hillwash deposits containing building and occupation debris. Below these deposits a cobbled surface, possibly a road, was identified, beneath which lay silty clay deposits perhaps associated with medieval backland activity. The pottery from these deposits dates approximately between the 12th and 15th centuries. Naturally deposited hillwash material was identified below this, which overlay natural subsoil. Other finds include metal, wood and leather.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: AMEC for Scottish Courts Service.

### Potterrow Car Park (City parish of Edinburgh)

R Coleman

Evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 259 730 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2004 in advance of a proposed development. This area lay outside the medieval burgh and was developed in the mid-18th century, but the name Potterrow suggests a tradition of pottery manufacturing in the area.

Nine trenches were machine-excavated. The foundations and basements of the buildings that lay either side of Bristo Street, which formerly ran diagonally through the area, were identified. No pre-modern finds were recovered. However, a possible garden soil lying above the natural clay was identified in three of the trenches, corresponding to former garden areas to the rear of the late 18th/19th-century properties fronting onto Bristo Street. If earlier medieval deposits were to survive within the site, they would only have survived in these areas.

Report to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Edinburgh.

### Restalrig Churchyard (City parish of Edinburgh)

C A-Kelly

Stone sphere

NT 2834 7446 The former entrance to Restalrig Churchyard lies S of the restored church. On the inner face of the blocking, against the N pillar, is a stone sphere of pale grey sandstone, approximately 0.3m in diameter, with discolouring due to weathering. It may be an unused cannonball.

### Restalrig Terrace (City parish of Edinburgh)

C A-Kelly

Earthwork platform

NT 2747 7556 to NT 2762 7565 At the junction of Restalrig Terrace with East Restalrig Terrace, there is a wall, running athwart the street and at the top of a slope to the SW. It appears to be the edge of a platform with another slope down, about 100m to the E, although the street cuts the platform and the houses on the S side are higher than those on the N. This is on the site of one of the gun batteries recorded in the 1560 plan of the Siege of Leith.

### St Giles Cathedral (City parish of Edinburgh)

R Engl

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 2572 7359 A watching brief was undertaken between June and August 2004 in six roof spaces above the southern area of the cathedral (NT27SE 204) as part of ongoing renovation works. This followed on from similar visits conducted on the northern roof spaces in 2003. Finds were confined to items and detritus associated with recent building works, such as scrap lead, wire, etc. Several large moulded stone fragments were noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Campbell & Arnott Ltd.

**St Mary's Star of the Sea, Constitution Street** R White  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)  
Medieval/post-medieval urban

NT 271 762 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken between February and March 2004 in advance of development to the W of the existing presbytery building. Trench 1 demonstrated that the southern end of the area had been heavily disturbed by recent development and no further work took place in this area.

In Trench 2 the remains of Balmerino House were identified overlying medieval deposits. This trench was extended and full excavation of an area within the footprint of the new build followed, revealing a sequence of activity from the medieval period through to the 1970s. The main elements of this activity included: a sequence of medieval activity including features and deposits (Phases 1-3); a group of four apparently related skeletons and some disarticulated remains of a fifth, which are thought to be late 15th-17th century in date (Phase 4); and the remains of Balmerino House (Phase 5), which survived only as foundations and the cellar floor.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd.

**South Bridge/Cowgate: Fire Site** L Dunbar  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Post-medieval building remains

NT 2596 7346 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2004 of the fire site bounded by Cowgate and South Bridge. Following demolition works and building recording (*DES 2003*, 73) a 5% evaluation of the sub-surface deposits was undertaken. Six trenches totalling more than 65m<sup>2</sup> were opened across the site. The evaluation demonstrated that the southern half of the site had been extensively terraced, removing any archaeological deposits, but that sub-surface wall remains still survived across the northern half of the site. The majority of these walls relate to late 18th- to early 20th-century buildings, though a wall close to the northern boundary may be earlier.

The trenching also provided a gauge as to the depths of deposits along the Cowgate frontage. Deposits were no deeper than 2m in any of the three trenches that lay in the N of the site, and where midden layers were encountered they were relatively thin (maximum 0.2m) and not demonstrably medieval in date. The lack of any residual medieval pottery would also seem to indicate that the site was devoid of any medieval features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Simpson & Brown Architects.

**49 Spylaw Street** B Glendinning, S Mitchell  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; watching brief

NT 215 690 Following a desk-based assessment, an evaluation and watching brief were carried out between January and July 2004 as part of a proposed housing development. The desk-based assessment identified a possible structure and feature interpreted as a mill lade. No traces of the mill associated with this lade or other archaeological features or deposits were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Westpoint Homes Ltd.

**Traverse Theatre** (City parish of Edinburgh) R Inglis  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 2552 7342 A watching brief was completed in February 2004 on the hand-excavation of two 1m<sup>2</sup> trenches, up to 0.7m deep, for foundations within the basement of the Traverse Theatre. A small deposit of charcoal, shell and mortar was encountered at the base of one of these trenches. This was interpreted as either

the beginning of the medieval stratigraphy, or alternatively the beginning of further building deposits. No associated artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Buredi.

**Union Canal, Viewforth** P Sharman  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 243 726 to NT 244 727 A watching brief was conducted in February 2004 on the Union Canal (NT27SW 83.02) between Viewforth Bridge and the Leamington Lift Bridge. The wall that formed the N side of the canal was bulging and about to collapse. Investigations revealed evidence of the clay lining of the canal and the towpath. The original sandstone rubble wall that formed the N side was shown to be little more than a formal edge to the waterway. Apertures in the wall, with sandstone margins, appeared to be water control features. These were later blocked and replaced by cast-iron pipe outlets at a higher level, relating to the development of industry along the canal in the second half of the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: British Waterways Scotland.

**Union Canal, Leamington Wharf** R Coleman  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)  
19th-century canal

NT 244 727 A programme of desk-based assessment, survey, evaluation and excavation was undertaken between February and November 2004 on the S bank of the Union Canal, between the Leamington Lift Bridge and Viewforth Bridge, in advance of a housing development. During the evaluation, a stone quay wall and a timber structure, which turned out to be the stern of a 21m long wooden barge, were uncovered within an area which is to become a mooring for canal boats at the W end of the site. This area was later excavated, during which time the barge was fully uncovered, recorded and moved for further analysis. The stone quay wall and a timber quay wall, which the barge had been incorporated into, were also uncovered. The early to mid-19th-century barge was no doubt used for carrying coal and lime into central Edinburgh, but may also have been used to carry passenger traffic during its life. The barge appears to have gone out of use at the end of the 19th or early 20th century, at which point it was pulled up against the canal bank and built over.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Edinburgh Quay Ltd.



Fig 28. Union Canal, Leamington Wharf. Remains of 19th-century barge.



## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

### United Reform Church, Duke Street

(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Standing building recording

M Kimber  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 271 757 A desk-based assessment and historic building survey were carried out in October 2004 on the United Reform Church and associated church hall at 108 Duke Street. The church was constructed in 1867, and the church hall to the rear sometime between 1877 and 1894. It is a small building with an internal gallery, containing ornate wooden furnishings and a great deal of local historical information, especially in the form of individual dedications and WW1 and WW2 memorials. The church and hall are to be demolished to make way for a new church hall and affordable housing.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scott Bennett Associates Ltd.

### Waverley Vaults

(City parish of Edinburgh)

R Toolis, D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)

Post-medieval settlement; 19th-century vaults

NT 262 738 Evaluation trenching was undertaken in February 2004 as the third phase of archaeological works in advance of development (*DES 2002*, 53; *DES 2003*, 73), to investigate if any archaeological remains survived beneath the late 19th-century railway goods yard vaults. Two substantial walls relating to the 18th- and early 19th-century occupation of the site were revealed. One of these walls cut through cultivation soil up to 1m deep.

An excavation followed in May 2004, targeting the areas of the vaults where the evaluation had revealed potentially significant remains. The evaluation areas were expanded to reveal a fuller extent of substantial 18th- and early 19th-century walls and the cultivation soil which preceded them. The presence of clay pipe and post-medieval pottery fragments from the full depth of this soil suggests it relates to 17th- and 18th-century gardens that cartographic evidence indicates occupied this site. The survival of cultivation soil here concords with similar deposits found slightly to the E of the site along Calton Road.

A watching brief was also undertaken during the demolition of the Waverley Vaults. A cross-section of the vaults was recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NULAP.

### West Edinburgh Busway

(City parish of Edinburgh)

E Jones

(Headland Archaeology)

Medieval and post-medieval enclosures

NT 203 717 Following the results of an evaluation along the line of the West Edinburgh Busway, one area was targeted for excavation in February 2004.

Topsoil stripping revealed a palisaded enclosure which enclosed the top of a small hill. The palisade had been rebuilt or repaired on at least one occasion, with the excavated circuit of Palisade 3 representing its final form. It was not possible to determine the positions of individual posts as the packing had

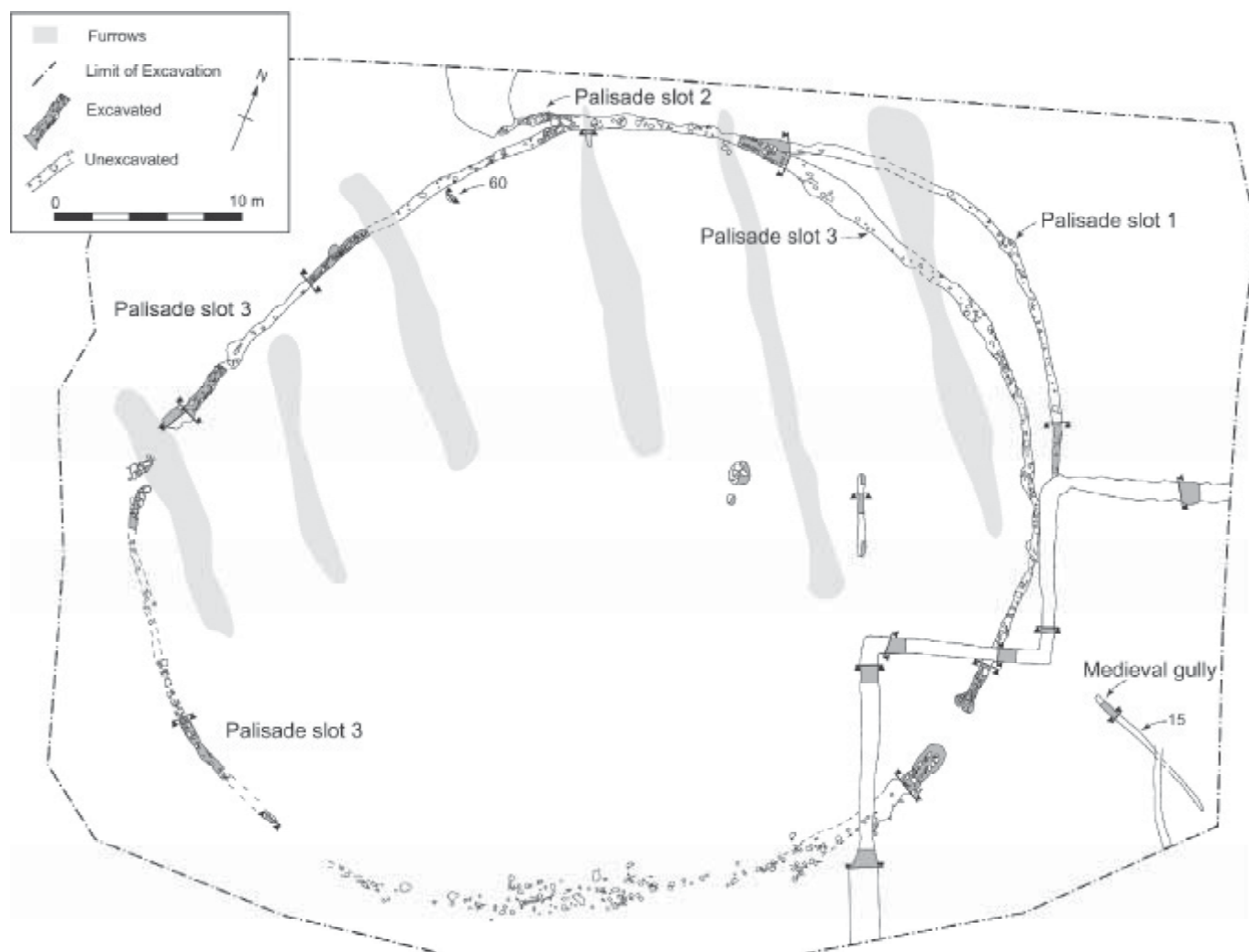


Fig 29. West Edinburgh Busway. Palisaded enclosure.

collapsed, perhaps indicating that the posts were removed when the structure had gone out of use. This suggests that the structure may have been relatively short-lived, which may also account for the lack of internal features. However, this may also be due to more recent truncation. There is evidence for an earlier enclosure along the northern side. The earlier slots contained far less stone, suggesting that the stone was reused when the palisade was rebuilt on a different line. The removal of the posts and the possible partial rebuilding of the enclosure due to damage suggest a defensive function. The only definite entrance into the enclosure was a gap on the E side. The slot was wider at this point and double post-holes at the terminals suggest a possible gateway.

The enclosure was heavily truncated and contained a number of intrusive finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods. These appear to have derived from the furrows overlying the palisade, through small mammal burrowing.

A small gully was aligned roughly on the entrance to the enclosure and may have contained a fence flanking the approach to the entrance. It contained medieval pottery and carbonised oats, and suggests that the enclosure may belong to the medieval period. A small post-hole found just inside the enclosure on its northern side was the only internal feature that may be contemporary with the enclosure. This contained a fragment of an iron knife, which again may support the case against a prehistoric date for the enclosure.

A series of furrows truncated the enclosure and ran NW–SE across the site. Fragments of medieval and 17th- to 18th-century pottery were recovered from the fills. This area is likely to have been in continual cultivation from the medieval period onwards.

In the 18th century, a rectangular enclosure, thought to relate to land belonging to Old Saughton House, replaced the open field system. This feature is present on maps up to the mid-19th century when it appears to have gone out of use. In the recent past the site has been heavily landscaped, possibly during the construction of housing on Broomhouse Road.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Balfour Beatty.

**Hermiston Park and Ride** (Currie parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 1795 7010 Due to the possibility of archaeological remains identified from aerial photographs, an evaluation, comprising machine-excavated trenching amounting to approximately 1100m<sup>2</sup>, was carried out in January 2004 on the site of a proposed park and ride facility. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Kinleith Mill, Currie** (Currie parish) A Curtis, M Cressey  
Paper mill (CFA Archaeology)

NT 1895 6797 Prior to the development of Kinleith Mill for commercial and residential usage, a standing building survey and archaeological evaluation were conducted in July and August 2004. Nine trial trenches with a total area of 853m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. A series of walls and other features relating to the use of the site prior to its latest phase were identified. The majority of walls and foundations were of brick or reinforced concrete and appear to be the remains of 20th-century construction. However, three sections of mortar-bonded sandstone wall may relate to buildings depicted on the 1853 OS map, and three sections of brick-vaulted tunnel may be flues from a boiler house to the main chimney depicted on the 1894 OS map.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Kinleith Development Company Ltd.

**Malleny House Doocot** (Currie parish) A Radley  
Archaeological recording; evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 165 665 Detailed building recording of the doocot at Malleny House between October 2003 and February 2004 followed an earlier programme of recording (*DES 1999*, 43).


Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken of the machine-excavation of drainage trenches on three sides of the doocot. The bottom of the external SE elevation was also recorded as part of this work. It was noted that the decayed mortar of the original build is no worse than the mortar of the later door insertion or even the external harling.

The structure noted under both the SW wall of the doocot and the stairway to the W may be foundations for the SW wall, but could also indicate a structure continuing to the NW, demolished when the steps were built.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Dalmeny Village** (Dalmeny parish) H M D Jones  
Geophysical survey

NT 143 774 An area ground resistance survey of the broad grass verges at the road junction in the village commenced in the NW corner to ascertain whether the medieval village was built closer to the road. The results show slight parallel lines that may represent property boundaries, but no foundations were detected. Further W, adjacent to Wester Dalmeny, a number of irregular high resistances may link to previous findings (*DES 2002*, 53). The only other recognisable feature is a footpath shown on the 1896 25" OS map.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**Hawthorn Bank, South Queensferry** D Sproat  
(Dalmeny parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NT 1299 7826 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in July and August 2004 on four sections of boundary wall prior to their demolition as part of a redevelopment programme (see *DES 2002*, 53). Blocked features in parts of the wall suggested that they were originally parts of buildings which were later converted into boundary walls after the buildings were demolished. Map evidence indicates that the original buildings dated to the mid- to late 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Peter Walker Developments.

**Ingliston** (Kirkliston parish) R Murdoch  
Metal detector survey; evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 1540 7255 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during Phase 1 of topsoil stripping at the site of a proposed park and ride facility, just outside the southern limit of Edinburgh Airport. The site measured 340m E–W by 150m. Several prehistoric monuments have been identified within a short distance of the site and an early medieval cemetery has been discovered at the Cat Stane, 1.5km to the N. In addition, the site of a Cromwellian battle, known as the 'Field of Flashes', is believed to lie close by. However, the only features of archaeological significance revealed were the truncated remnants of rig and furrow at the extreme S end of the area.

Prior to the topsoil stripping, a metal detector survey was undertaken across the site and beyond its limits by the Scottish Detector Club. Several coins, probably dating to the 17th century, were recovered, but very few pistol or musket shots, suggesting that the Cromwellian battle did not extend into this area.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

## FALKIRK

**Kirkliston Graveyard** (Kirkliston parish) S Badger  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 1246 7439 Excavation of a small test pit (1 x 3m) was required in September 2004 to assess the depth of the foundations for the retaining wall and the church wall prior to proposed repair work on the retaining wall. Two large discrete collections of human bone, several other stray human bones, and a number of modern artefacts including pottery and drainpipes were discovered, along with one piece of medieval green-glazed ware.

The test pit determined a depth of 2.4m for the foundation of the retaining wall, though the church wall foundation continues below the depth of the test pit. The retaining wall is constructed of rough stone blocks and mortar, with at least one drainage slot through it, close to its base. It is c 1.75m high on the N side, bordering a private garden, but on the S side only 0.2–0.3m of the wall is visible above ground level. The church wall foundation is constructed of brick with a concrete base. The human bone was not studied and was re-interred during the backfilling of the test pit.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service.

**The Steading, Eastfield Road** J Ansell  
(Kirkliston parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 153 728 A trench was excavated in May 2004 in the courtyard of the 19th-century steading (*DES 2003*, 75) for the installation of a gas tank. Monitoring of this work revealed no significant archaeological features.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Highland Properties (Scotland) Ltd.

**Dalmahoy Country Club** (Ratho parish) M Hastie  
Watching brief; evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 153 684 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken in March 2004 prior to and during development of the golf course.

The watching brief was carried out during the grubbing up of tree roots along the length of two new fairways and at the periphery of existing greens. In total, 302 tree holes were recorded. A large fragment of atypical stone was uncovered, loose, on the surface of one of the new fairways. No other archaeological finds or features were uncovered.

The evaluation was carried out on the area of land immediately E of the Muir O' Dean wood. Trenches totalling 500m<sup>2</sup> were opened across the area, targeted on the raised terrace areas and over a number of round depressions. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered. The round depressions were found to be tree holes/throws.

Reports to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cliff Walsingham & Company.

**Ratho to Dalmahoy** (Ratho parish) R Inglis  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 145 691 Due to the proximity of known archaeological sites, a watching brief was carried out between January and March 2004 during the excavation of seven small pits for the erection of electricity poles. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Power Systems.

## FALKIRK

**Inveravon Farm, Polmont** M Johnson  
(Bo'ness & Carriden parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 960 795 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in August and September 2003 for a proposed landfill facility (see *DES 1995*, 11–12). An Environmental Statement produced in 1993/5 found 17 sites of apparent archaeological significance in relation to the landfill facility as proposed at that time, including a length of the Antonine Wall, Roman temporary camps, suspected enclosures of uncertain date, a likely prehistoric ring-ditch, the sites of a pre-Improvement settlement, and other former field boundaries and structures. Of these sites, the Antonine Wall (Site 1) and three Roman temporary camps (Sites 2 and 3) are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Eighty-two trenches were excavated to test a 5% sample (c 9700m<sup>2</sup>) of the accessible unscheduled parts of the proposed development area. Fifty-eight of these trenches did not contain any features of archaeological interest. A number of sites (Sites 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15) identified a decade ago through aerial photography could not be confirmed as a result of this invasive fieldwork. In a number of cases (Sites 6, 8, 15) a geological explanation for the cropmark formation has been proposed. Other sites may either have evaded detection (5) or were not located in areas available for investigation (13).

Several features of archaeological interest were found during the evaluation. In summary, these were: a truncated semi-circular ditched feature; the ditches of Site 4, previously recorded as a sub-rectangular enclosure but demonstrated by excavation to be a ditched feature of different, but uncertain, form; various old field boundaries depicted on the 1st edition OS map; four seemingly isolated pits; four linear ditches of indeterminate age or function; and cultivation furrows. Finds include waterlogged wood.

Reports lodged with Falkirk SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Marathi Ltd.

**40 Grahamsdyke Street, Laurieston** G Bailey  
(Falkirk parish)

Antonine Wall; 18th-century well

NS 9108 7953 During the widening of an access drive, a late 18th-century well was uncovered. This proved to occupy the berm between the ditch and rampart of the Antonine Wall. Also on the berm were three defensive pits. A culvert passed across the Wall base, here made of clay without a stone foundation.

**132 Grahamsdyke Street, Laurieston** G Bailey  
(Falkirk parish)

Roman occupation material

NS 9156 7951 Excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to 132 Grahamsdyke Street revealed a poorly cobbled surface associated with Roman occupation. This lay to the N of the military way, which was only 3.6m wide at this point and had a drain on its southern side. The site lies to the W of the annexe to the Antonine Wall fort at Mumrills.

**Lochlands Roman Temporary Camp** R Engl  
(Falkirk parish) (AOC Archaeology)

?Prehistoric ring-ditch; Roman temporary camp

NS 856 815 An excavation was undertaken in September 2004 in advance of an access road development within the Scheduled Lochlands Roman temporary camp (NS88SE 7). This involved the total hand-excavation of a triangular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 154m<sup>2</sup>.

Work revealed a small stratigraphic sequence, including a 6.5m section of defensive ditch aligned N-S, together with two well-preserved Roman field ovens. Five linear ditches were also excavated. These were largely aligned E-W and had an uncertain function and date. Two of these features are probably Roman; they could be slots for internal fence lines or palisades.

In addition, a ring-ditch structure of probable prehistoric date was revealed at the western end of the site. The two ditch terminals were in evidence showing a N-facing entranceway.

A number of finds were recovered during the excavation, and from a programme of dry-sieving of deposits and metal detecting. These include a number of Roman ceramic sherds (amphorae), together with late medieval and post-medieval fragments. A lead stylus and a possible copper button were retrieved from the linear features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bellair Property Investments Ltd.

**M80 Stepps to Haggs** (Falkirk parish) R Engl  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)  
See entry in North Lanarkshire (Cumbernauld parish).

**Mumrills, Laurieston** (Falkirk parish) G Bailey,  
Roman fort F Hunter (NMS)

NS 918 794 As part of an ongoing fieldwalking exercise, members of the Falkirk Local History Society and the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society recovered a large amount of Roman pottery from the site of the fort. Collected in 10m squares.

## FIFE

**Inchcolm Island Coast Battery** D Stewart  
(Aberdour parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 189 826 Monitoring and recording was carried out between January and March 2004 during rubble clearance within the ruins of WW1 and WW2 military structures (see *DES 2003*, 76). The need for remedial work came from an examination of the old military tunnel that cuts under the hill top at the E end of the island. This WW1 construction contains a vertical shaft at its midpoint, measuring 2.75m along its N-S axis with a width of 2.45m. The shaft had a visible height of 4.95m, at which point it was covered over with large iron plates. The concrete slab over the iron plates sealing the shaft was in reasonable condition and did not seem to be on the verge of collapse.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**Balmerino** (Balmerino parish) J Shiels  
Medieval strap-end (NMS)

NO 35 24 Solid cast loop end of a 14th-century two-piece hinged plate and loop strap-end. The obverse of the loop is slightly domed and has a central hole and a pierced zoomorphic terminal. This type of strap-end is known from Northern France and the Low Countries as well as England, indicating the style had a wide distribution. It is suggested that these strap-ends functioned as psalter fasteners as they are frequently found in the vicinity of ecclesiastical sites, as was this example. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 03/04) and allocated to Fife Council.

**Newton** (Collessie parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Large enclosure

NO 291 132 A large-scale resistivity survey was conducted on a large rectilinear feature (NO21SE 145; *DES 2003*, 76)

suspected as a Roman fort. The results do reveal a substantial enclosure but morphologically this seems most unlikely to be Roman.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Dane's Dyke** (Crail parish) L Roger, R McCullagh  
Linear earthwork

NO 6320 0983 Observation of a narrow machine trench, excavated to receive a new foul water drain and connecting man-hole, revealed a deep profile with many large stones overlying a broken surface of road tarmac. This indicates that much of the upstanding dyke in this area is of recent build. However, this layer of road material overlay a concentration of large boulders located towards the centre of the trench. These may represent the same feature observed in a similar trench reported in 1997 (*DES 1997*, 35). If so, then it seems reasonable, with the same tentativeness as the author of that report, to identify a stone-built linear feature surviving at the core of the present dyke.

No dating material or artefacts were recovered.

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

**Culross** (Culross parish) S Campbell  
Medieval strap fitting; dagger pommel (NMS)

NS 98 89 Heavily gilded medieval strap fitting, terminating in a hook and displaying an enamelled heraldic shield on the main body. Such fittings have a somewhat ambiguous function, it being equally likely they were used as a belt chape, suspensory hanging or strap fastener, the hooked end playing a functional or decorative role as the case may be. In this case, the orientation of the enamelled shield indicates that the fitting should be orientated vertically and that the hook may have been intended to be functional.



Fig 30. Culross. Medieval strap fitting.



Solid cast crescent pommel of a form popular in western continental Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries. The Forthingall example sits within a small group of high-status decorated pommels in continental Europe, although given the plainer nature of this example it is most likely a local item made within the wider European style. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 124/03; a batch of 16 medieval objects) and allocated to NMS.

**Culross Abbey Parish Church** (Culross parish) M Hall  
Early medieval sculpture

NS 9884 8629 A probable cross-slab (thus becoming Culross 4 in the sequence of early medieval sculpture at Culross) was noted on a visit in July 2004. It is of sandstone and in use as a lintel above a blocked doorway in the NW corner of the graveyard boundary wall. Appears to bear degraded interlace on one face. Size c 130 x 40 x 14cm.

**High Valleyfield** (Culross parish) J Shiels  
Seal matrix (NMS)

NT 00 87 Scottish lead seal matrix cast in the form of a flower, but with damage which has resulted in about a third of the legend now missing. The obverse bears a centrally placed heraldic shield which has either been left blank, or the heraldic device is so worn as to be no longer visible. The legend round the outer edge is clearly incised and reads '— ARD 'S' RASTOUN'. The reverse bears a ribbed stalk where it joins the 'flower', and an incised arrow to indicate the correct orientation of the obverse. The stalk or handle is cast in the form of a trefoil with a casting seam visible its entire length.

Lead seal matrices in the form of a flower are a Scottish phenomenon dating to the 16th and 17th centuries. An example in the British Museum collections bears an identical handle with impressions on documents dating to 1571 and 1572, thus indicating a 16th-century date for this matrix. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 91/03) and allocated to Fife Council.

**Hill of Tarvit Golf Course Project** (Cupar parish) D Hale  
Geophysical survey; test pits

NO 379 117 A scheme of archaeological works was carried out in August 2004 in a field S of Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse as part of the Hill of Tarvit Golf Course Project. A 1924 plan of a nine-hole golf course is the basis of the reconstruction of the old course, to be played with original hickory clubs and replica balls. The works aimed to locate any former golf course features, and comprised geomagnetic and electrical resistance surveys and the excavation of four test pits.

The geomagnetic survey revealed a pattern of linear anomalies which were interpreted as land drains; these were confirmed by test pit excavations. It is not known whether these were associated with the golf course. No conclusive evidence was revealed for the presence of features associated with the former golf course.

A trial area of electrical resistance survey was conducted in the western end of the field. This revealed a number of linear anomalies interpreted as former plough furrows.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**J3 Duloch Park, Dunfermline** (Dunfermline parish) R White  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 129 861 An evaluation was carried out in April 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development on the eastern fringes of Dunfermline. Eighteen trenches were excavated by machine, covering 3225m<sup>2</sup> of the development area. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Fife SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bellway Homes Ltd.



Fig 31. Main Street, Limekilns. Corn or hops kiln.

**12 & 14 Main Street, Limekilns** T Rees, R Shaw  
(Dunfermline parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NT 076 834 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in September 2004 on the structure to the N of 12 & 14 Main Street – the surviving 4m high shell of a circular corn or hops kiln, probably dating from the early 18th century.

The kiln was constructed of sandstone blocks and was lime mortared. A ground floor passage provided access to the base of the kiln for setting the fire, while the upper storey drying floor would have been accessed by an external timber forestair to the upper doorway. An opposing small window would have allowed a through draft across the drying floor. This structure is a rare survival of an important industrial building from the agricultural improvements of the mid-18th century, and will be retained within the new residential building.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.  
Sponsor: Mr Hutton.

**East Lomond Hill** (Falkland parish) A Saville  
Neolithic arrowheads (NMS)

NO 243 061 Two leaf-shaped Neolithic arrowheads made from volcanic tuff found on the surface in 2000 by Mr I Riley. L 28mm x B 17mm x Th 2mm; Wt 1g; and L 22mm x B 18mm x Th 3mm; Wt 1g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 70/03) and allocated to Fife Council Museums.

**Mid Conland, East Lomond** (Falkland parish) A Saville  
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NO 26 04 Neolithic polished stone axehead (calc-silicate hornfels) found on the surface in 2003 by Mr M Kelly. L 86mm x B 49mm x Th 23mm; Wt 134g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 01/04) and allocated to Fife Council Museums.

**Ballinbreich** (Flisk parish) S Campbell  
Medieval sword pommel (NMS)

NO 27 20 Half of an octagonal wheel pommel from the late 14th/early 15th century. The face has been decorated with



engraving and is divided into four triangular and four rectangular panels, the former decorated with a motif of a trefoil leaf and the latter with varying patterns of abstract lines. The quality of the engraving is very high and it is likely that this has caused the pommel to be cut up for re-use as a decorative mount. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 103/03) and allocated to East Fife Museums.

**Broomside, Nether Magask Farm**

(Kemback parish)

T Cowie

(NMS)

Middle Bronze Age palstave

NO 43 15 Complete palstave found in 2003 by Mr Sandy Lyon while metal detecting. It belongs to a class of palstaves (Schmidt & Burgess Group III) characterised by their low flanges and relatively broad blades. The relatively few examples known from Scotland have mainly been found S of the Forth. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 55/03) and allocated to Fife Council Museums East.

**Kilrenny** (Kilrenny parish)

16th-century cannon

S Campbell

(NMS)

NO 57 04 Two fragments of the breech end of a 16th-century bronze gun of approximately 28mm bore and bearing a vegetal frieze of decoration, the style of which can be paralleled on a number of Dutch bronzes of the period. The cannon presumably burst upon firing, a problem usually associated with untrained crew and poorly loaded pieces. The pieces were found separately. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 109/03 and TT 118/03) and allocated to East Fife Museums.

**Bogleys Standing Stone, Kingslaw, Kirkcaldy**

(Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish)

J Lewis

(Scotia Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 2956 9501 The excavation of a 20m square trench around Bogleys Standing Stone (NT29NE 1) was prompted by the imminent extraction of coal by open cast mining. The stone itself

was lifted and it remains in storage. It measures 2.7 x 1 x 0.5m and displays no signs of any markings. It had stood within a socket, 0.7 x 0.6m, which had been cut into the sandstone bedrock to a depth of 0.9m. To the NE of the stone were four truncated cremation pits, each containing calcined bone and charcoal. Another possible cremation was uncovered adjacent to the stone, although this could have been a residual deposit. No artefacts were retrieved from the excavation, except for the base of a large 18th-century glass bottle, perhaps placed deliberately when earlier investigators disturbed the stone.

A further 444m<sup>2</sup> was excavated in slit trenches radiating outwards from the main excavation area. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered in any of them.

Sponsor: G M Mining Ltd.

**Clayton Caravan Park, Dairsie, St Andrews**

(Leuchars parish)

R Murdoch

(Scotia Archaeology)

Evaluation

NO 433 178 A total of 38 trenches, typically 16 x 2m, were excavated across the sites of new pitches within a proposed extension to a caravan park. Trenches were also cut across access roads to the pitches. The site lies some 250m S of the Bruckley cropmark complex which contains possible barrows, pits, cultivation remains and souterrains. However, nothing of archaeological significance was revealed in any of the trenches.

Sponsor: Mr Colin Kennedy.

**Pitlethie Road, Leuchars** (Leuchars parish)

Martin Cook

Prehistoric and medieval activity

(AOC Archaeology)

NO 4596 2174 A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken between January and April 2004 due to the presence of a large number of cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of a proposed housing development. The evaluation identified a significant suite of archaeological features. The subsequent excavation revealed an early prehistoric pit and associated post-holes, from which a polished stone axe was



Fig 32. Pitlethie Road, Leuchars.

recovered. The excavation also uncovered nine roundhouses, a large pit, six pairs of post-holes, five medieval pits and medieval rectilinear boundaries. Prehistoric pottery was also found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**Balmullo Quarry** (Logie parish) T Rees  
Survey (Rathmell Archaeology)

NO 419 215 A programme of archaeological survey works was undertaken in May 2004 on 1.6ha of ground to be quarried. Several quarrying features, both 19th and 20th century, and tracks were noted within the extension, but were not assessed as being of archaeological significance.

Outwith the extension, a possible cairn, 12m in diameter and 1m high, formed of small to medium angular stones, stands on the summit of Lucklaw Hill (NO 4189 2162). This cairn is surmounted by a modern brick rubble cairn raised from the demolition debris from the nearby concrete slab structure.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Ennstone Thistle Ltd.

**40 Northhall Road, Markinch** L Alexander  
(Markinch parish)

Test pit

NO 299 023 A test pit was located in the drying green of 40 Northhall Road, 7.9m from the house, as part of the *Time Team* 'Big Dig'. The pit measured 1m square and 1m deep.

Markinch Hill is a high feature, and the house sits on the southern side facing E; the southern slope is gradual whilst the N side is cut into terraces. Some believe the terraces came into being when a Roman centurion formed an encampment during reconnaissance in the North. There is another theory that these terraces were made in medieval times to accommodate spectators watching plays being presented by the church in the nearby playfield. Another is that they were used for cultivation purposes. Musket balls have been found on these terraces and, in the nearby playfield, stone axes, bronze spearheads and swords have been unearthed.

Over the years, many pieces of clay pipes, glass, pottery, china and nails and other metal objects have been unearthed in the garden.

Evidence of a post-hole was found, and shallow pits from the disturbance of the soil. Finds from the test pit include several iron objects, too corroded to identify; 18th- to 20th-century pottery; glass vessels of clear, green and brown glass; clear window glass; kiln or hearth brick; clinker and coal deposits; and lime mortar.

**Woodside, Glenrothes** (Markinch parish) A Saville  
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NO 286 008 Neolithic polished stone axehead (meta-diorite) found on the surface in 1952 by Mr R McKain. L 89mm x B 57mm x Th 31mm; Wt 207g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 09/04) and allocated to Fife Council Museums.

**64 High Street, Pittenweem** J Lewis  
(Pittenweem parish) (Scotia Archaeology)

Evaluation

NO 5468 0248 Three small trenches were excavated by hand on the site of a new residential development to the immediate E of 64 High Street. No structures, features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from the topsoil.

Sponsor: Mr J Martin.

**Bonnytown POW Work Camp, Dunino, St Andrews** D P Bowler, C Smith  
(SUAT)

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)

Standing building recording

NO 5452 1245 Survey in March 2004 of the derelict POW work camp (NO51SW 61) at Bonnytown Farm recorded a small cluster of huts and other buildings. No evidence of the Italian prisoners who worked here was found, but the pre-cast concrete huts were of interesting late wartime design. Various details were recorded of the huts, the latrines, the antique electrical system, and of an 18th-century doocot (NO51SW 3) which forms part of the group. After the war, the buildings passed to civilian use, being lived in by various people including a farm worker, and latterly by students.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: M Kenneth Thom.

**101-103 Market Street, St Andrews** P Masser  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Medieval/post-medieval urban

NO 5086 1675 Following identification of medieval buried soil deposits and structures in an evaluation (*DES 1999*, 48), development took place with archaeological monitoring and recording in March and April 2004. Features recorded within foundation trenches and pads in the garden included a possible corn-drying kiln, a culvert, paved and cobbled surfaces, a small cellar or tank and deep pits and ditches. Most of these features were cut through deep soil deposits containing medieval pottery, similar to the 'garden soil' encountered in previous investigations on Market Street, and are considered to be of late medieval or post-medieval date. Significant quantities of pottery were recovered, almost all consisting of medieval white gritty wares; substantial assemblages of animal bone and environmental samples await analysis. A disused cellar was recorded within the shop, which may have been inserted to serve a pub as a beer cellar in the 19th century.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Killylane Properties.

**Petherham Bridge, St Andrews** C Fyles  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 501 168 A watching brief was conducted in January 2004 on the regrading of the public car park at Petherham Bridge. Landscaping work removed significant quantities of earth, but no significant features or finds were exposed.

**St Andrews Castle** C Shaw  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NO 512 169 A small excavation was carried out in February 2004 to evaluate the nature of deposits around the sides of the steps leading down to the counter mine entrance. The intrusive works were restricted to the N and W sides of the steps down to a level equivalent to the walkway on the E side of the structure. Two trenches were cut into modern backfill within the area of the construction pit. The edges of this pit were not revealed, and must be further than the 1.1m maximum width of the trenches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

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

Watching brief


NO 5145 1659 Minor archaeological excavations were undertaken in July 2004 comprising four trial trenches across the



Fig 33. Bonnytown POW Work Camp, Dunino, St Andrews. Prisoners' barrack hut with coat hooks and blackout shutters.

line of an intended trench for a waste water pipe. The archaeological potential of this area of the monument is affected by the extensive clearance and landscaping of the cathedral and graveyards from the Victorian period onwards.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Wemyss Caves** (Wemyss parish)  
Evaluation

C Gibson  
(Wessex Archaeology)

NT 345 972 (centre) A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken for Channel 4's *Time Team* in June 2004.

Wemyss Caves are well known for their Pictish carvings, which occur in five of the nine recorded caves. Five trenches were excavated within the interior of three of these caves (Jonathan's Cave, Well Cave and Sliding Cave), with a further two trenches sited outside the entrance of Well Cave. Furthermore, a section of the eroding coastline was cut back and cleaned up and recorded.

The main aim of this project was to gain a better understanding of the precise nature and range of the archaeological deposits, both within the caves and outside them. It also aimed to establish when the caves were in use, how long they remained in use, and the nature of activities undertaken within them.

The evaluation revealed significant new evidence for prehistoric, Middle Iron Age and Pictish activity on the site. The prehistoric evidence takes the form of a possible cup mark from Trench 1 (Jonathan's Cave), ard marks from Trench 7 (outside Well Cave) and a standing stone revealed in the eroding coastal section (Trench 9). All of these may date to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The ard marks were identified in the lower levels of a deep stratigraphic sequence, sealed by a rock fall; dating them scientifically is a priority.

The excavations also recovered evidence for Middle Iron Age and Pictish activity within the caves. The former took the form of an occupation layer sealing a stone pavement in Trench 8 (within Sliding Cave). Material recovered from this occupation deposit includes charred grains of barley, which were radiocarbon dated to AD 240–400. This trench also revealed the presence of a new Pictish carving, in the form of a pair of sinuous lines (possibly serpents). There was no evidence from this trench for a corresponding Pictish occupation layer.

Some limited evidence for medieval activity in the caves was confined to the trenches in Well Cave. In both trenches, small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered, although none was directly associated with the 'well' itself. No traces could be found of a putative passageway linking this cave and the medieval remains of McDuff Castle.

The post-medieval features and deposits excavated included the fills of the 'well' in Well Cave and layers of post-medieval metalworking from within Jonathan's Cave – archaeologically confirming the presence of Jonathan himself and his occupation as a nail maker.

The project was also able to determine that in many cases these caves have been subject to systematic clean-outs (resulting in disturbed and truncated stratigraphy) certainly after Pictish times. In some instances, the sea itself may have scoured the inside of the caves, during particularly high tides and/or floods. This work suggests that well-preserved and undisturbed sequences of cave deposits are most likely to survive in the less accessible caves, where intact sediments may even date back to prehistoric periods.

Sponsor: Videotext Communications Ltd.

## GLASGOW CITY

### GLASGOW CITY

**Knockburn Primary School, Robroyston** K Clapperton  
(Cadder parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 626 688 An evaluation was carried out in October 2004 in advance of the erection of a new primary school. Trenches and test pits were excavated across the area. The site of 19th-century Westmuir Farm, which stood in the SE corner of the proposed development area until its demolition in the mid-20th century, was largely unavailable for trenching because of the presence of Japanese knotweed. No trace was found of any outbuildings. Over the remainder of the site no features or material of archaeological significance were located; the ground levels had been made-up by up to 3.5m using modern demolition rubble.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council Development and Regeneration Services.

**Wester Balmuildy** (Cadder parish) J S Duncan  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 581 716 (centre) A desk-based assessment and field evaluation were undertaken in January 2004 to assess the presence of archaeological remains within a development area. The remains of a probable ditch were encountered, which almost certainly relates to the defences of Balmuildy Roman fort (NS57SE 12), situated to the immediate NE of the site. No excavation of archaeological deposits was undertaken during the fieldwork.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

**Gartsheugh** (Carmunnock parish) S Nisbet  
Pre-18th-century fields and track

NS 5825 5726 From field boundary at top of hollow-way at NS 5812 5737 (*DES 2003*, 79), a 3m wide track heads NE in straight line for 220m to farm gate at NS 5832 5735. Track forms boundary between prominent parallel rig and furrow. From track at NS 5825 5726, perpendicular boundary heads SW to NS 5840 5718, denoting a 90° change in orientation of rig and furrow.

**Netherton** (Carmunnock parish) S Nisbet  
18th-century road

NS 5869 5847 From end of modern Holmbyre Road at NS 5893 5835, an earlier track continues in straight line to NS 5869 5847. On E side of track, burn in ditch 3m wide by 3m deep follows track downhill then cuts across track to follow field boundary on W. From NS 5893 5835 a branch sweeps NW on terrace above deep natural valley on E, then turns W, crossing old track and burn on rubble bridge. Track continues from here downhill to Lainshaw Drive then crosses Ramloch Burn at NS 5860 5867 into Cathcart parish.

Remains of old road from Carmunnock to Hagtonhill, shown on the Ainslie and Richardson surveys in 1790s.

**Hagtonhill, Linn Park** (Cathcart parish) S Nisbet  
18th-century road; mineral workings

NS 5860 5867 Road, 4m wide, flanked by ditches, within rough woodland. Rises from crossing point of Ramloch Burn (name used in Census) from Carmunnock parish at NS 5860 5867 to NS 5862 5883 where turns E for short distance before continuing NNE to NS 5872 5895, where rises through open field to summit at site of Hagtonhill Farm (now heavily landscaped by golf course). Still within woodland, 200m to W, similar parallel

feature 10m wide flanked by ditches correlates with early 19th-century estate planting.

Remains of old road from Netherton to Hagtonhill shown on the Ainslie and Richardson surveys in 1790s.

NS 5847 5955 Along steep S bank of White Cart Water is a crater-like coal shaft 6m diameter tapering to 3m, with raised bank on downhill side. Two further shafts immediately to E. At NS 5851 5958, two adits in riverbank.

Old workings in Hagtonhill coal, documented from 1664.

**Linn Park** (Cathcart parish) S Nisbet  
Mills; lime kilns

Mill sites on either side of Linn waterfall.

NS 5817 5928 **S side (Linn Farm, Hagtonhill)**. Rubble dam in 2.1m wide slot over full height of whin sill of falls, against N bank of White Cart. Sluice gate in dam, 1m square, below concrete lintel 0.6m wide by 0.9m high. Immediately to N of dam, overflow channel cut into crest of falls, 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep with recesses for sluice.

Site of Linn waulk mill. Two early Linn waulkers' graves in Cathcart Kirkyard (dated 1725, 1734), both with waulk millers' shears carved on rear.

NS 5816 5933 **N side (Waulkersland)**. Low weir, c 0.5m high by 15m long, on northern crest of falls, built of sandstone blocks tied to whin sill of falls with iron bands. Curved inlet to lade enters 2.5m high rubble bank 4m upstream of weir. Stub of vertical iron shaft of sluice protrudes from concrete lintel over lade entry. Lade narrows to 0.6m wide within site (becomes buried).

Rubble-built mill plateau, 1.8m above river level, extends 14m NE to crest of falls then turns NW parallel to falls. Continues partly as rubble-faced wall, and partly bedrock, for 15m along northern extension of falls, to where lade exits from tailrace at base of bank in tunnel opening. Tailrace, 0.9m wide by 0.7m high, lined in dressed ashlar with rough sandstone lintels. Tunnel extends 7m into bank, then splays out to 1.5m wide with vaulted ashlar roof. Terminates at wheel pit where iron water wheel with curved buckets survives *in situ*.

Site of waulk mill (pre-17th century) and saw mill (from 1850s).

NS 5814 5937 In W slope of former lime quarry directly N of Linn waterfall, two clamp kilns, 5 x 5m, separated by bank 2m wide by 1.5m high. Quarry to let in *Glasgow Advertiser*, 10 June 1813.

**170–180 Riverford Road** (Cathcart parish) D Sproat  
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NS 567 610 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in August 2004 prior to redevelopment of a range of 19th-century farm buildings with a later 19th-century farmhouse. Known as Dovehill, map evidence shows that a settlement was present as early as the late 18th century. The 1st edition OS map shows an L-shaped building, and later maps show that a large two-storey farmhouse was constructed in the latter part of the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: McCarthy & Stone Developments Ltd.

**272–274 Bell Street** D Sproat, A Hunter Blair  
(Glasgow parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; evaluation

NS 6005 6482 A programme of historic building recording work was required between April and June 2004 prior to the demolition of the site of the former Saracen Tool Works prior to housing development.

An archaeological evaluation prior to the development works was undertaken due to the proximity of a significant Early Christian site and the remains of late medieval and post-medieval industrial activity. Minor elements of the 19th-century Saracen Tool Works were recorded. These comprised brick floors, concrete and brick piers and numerous services, cast-iron and ceramic pipes. No evidence of earlier occupation of the site was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gholami Baines Ltd.

**City Science Centre, Shuttle Street** M Dalland  
(Glasgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Medieval urban

NS 597 653 Following the excavation of the remains of Greyfriars Friary (*DES 2003*, 79), a series of evaluation trenches were excavated in areas to the E and S of the main site. Full excavation was carried out in two areas of archaeological deposits located on the E and S sides of Shuttle Street between February and April 2004.

The main feature exposed E of Shuttle Street was a linear ditch seen during the 1994 excavation immediately to the S (*DES 1994*, 67). The ditch was aligned parallel with the street and its backfill was previously dated not later than the 15th century. The ditch is likely to have been the boundary defining the western limit of the backlands of properties fronting onto the W side of the High Street in the medieval period.

In the area to the S of College Street, an area of cultivation furrows was uncovered. Similar furrows had also been recorded during the main excavation some 50m to the NE. The furrows are probably related to the market garden established in 1705 on the site of the former friary.

The main feature of this area was a V-shaped ditch aligned roughly parallel with Shuttle Street, 25m to the E. It was 1.6m wide, up to 1m deep and over 24m long. The ditch may be part of late 17th-century defences built around Glasgow.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Capita Project Management.

**Gallowgate Barracks** (Glasgow parish) F Baker  
18th-century potteries; (Firat Archaeological Services)  
1790s barracks

NS 6035 6488 (centre) A desk-based assessment and evaluation excavations were undertaken in January 2003 on the site of the 1796 'Napoleonic' Infantry Barracks, which is also the site of Maxwell's Auld Pighoose Pottery (1722 and earlier) and possibly the site of Hyndshaw's Claypipe Factory – although no trace of the latter was found. The site, bounded by Gallowgate, Barrack Street and Hunter Street, was heavily truncated by railway goods yards from 1889 onwards. The Barracks have largely been removed by the railway activities, but embankments of the old ground surfaces survive along the length of the E and W sides of the site for approximately 3m in width, and lie up against the site enclosure walls which are the 1795 Barrack walls with various modifications.

The foundations of the outer wall of the E block survive, along with the armouries and a large brick drain on the E, and a cobbled surface overlying a brick installation of an earlier phase survives in the W. At the SW corner of the site on the Gallowgate street frontage, deposits associated with the Barracks, Pighoose and also a possible brickworks survive under the 19th-century cobbled rail yard surface. A dump of ceramic wasters, including drainpipes and rims and bases for storage jars and jugs (pigs), was located 1.8m below the present ground surface and in the water table. A 1792 feu map identifies the findspot as within the Auld Pighoose Pottery and adjacent to a brickfield, and it is likely that there is

good survival of the early 18th-century occupation levels in the SW quadrant of the site, which is c2m higher than the Gallowgate street level.

At the NW corner of the site at Hunter Street corner, a curving 'embankment' is all that survives of the pre-1890s ground surface which has been removed to a depth of 5m. The map evidence indicates a kiln on this site, and prior to detailed map research this kiln was suspected of being the Pighoose Pottery, and indeed it may be part of it or another pottery or a brick and tile kiln. In the limited trenching on the pre-1890s ground surface it was found to be heavily disturbed by 20th-century activity, but green-glazed post-medieval reduced ware waster sherds were also recovered, including a jug neck, handle and base, as well as a fragment of a saggar.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: GWM Developments Ltd.

**Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish) C Shaw  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 602 655 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2004 during the excavation of four test pits within the western graveyard, in an area previously disturbed during earlier phases of work along the northern elevation (*DES 1993*, 82).

The purpose of the test pits was to track the main gas pipe from the cathedral to the junction box on the boundary wall. Although this area had already been greatly disturbed, it was thought likely that human remains would be uncovered. Although not clearly identifiable as human, bone fragments were frequently encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Castle Street** K Dingwall  
(Glasgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 6023 6586 An evaluation was carried out in August 2004 in advance of a proposed car park. Numerous building foundations were identified, dated to the 19th century, many on the 1st edition OS map. A tunnel or drain, most likely related to the Monklands Canal Basin, constructed by 1782 and located to the N of the area, was identified in the northern part of the development area.

No original ground surfaces were identified, and it would appear that there has been extensive landscaping and terracing over the entire area. As a result, no remains dating to before the 18th or 19th centuries were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Impreglio New Cross Ltd, Raynesway Construction.

**Ingram Street** (Glasgow parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 598 652 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June and July 2004 at a site on the High Street, encompassing an area defined by the eastern ends of Ingram Street and College Street. A total of 108m<sup>2</sup> was investigated by means of evaluation trenches and a small area strip. Deep 19th- and 20th-century cellarage was identified along Ingram Street and the High Street. The northern side of the site fronting College Street contained some cellarage but also a small discrete area of less truncated ground. This was investigated further, revealing only 19th-century sandstone foundations. No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Thomas & Adamson Architects.



## HIGHLAND

**Metropole Development,** Martin Cook, R Engl  
**Clyde Street** (Glasgow parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 591 647 A watching brief was required in April and May 2004 on the site of a proposed retail/residential development in close proximity to the core of the medieval burgh of Glasgow.

Human skeletal remains, including skull fragments, from at least two individuals were recovered from a test pit. One of the skulls had been opened after death, a practice common among the insane. The town's hospital and burial ground occupied the development area from 1773, and it would seem likely that the bones originated from these buildings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Adams Consulting Group Ltd.

**Ruchazie Primary School, Garthamlock** K Clapperton  
(Glasgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 649 665 An evaluation was carried out in October 2004 in advance of a proposed school. Trenches and test pits were excavated across the area; no remains of archaeological significance were located. The site consisted of modern made ground to depths over 3.5m, in part derived from two defunct coal pits that partially lay within the site. No other remains associated with the pits were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Glasgow City Council Development and Regeneration Services.

**Parkhouse Road, Glasgow** (Neilston parish) S Badger  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NS 520 595 A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping in land adjacent to 577 Parkhouse Road in February and March 2004, as there are other archaeological sites in the vicinity. The area covered approximately 20ha and was mostly pasture land. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes.

**Drumry Primary School, Drumchapel** K Clapperton  
(New Kilpatrick parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 514 710 An evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 in advance of the erection of a new primary school. A 16th-century tower house (NS57SW 8) which stood on the site was demolished in 1958. During the evaluation the remains of two heavily truncated modern sandstone, brick and mortar walls were uncovered in one trench, but no remains of the tower house were present.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Glasgow City Council Development and Regeneration Services.

## HIGHLAND

**West Contullich Water Mains** (Alness parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 6312 6812 to NH 6372 6990 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2004 for a proposed new water main. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: a building and a farmstead.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Baldow Park, Kincraig** (Alvie parish) S Farrell  
Survey; evaluation

NH 8339 0616 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2004 as part of a proposed housing development. No archaeological features were revealed. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2004; no archaeological features or deposits were located. A single undated flint scraper was found.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Baxter Clark & Paul for Wilburn Homes Ltd.

**Highland Wildlife Park** (Alvie parish) J Wood  
Survey

NH 803 035 (Park office) A desk-based assessment and field survey were carried out as part of a development plan for the archaeology of the site.

The main area of interest lies along the NW boundary of the park, much of it outside the present perimeter fence. Forty-one sites were recorded, mostly of 18th- to 20th-century date, but including two hut circles and associated dykes and clearance cairns. Two corn-drying kilns were also recorded, one of them possibly of double bowl type, as well as a section of Wade road surviving as a grass-covered earthwork.

As often found elsewhere in the Highlands, Bronze Age or Iron Age hut circles were recorded close to post-medieval buildings and walls, but with little apparent evidence of medieval settlement.  
Sponsor: Royal Zoological Society of Scotland.

**Kishorn** (Applecross parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NG 808 395 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in May 2004 for an EIA of a proposed quarry. No archaeological sites were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Leiths (Scotland) Ltd.

**Sand Rockshelter, Applecross** (Applecross parish) N Finlay  
Geophysical survey

NG 6841 4934 Geophysical survey (magnetometry) was conducted over a partially excavated shell midden (*DES 2000*, 45) as part of the Scottish Mesolithic Geophysical Survey Project, with inconclusive results.

Sponsors: Robertson Bequest Fund, University of Glasgow – Dept Archaeology.

**Fort George** (Ardersier parish) D Stewart, C Shaw  
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 762 567 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in February 2004 during renovation work and several minor assessments. These were in the Georgian and Victorian latrine blocks, the firing step palisade at the E point of the defences, and the rotted wooden remains found above the tide line in the mud at the shore end of the S pier.

The firing step examination is notable for the surviving evidence of the palisade posts. It appears that the posts were put in place before the firing step was built, and that the revetting wall for the step was built around the posts, with the brick setting in the base of the ditch holding the posts in place.


A minor excavation into the shoreline mud suggested that the accumulated deposits at the N end of the pier may hide an almost intact section of original wooden cladding.

NH 764 569 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 of a rarely seen part of the fort defences located on the N beach between the high and low water marks. The structure is

the channel and tunnel of the sluice believed to have been designed to allow the main moat to be flooded for defensive purposes. The structure appears to be mostly intact, undoubtedly the result of the quality of materials used in its build, and appears to be contemporary with the original construction of the fort. The difference in height between the floor of the sluice and the existing floor of the moat (1.4m) suggests that the moat would only have had a shallow layer of water, and that only achieved at very high tides. However, a 1796 plan clearly shows a ditch dug along the central line of the moat and linking up at the sluice at both ends. This may well indicate that a narrow, but deep, water-filled channel within the moat may be all that ever flooded. Without excavating the deposits in the moat it is not possible to ascertain the original level of the channel.

NH 760 566 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2004 during the excavation of two post-hole sockets at the main entrance to the fort. The post-holes were located at either side of the public entrance path to the fort and were intended to form the main gateposts for the re-established defence structures. The locations of the excavated post-holes are apparently the same as the ones cut in the 18th century when the wooden defence network was originally erected. The remains uncovered below the current path surface are of archaeological interest in relation to the defence system of the fort and were left *in situ*, protected by a hessian cover from the modern concrete used to support the new posts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Loch Uisge** (Ardgour parish) J E Kirby, M Gascoigne Shielings

NM 8048 5498 At least four small turf shieling huts in the gravel fan at the foot of the Allt Ruadh on the SW side of Loch Uisge.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Ranachanstrone** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby, Survey M Gascoigne

NM 78 61 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of part of the in-by land of the former township of Ranachanstrone were carried out in November 2004. The predominantly turf dykes reflect the field pattern as depicted on Bald's estate plan of 1807. The pre-1804 road has now been traced from the Parliamentary bridge across the Allt a' Mhuilinn at NM 7895 6130 to just N of Salen. The following sites have been recorded, but the survey is ongoing.

- NM 7886 6112 Boatslip.
- NM 7885 6112 Boatslip.
- NM 7886 6113 Boatslip.
- NM 7866 6116 Boatslip.
- NM 7865 6115 Boatslip.
- NM 7862 6113 Boatslip.
- NM 7860 6112 Boatslip.
- NM 7841 6102 Boatslip.
- NM 7885 6136 Sub-rectangular hilltop enclosure, 14 x 8m.
- NM 7884 6132 Two stone and turf structures with associated garden/enclosure.
- NM 7876 6135 Three stone and turf structures with associated garden/enclosure.
- NM 7881 6145 Stone and turf dwelling, 14 x 4.5m.
- NM 7877 6145 Stone and turf structure with associated garden/enclosure.
- NM 7877 6149 Two stone and turf structures and associated garden/enclosure.

NM 7880 6157 Stone and turf house, 11 x 3m, on a rectangular recessed platform.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Nedd Water Mains** (Assynt parish) S Farrell Survey

NC 127 320 to NC 135 312 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in August 2004 for new water mains. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: a building and an enclosure, both probably forming part of Nedd township (NC13SW 20).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Auldearn** (Auldearn parish) A Heald Roman dipper (NMS)

NH 92 56 Fragmentary Roman sheet and cast bronze dipper found while metal detecting around Auldearn. Subsequent excavation in the area of the findspot by Fraser Hunter (NMS) uncovered features that may indicate a possible site, including the floor of a house. This potential site may be similar to Birnie, near Elgin, currently being excavated. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 80/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

**Auldearn Footpath Project** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell Watching brief

NH 91679 55473 to NH 91325 55513 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2004 as part of footpath works, in an area possibly related to the battle of Auldearn in the 17th century (NH95NW 12). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed, as work was mostly limited to the topsoil.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: H W Kinnaird Ltd for Highland Council.

**Kinstearry** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell Watching brief

NH 93104 54717 A watching brief was undertaken between October 2003 and January 2004 on part of a house plot close to the site of a cairn and stone row (NH95SW 3). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr D MacIntosh.

**Avoch Water Mains** (Avoch parish) S Farrell Survey

NH 700 555 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2004 as part of a proposed water mains renewal project. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were revealed: two corn mills at NH 69866 55281 and NH 69867 55262, and a farm at NH 69977 55112.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Cnoc an T-Sionnaich, Whitebridge** S Farrell (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) Evaluation

NH 487 149 (centre) An evaluation of nine machine-dug trial trenches was undertaken in January 2004 as part of a proposed housing development close to the site of a hut circle (NH41SE 1), which is actually a sheepfold. Previously unrecorded sites located close by include a D-shaped enclosure, a rectangular building and a small square pen. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed through trial trenching.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: CKD Galbraith for Dell Estate.

## HIGHLAND

**Fort Augustus Abbey** (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) J Wood  
Hanoverian fort; 19th-century abbey

NH 3818 0914 Engineering and geological test pits around Fort Augustus Abbey (NH30NE 6) were monitored in July 2004 as part of plans to convert the buildings into luxury accommodation. Fort Augustus was built between 1724 and 1742, and construction of the abbey church begun in 1890 to an ambitious design by P P Pugin.

The key archaeological objectives were to determine whether buried evidence of the Hanoverian fort and a previous castle on the site survived within the development area; and whether there might be any implications for new developments on the site. Twenty machine-cut pits and 21 hand-dug pits were opened. The opportunity was also taken to photograph aspects of the exterior and interior of the buildings. No archaeological evidence of the former castle was found, but information was gained about the development of the fort and subsequent monastery.

The present cloister occupies the site of the former parade ground, and the N, E, and W ranges are built directly onto the fort foundations. The W range retains much of the character of the 18th-century fort at ground floor level, as does the basement beneath the N range (the main school building). The ground floor of the E range probably contains some 18th-century fabric within the walls.

There are apparently no surviving 18th-century elements within the present buildings on the S side of the cloister, formerly occupied by the Governor's House. A basement similar to that on the N side may have existed here, but this could not be tested in the trial pit programme. This is also likely to be the core of the former castle site. There is no evidence of a former basement in the E or W range – trial pits within the Refectory and the W range seemed to reveal natural gravels immediately below the floor.

Within the NE bastion (the only surviving standing section of the fort wall), the depth of the former boiler room was noted. The bastion wall here rises from basement level, whereas the NW bastion, now reduced to a low height, appears to rise from only approximately 1.2m below modern ground level. It seems likely that the NE bastion was reconstructed from its present lower level after its destruction in the 1745 rising.

The abbey church rests on enormous mass concrete foundations, which extend beyond the existing building to the E. Much of the upstanding fabric of the abbey church also seems likely to be of mass concrete, faced with stone or plastered.

To the S of the abbey church, a layer of concrete found c 300mm below present ground level is no doubt associated with the construction of the church itself. A fragment of earlier stone wall set within this layer by the SE corner of the church could not be dated. The ground has been built up considerably with rubble, much of it no doubt derived from the former fort.

Sponsor: Raven (Highlands) Ltd.

**10 Fiskavaig, Skye** (Bracadale parish) M Wildgoose  
Survey

NG 3280 3405 A walkover survey was carried out in September 2004 during the planning stage for a new house at a site on Croft 10, Fiskavaig. The site was steeply sloping and there was no visible archaeology, with little prospect of buried archaeology. Sponsor: Mr P Rigby.

**Cnoc An Dail Bhric** (Clyne parish) S Farrell  
Pre-afforestation survey

NC 73344 16051 A possible hut platform within part of a group of clearance cairns (NC71NW 11) was noted during marking out sites prior to afforestation in April 2004. The site was not seen during initial survey work (*DES 2002*, 65).

The platform is on a SE-facing slope with a bank to its SE corner forming a flat platform. Its total size was not discernible.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

**Strathbrora** (Clyne parish) A Heald  
Miniature rotary quern (NMS)

NC 820 103 Upper half of a miniature sandstone rotary quern (158mm diameter) found in a field ditch in Strathbrora, Sutherland, not far from a broch and hut circles. The lower surface is smoothed from grinding, although damaged by ?pecking on one area. Disc querns were the typical form during the Iron Age and later in the north of Scotland. This example seems to have been functional, given the wear, although whether made for a child or for a specific purpose (such as grinding small quantities of something other than grain, perhaps some valued substance) is unclear. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 83/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

**Achilty** (Contin parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 439 568 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between April and September 2004 for a new house and associated access and services, as the site lies in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features were noted, though a previously unrecorded enclosure was located nearby.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gunn MacPhee & Associates Ltd.

**Contin Bridge** (Contin parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 4540 5667 A small watching brief was undertaken on old Contin Bridge (NH45NE 59) in December 2003 as part of a water mains renewal project. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Spinningdale Water Mains** (Creich parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 6376 9265 to NH 6412 9220 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2004 for a new water main. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted – all buildings.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Contracting.

**Clava** (Croy & Dalcross parish) A Saville  
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NH 760 446 Neolithic polished stone axehead of hornfels. Surface find in 2003 by Mr D Scott in a field E of the Clava cairns. L 136mm x B 63mm x Th 34mm; Wt 372g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 97/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

**Culloden Battlefield Memorial Project** C O'Connell  
(Daviot & Dunlichity parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 747 449 A watching brief was conducted in August 2004 during geological test pitting in preparation for the construction of a new visitor centre for the battlefield (NH74SW 21). No archaeologically significant remains were discovered within the development area.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Babtie Group for NTS.

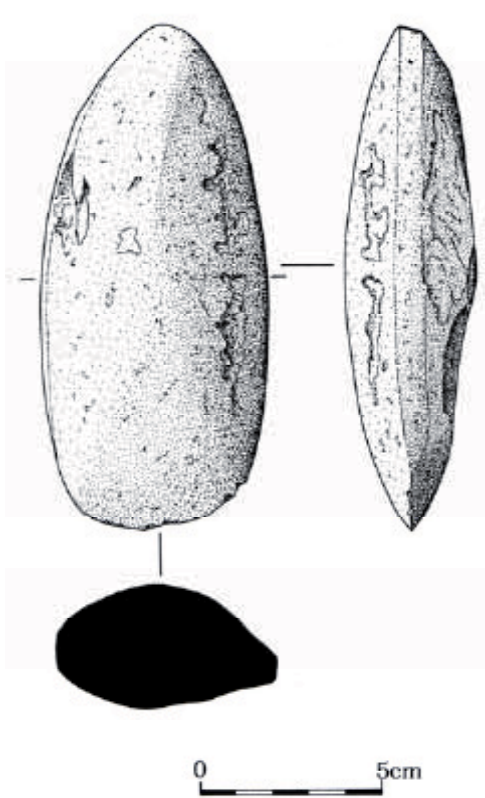


Fig 34. Clava. Neolithic axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

**Dores** (Dores parish)  
Iron Age fastener; bead

A Heald  
(NMS)

NH 59 35 Iron Age fastener and blue glass bead found during metal detecting near Dores. A variety of fasteners were used in the Iron Age and this one, roughly rectangular in shape, is slightly unusual. Analysis of the bead suggests that it is made of leaded glass, and the colour is due to small amounts of copper in the composition. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 26/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

**Strone Cottages, Dores** (Dores parish)  
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 6014 3517 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between June and November 2004 on a housing development just at the northern edge of the village of Dores. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Albyn Housing Society Ltd.

**Grannie's Heilan' Hame, Embo** (Dornoch parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 8173 9222 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between February and March 2004 as part of a project for new caravan stances in an area of sand dunes. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, only natural sand.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: AWG Construction Ltd.

**Hotspot Group 3 Water Mains**  
(Dornoch; Tain; Creich parishes)  
Survey

S Farrell

NH 7525 9423 to NH 7719 9239; NH 7737 7941 to NH 7768 7921; NH 7968 7899 to NH 7705 7885; NH 7715 7907 to NH 7784 7827; NH 6156 9157 to NH 6185 9117 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2004 for three new water mains. A number of previously

unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: buildings, farmsteads and enclosures.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water Contracting.

**Glendale Water Mains, Skye** (Duirinish parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NG 221 472 to NG 145 505 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January and February 2004 as part of an EIA for a proposed water mains renewal. A number of sites were noted, comprising buildings, enclosures and a farmstead relating to a number of townships.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Glendale Water Treatment Works, Skye** M Wildgoose  
(Duirinish parish)  
Survey

NG 1955 4756 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in January and February 2004 of the site of an upgrade to an existing water treatment works. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed two previously unrecorded sites within the area of survey: a former fank, now ruinous, which overlies the remains of an 18th/19th-century farmstead; and the remains of two very degraded stone structures – possibly a kiln barn and associated store. These structures lie within a fossilised agricultural landscape of boundary dykes and lazy bed cultivation.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions.

**Waternish Water Treatment Works, Skye** M Wildgoose  
(Duirinish parish)

Survey; standing building recording; excavation; watching brief

NG 272 564 An archaeological assessment was undertaken in January and February 2004 of the site of an upgrade to an existing water treatment works. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed the presence of a previously recorded site – an 18th/19th-century farmstead (NG25NE 16.11), consisting of a square-cornered stone-built house with associated byre and kale yard.

In March 2004, the small farmstead affected by site works was recorded and excavated. This included excavation of slot trenches through related boundary dykes and a detailed photographic survey, followed by a watching brief during construction works between March and September 2004. The work revealed that the farmstead ruins consisted of at least three phases of building and that the visible ruins were probably constructed at the turn of the 18th/19th century.

The dykes and the enclosed landscape had been initiated in the early/middle years of the 19th century and had fallen out of use in the early years of the 20th century. The plan of a possible still was recovered during the watching brief. Pottery dating to the 19th century was found during the project.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions.

**Caithness Fieldwalking Project**  
(Dunnet; Olrig; Wick parishes)  
Fieldwalking

A Pannett

ND 224 708 (centre) Five fields were walked in March and April 2004, four at the northern end of Dunnet Bay and one close to Loch Heilen. Finds comprise predominantly modern and 19th-century pottery, although two pieces of possible Norse pottery were also identified. A decorated spindle whorl recovered may also date to this period. Small quantities of lithics were collected, mainly debitage, although including a finely worked leaf-shaped arrowhead.

## HIGHLAND

ND 207 668 (centre) Fourteen fields were walked in March and April 2004, primarily to the SE of Castletown, along the B876. Large quantities of modern and 19th-century pottery were recovered, together with modern glass. Most notable, however, are the prehistoric finds, which include a quartzite knife (ND 197 679); a polished stone axe and barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (ND 204 678); a lozenge-shaped arrowhead (ND 208 660); and a sherd of prehistoric pottery (ND 213 662). A sizeable assemblage of lithic material was also collected, relating to the low-density scatter that has been identified across the landscape elsewhere in Caithness (see *DES 2001*, 66; *DES 2002*, 79; *DES 2003*, 93–4). The material comprises predominantly debitage, although a small number of tools including scrapers and retouched flakes/blades were recovered, together with blade and flake cores.

Two small discrete clusters of lithic material were identified (ND 213 662). The largest of the clusters was approximately 5m in diameter, and located on the top of a small natural mound. It yielded 140 pieces, predominantly flake and blade debitage, a sizeable proportion of which has been burnt. The assemblage also includes a microlith, a small conical blade core, and several blade core fragments. Cluster 2, located approximately 20m to the N, was around 7m in diameter, and yielded 34 pieces of flake and blade debitage. It is possible that this material derived from the larger cluster and had been washed down the slope. A third cluster was identified in an adjacent field, 200m to the W. This was approximately 5m in diameter and produced 82 pieces. The material comprises predominantly blade debitage and angular shatter, a large proportion of which has been burnt. Two blade core fragments were also recovered, but no diagnostic tools.

ND 345 460 (centre) Three fields were walked in March and April 2004 on the eastern side of the A99, 0.5km NE of Thrumster village. Midden material relating to a post-medieval house (now destroyed) was recovered at ND 3417 4554, including large quantities of 19th-century pottery, glass and building stone. Two possible pot lids were also recovered, together with a fragment of a stone bowl. This has been tentatively identified as late prehistoric in date, and may relate to activities at the nearby Thrumster Little Broch. Very little lithic material was recovered, although a small non-discrete cluster of material was identified (ND 346 458), which includes a small blade.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Murray Lamond.

**Borralie, Durness** (Durness parish) O Lelong,  
?Norse/medieval structures A Gazin-Schwartz (GUARD)


NC 3780 6717 and NC 3807 6745 Excavation was carried out in June and July 2004 at two sites on the fixed dune grasslands to the W of Loch Borralie (see *DES 2001*, 54). The work involved limited geophysical survey, trial trenching of a sub-rectangular bow-sided structure (46), and open-area excavation of a similar structure (89) set within a fenced-off deflated area; deposits in both structures were being damaged by burrowing.

Excavation of structure 46 established that it had been largely scoured out in the past by erosion, although a fire-spot and some occupation deposits did survive. Sherds of coarse pottery from these deposits, together with the isolated position and substantial bow-sided character of the structure, suggest that it pre-dates the post-medieval occupation of the area.

Structure 89 ran beneath 18th-century township buildings. Excavation established that it had a complex structural sequence: its walls had been thickened and incorporated two small querns or large fishing weights. It was associated with deep, extensive midden deposits containing fish bone, animal bone and marine

shells. The walls overlay earlier midden deposits that in turn sealed earlier walling. Sherds of what may be late 1st millennium AD pottery were found associated with the earlier walling. The substantial, bow-sided form of the later structure would suggest a Norse or late Norse date for it.

The work was carried out as part of the Strathnaver Province Viking-Medieval Archaeology Project, a five-year excavation and survey project designed to further understanding of medieval rural settlement on a regional scale and inform its future management, encourage heritage awareness in the region and provide training in archaeological field techniques to members of the local community and university students.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, European Union Community Economic Development Fund, University of Glasgow, Assumption College.

### Dalfaber Golf Course

(Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)  
Survey; watching brief; excavation

D Hind, A Cox  
(SUAT)

NH 912 144 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed golf course development between September and November 2003 revealed a number of archaeological features. Three sites were surveyed topographically: hut circles (NH91SW 10); small cairns (NH91SW 40); and an unrecorded settlement. Most of the features would not be affected by landscaping; redesigning of fairways led to the preservation *in situ* of two hut circles (NH91SW 10). Two new cairns were located at NH 91839 14859.

A previously unrecorded deserted settlement at the site of the 16th green could not be preserved, and was excavated between November 2003 and March 2004. The pre-Clearance settlement was terraced into a S-facing slope and comprised one stone-built dwelling house and three other structures. The dwelling contained a stone hearth and 'bay window' at the W end of the building, the bay window in the S wall. Of the other three buildings, only one was of partial stone-build, with stone walls on its N and E sides; the other walls and those of the other buildings were either robbed or of turf. Finds recovered include bottle glass and ceramics of 18th- or 19th-century date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: MacDonald Hotels Ltd.

**Pol Na Maraich Mor,**  
**Invernaver Nature Reserve**  
(Farr parish)

J MacAlister, H MacFarlane,  
S Young, C Yuill, S Duthie

Survey

c NC 70250 60600 In 1985 a ground radar survey was conducted and the results were interpreted as possible evidence of Viking timber foundations.

A fieldwalking exercise was carried out in 2004 as it was thought that coastal erosion may have exposed the structure. Fieldwalking was undertaken at 2m intervals on a grid system, covering an area of 6400m<sup>2</sup>. The exercise did not produce any evidence, either structural or in terms of artefacts, to support the interpretation of a Viking structure.

Small pieces of worked flint and debitage were found, mainly around the high water line. It was also observed that small tussocks of vegetation appeared to be linear.

Reports and finds lodged with Highland SMR.

**Rhifail Common Grazings** (Farr parish)

Survey

S Farrell

NC 705 450 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2004 for a Scottish Forestry



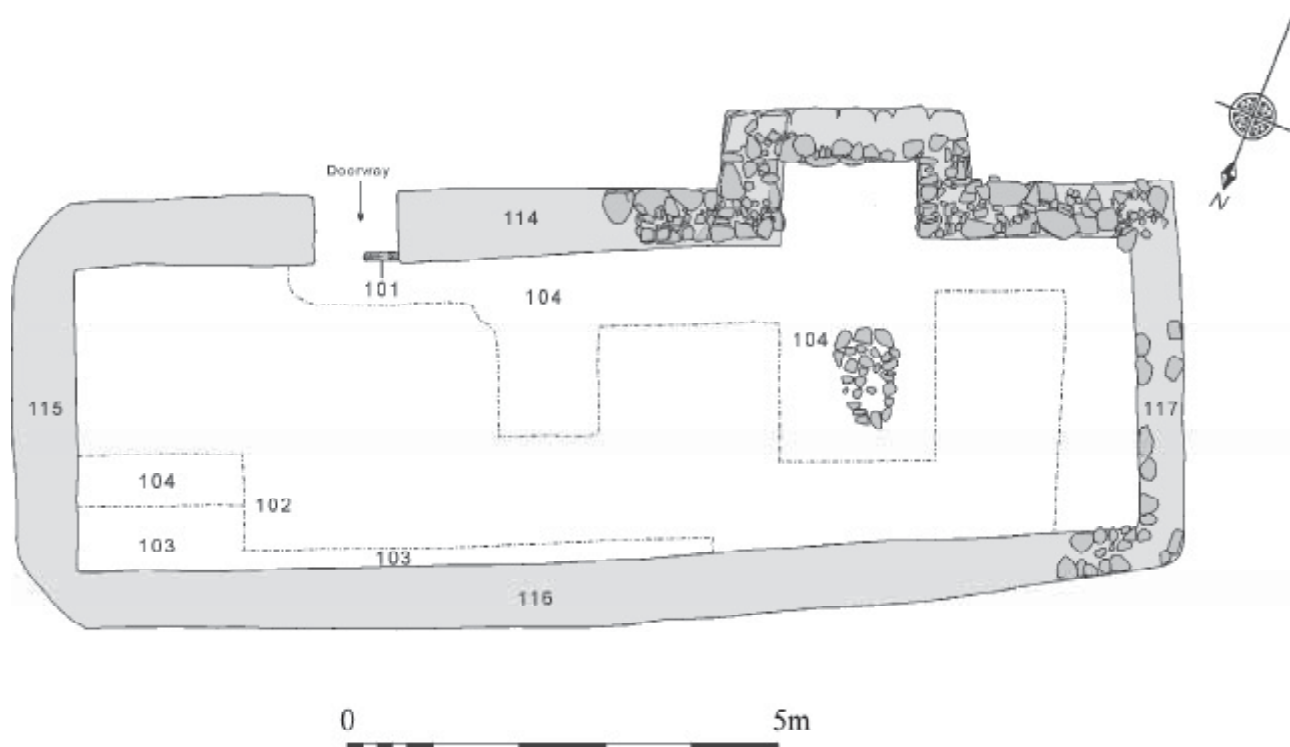


Fig 35. Dalfaber Golf Course. Plan of Building 2, 16th green excavations.

Grant Scheme of 183ha in Strathnaver. Over 30 previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted, including clearance cairns, walls, a sheepfold and buildings.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

#### **A832 Upgrade: Lubmore to Glen**

**Docherty Viewpoint** (Gairloch parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; excavation

NH 064 594 to NH 101 585 A series of archaeological features were investigated in February and March 2004 that would be disturbed or destroyed with the upgrading of the A832 road. A baseline study had been prepared in 2001, and updated in 2003. The features investigated comprised: former road alignments of the A832 road; an ironworking bloomery site; a former inn reused as a byre; a shieling; and a small shelter or bothy. The excavations dismissed two putative sites – a supposed cairn and structure – as being of entirely natural origin.

An ironworking bloomery site known as Creag Bhuidhe (NH05NE 1; Site 27) was the most significant discovery made. It occupied a distinct terrace above the confluence of the Glen Docherty Burn and one of its tributaries, which would have provided the water necessary for ironworking. Features identified included a partly disturbed bloomery mound, 10m long and at least 5m wide, composed of black charcoal-rich silt containing much iron slag. To the SE of this was an area with a complex sequence of layers containing slag and lenses of scorched and burnt material. A large slab of solidified ore was found at one point beneath these layers. There was no evidence for a furnace or hearth, nor any other associated structures, although these could have been present outside the areas available for investigation, e.g. beneath the passing place on the current road.

At Lubmore (Site 3; NH 0964 5850) it was demonstrated that the former inn building had probably been reused as a byre or for some other agricultural purpose. The character of former road

alignments was established at various points (see NH05NE 6), although nowhere was that character consistent with an 18th-century military road, and in no case was artefactual dating evidence recovered. A small enclosure beside Eas a' Chlamhain (Site 10; NH 0898 5823) was identified as a temporary shelter or bothy, probably for use either by a shepherd or huntsman. Its date was not established, although there is no need to suspect it of being of any great antiquity. Investigation of a shieling (Site 46; NH 0652 5943) provided little additional information to what could be seen from surface evidence.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council, Transport, Environmental and Community Services.

#### **Ardintoul Forest Phase II** (Glenshiel parish) M Wildgoose Survey

NG 818 235 A walkover survey of c 72ha of mature forest was carried out prior to the start of clear felling. Most of the survey area was on a steep N-facing hillside which supported little archaeology. However, three clearance cairns, a well-preserved sheep fank, a rock shelter with a shell midden of unknown date, and two very degraded stone structures were recorded on the grassy terrace lying between the shore of Loch Alsh and the foot of the hillside.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

#### **Causeymire Windfarm, Achkeepster, Spittal** (Halkirk parish) G Mudie, S Badger (CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording; watching brief

ND 155 505 A building survey and watching brief were undertaken between October 2003 and February 2004 during the construction of a windfarm. A detailed record was made of the existing cottage at Achkeepster, the adjacent farmstead, 'inn', broch site and turf banks.

## HIGHLAND

Watching briefs were carried out during excavations inside Achkeepster Cottage, the digging of cable and service trenches around the cottage, verge stripping either side of the access track between turbines 17 and 21, and the digging of three turbine bases. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered during this operation.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: National Wind Power Ltd.

**Tulloch of Assery B, Halkirk** J Barber, A Heald,  
(Halkirk parish) J Henderson  
Chambered cairn

NH 0676 6186 During September 2004 a chambered cairn at Loch Calder (Tulloch of Assery B; ND06SE 16) was surveyed. The site was previously investigated by Corcoran in the 1960s in advance of the raising of the loch level. However, since that time the loch has continued to actively erode parts of the site. The 2004 work was undertaken to record new structural features that have appeared and to record the extent of the erosion.

The project is part of a wider analysis of chambered cairn construction (Caithness Architecture Project) and is related to a project undertaken at Spittal during July 2004. Here, elements of a chambered cairn were reconstructed by members of the local community, directed by the authors.

**A96/Smithton Road, Inverness** S Farrell  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Watching brief

NH 7025 4626 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in April and May 2004 for a new roundabout. The only features revealed were some tile and stone field drains.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cameron & Ross Consulting Engineers.

**Beechwood Park, Raigmore, Inverness** M Kirby, I Suddaby  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 687 446 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2004 on the construction of a new bingo hall at the junction between Sir Walter Scott Drive and Old Perth Road, during which a single pit containing a whole prehistoric pot was found. Subsequently, nine features which lay within the development area were excavated. These consisted of a possible oven and eight pits. Four of the pits were modern, one of which contained a horse burial. The other pits were of unknown date and purpose. The possible oven is also of unknown date.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Jones Lang LaSalle for Carlton Clubs plc.

**Cradlehall Farm** (Inverness & Bona parish) M Roberts  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NH 700 440 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2004 on the second phase of a proposed housing development (*DES 2003*, 87). The most significant archaeological feature encountered was a small pit containing a rim sherd of Neolithic pottery. A thorough investigation was made of the area adjacent to this find, but no significant or contemporary features were encountered. A small isolated fire pit of possible prehistoric date was found some 65m away, but on a separate hill.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Culduthel Farm Road** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 6629 4151 to NH 6607 4198 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2003 as part of work on a new road for

proposed housing. A single deposit of cremated bone was found. Analysis proved this to be animal bone with a radiocarbon date of  $5910 \pm 35$  BP.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Inverness Homes Ltd.

**Culduthel Mains Farm** R Coleman  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 662 417 An evaluation was undertaken in April 2004 on the site of a proposed housing development. A number of linear features were recorded that are representative of cultivation and field improvement, the majority probably being of late 18th/early 19th-century date. A number of shallow pits and one large circular pit containing an abundance of charcoal were also recorded. Other than modern pottery, no finds were recovered.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scotia Homes.

**Culduthel Mains Farm** (Inverness & Bona parish) M Hastie  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NH 660 417 An evaluation was undertaken in May 2004 prior to housing development. A ring-cairn (NH64SE 26) assumed to be of the Clava type lies immediately NE of the site.

Thirteen trenches (2000m<sup>2</sup>) were stripped, equivalent to 5% of the development area. Only one archaeological feature was uncovered, at the southern end of the site. This was a pit, circular in plan and filled with a charcoal-rich deposit. It was apparently isolated and no datable finds were recovered from the fill.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Dell of Inshes, Inverness** C Hatherley  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 694 434 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development. The evaluation comprised 1400m of linear trenching within a 5.5ha parcel of land, a 5% sample of the development area. No archaeological features were identified.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: R F More (Properties) Ltd.

**2-6 Eastgate and 1-5 Market Brae, Inverness** S Farrell  
(Inverness & Bona parish)

Standing building recording; watching brief

NH 6682 4527 A programme of building recording was undertaken prior to and during demolition work, and a watching brief was undertaken between October 2003 and April 2004 as part of a redevelopment of three properties in the Eastgate (NH64NE 508 and 509).

Work revealed that two of the buildings dated from the late 18th century and were altered in the mid-19th century, one becoming a bakery. All the buildings had seen alterations until the present day. No earlier deposits or features were revealed, possibly due to both the 18th-century and later buildings having cellars and having been built into the natural hillside.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Davidson Smith Partnership for Amcows 32 Ltd.

**Faebuie Water Mains** (Inverness & Bona; S Farrell  
Croy & Dalcross; Daviot & Dunlichity parishes)  
Survey

NH 7333 4479 to NH 7601 4720 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2004 for a

new water main. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted, comprising buildings and farmsteads.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water Contracting.

**Fairways, Castle Heather, Inverness** M Hastie  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 676 421 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2004 on the site of a proposed housing development. A total of 23 trenches (3200m<sup>2</sup>) were opened, and four features of archaeological interest were identified. Two pit/post-holes and one small linear feature were uncovered in the eastern section of the site. All three features were isolated and contained no datable artefacts.

A pit or hearth was also uncovered in the western section of the site. Samples taken from the pit fill contained charcoal, small fragments of carbonised hazelnut shell and three abraded charred barley grains. The presence of the charred plant remains, albeit in low quantities, suggests a prehistoric date for the feature. The pit was immediately E of an old water channel.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Inverness Flood Prevention Scheme** S Farrell  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Survey

NH 6545 4144 to NH 6819 4191 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2004 for an EIA for a proposed flood prevention scheme. Two new archaeological sites were noted: a house and a possible clearance cairn.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Young Associates (Environmental Consultants) Ltd.

**MacLennan Crescent, Inverness** S Farrell  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Evaluation

NH 6615 4631 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2004 of a proposed housing development. No archaeological features or deposits were located.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Albyn Housing Society Ltd.

**Murray Road, Smithton** R Conolly  
(Inverness & Bona parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NH 710 455 An evaluation of land off Murray Road was carried out in August 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development. Thirteen trenches (1150m<sup>2</sup>) representing a 5% sample of the area were excavated.

A single undated pit was identified. Although comminuted charcoal was recovered from the basal fill, no artefacts were recovered, either from this feature or elsewhere on the site. The pit is thought to have been an isolated feature of relatively recent date.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

**Woodside, Culloden** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 716 451 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March and April 2004 for a proposed housing development. No features of interest were noted, other than some stone and tile field drains. A house site formerly named

Myrtletown was located outside the boundary of the site at NH 71410 45012.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Barratt Construction Ltd.

**Woodside, Culloden** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 717 447 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2004 on a proposed housing development. No features of interest were noted other than some stone and tile field drains.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aviemore & Highland Developments Ltd.

**Woodside, Culloden** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 720 447 (centre) A programme of archaeological trial trenching was conducted in May and June 2004 for a proposed housing scheme. A 5% sample of the site noted no archaeological features of interest. The only finds made were of rubble and tile field drains.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Highland Heritage Homes Ltd.

**Woodside, Culloden** (Inverness & Bona parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 719 450 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 of a proposed housing development. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were located.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd.

**Killearnan Church** (Killearnan parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 57716 49460 to NH 57708 49496 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2004 for a new water mains close to the parish church of Killearnan (NH55NE 44). No features of archaeological interest were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Redcastle** (Killearnan parish) J Shiels  
Spindle whorl (NMS)

NH 58 49 Biconical lead spindle whorl with decorated applied lead pellets and bands. This example is interesting in that the decoration has been applied by hand as opposed to cast in the



Fig 36. Redcastle. Spindle whorl.

## HIGHLAND

mould, suggesting a crude home-made attempt to copy finer cast examples. Lead spindle whorls are common finds by metal detectorists and belong to a category of artefact which has come to light in significant numbers, principally because of that activity. However, their dating and function remain obscure due to their absence from archaeological contexts. These lead examples are most frequently ascribed a medieval/post-medieval date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 65/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

**Tore** (Killearnan parish)  
Ingot

T Cowie  
(NMS)

NH 61 54 Fragment of bronze ingot found in 2003 by Mr David Watmough while metal detecting. Analysis indicates a composition consistent with a Bronze Age or later date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 43/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

**Ferry Lane, Beaully** (Kilmorack parish) J Wood, S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 5272 4637 A watching brief was carried out in advance of development. Excavations for the strip foundations of several houses were observed. The southern part of the site consisted largely of highly disturbed rubble and the debris of former buildings along the frontage to Ferry Lane. Behind this lay an area of stony garden soil and a cobbled yard area made with round river cobbles. Part of the site lying N of Ferry Lane was found to be made up entirely of clean yellow/grey sandy clay which appeared to be natural.

Ground conditions over most of the site were highly disturbed, containing large quantities of building debris. In the N, however, the site was entirely made up of yellow/grey clay.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Albyn Housing Society Ltd.

**Hughton Water Mains** S Farrell  
(Kilmorack; Kiltarlity & Convinth parishes)  
Survey

NH 4598 4116 to NH 3917 3791 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in February 2004 as part of an EIA for a proposed water mains renewal. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted, comprising buildings and farmsteads.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Knockfin Woodland Survey** (Kilmorack parish) M Wildgoose  
Survey

NH 290 265 (centre) A rapid walkover survey of 250ha of mature conifer woodland was carried out prior to clear felling. A total of 43 new archaeological sites were recorded, including six roundhouses at NH 297 268, NH 293 265 and NH 294 263. Areas of post-medieval cultural landscape also survive, with structures, boundaries, enclosures and clearance cairns all represented.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland.

**Simpson's Nursery, Beaully** (Kilmorack parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 5195 4612 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in October 2004 in an area to the W of Beaully prior to a housing development. The work involved investigation of 10% of the site and revealed a number of features, one medieval in date though the rest related to agricultural improvements and drainage.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd.

**West Beaully Water Mains** S Farrell  
(Kilmorack; Kiltarlity & Convinth parishes)  
Survey

NH 4730 4488 to NH 5164 4456 and NH 4583 3643 to NH 5055 3757 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2004 for a proposed new water main. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: a building and a farmstead.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Kerrow Farm Woodland Survey** M Wildgoose  
(Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)  
Survey

NH 330 300 (centre) A rapid walkover survey of 55ha of mature conifer woodland was carried out in October 2004 prior to clear felling. Seven new archaeological sites were discovered, including a pair of degraded roundhouses (15m diameter) at NH 3264 2978. The remaining sites consisted mainly of shieling-type structures and small pens.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland.

**Hotspot Group 6 Water Mains** S Farrell  
(Kincardine; Lairg parishes)  
Survey

NH 5716 9460 to NH 5735 9329; NH 5703 9392 to NH 5659 9395; NC 5668 0453 to NC 5692 0409; NC 5655 0444 to NC 5639 0520; NC 5790 0738 to NC 5961 0628 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in October 2004 for three new water mains. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: buildings, a clearance cairn and enclosures.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water Contracting.

**Laggan Road, Newtonmore** R Cachart  
(Kingussie & Insh parish)  
(SUAT)  
Watching brief; excavation

NN 712 990 (centre) Approximately 20% of a proposed development site near a supposed Roman fort (NN79NW 2) was topsoiled and recorded in March 2003. Three cairns, possibly of prehistoric date, were found in the northern part of the site. On further investigation it was concluded that the cairns were a result of field clearance. Pottery and lithic evidence in soil samples indicated prehistoric activity associated with an old ground surface below one of the cairns. No evidence relating to the supposed Roman fort was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aviemore & Highland Developments Ltd.

**Beaully East Water Mains** (Kirkhill parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 5547 4379 to NH 5540 4297 and NH 5763 4383 to NH 5824 4323 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2004 of a proposed new water main. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: a building and a turf and stone dyke.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**St Michael's Chapel, Bruach Mhór** G Márkus  
(Laggan parish)  
Carved stone

NN 5872 9378 A chapel and burial ground are recorded at St Michael's Chapel (NN59SE 1). During a visit in July 2004, a



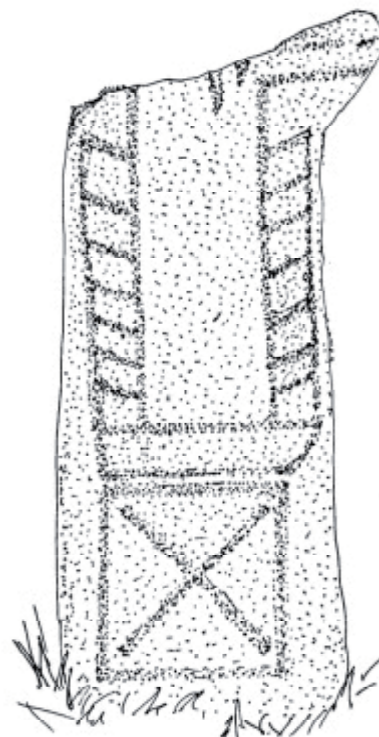


Fig 37. St Michael's Chapel, Bruach Mhór. Carved stone showing NE face (left) and SW face (right).

carved stone was noted near the centre of the enclosure. The stone had been noticed before but not adequately described. The stone in question, the only upright stone of any size within the enclosure, is leaning. About 1m tall, it seems to be the lower part of the shaft of a stone cross. It is a regularly shaped rectangular-section shaft, and at the top there is a marked broadening on the SE side, as if this were the beginning of the 'armpit' of the arm of the cross.

One side (facing roughly NE) is carved in relief, clearly showing in the lower half two beasts facing each other, with three-fold snouts nearly touching (?a pair of lips and a tongue each), upright, with their legs also pointing towards each other. Their ears and eyes are also visible.

The other side, facing roughly SW, appears to have been carved with a cross, with a saltire at the bottom and a strangely asymmetrical lower shaft with possible horizontal marking (very faint and not entirely convincing) at the 'arm pit' on the SE side.

The sides of the shaft (NW and SE) are also carved, with saltires, and at the bottom of the NW side three small smooth hemispherical bosses are clustered together in a group about 13cm across.

The presence of a significant piece of early carving suggests that the church once enjoyed a certain status. It is only about 900m from the fort of Dún Da Lamh, evidently a centre of some power and strategic importance, controlling an important passage through Scotland's central massif.

#### West Shinness (Lairg parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NC 5291 1531 to NC 5546 1295 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in September 2004 for a new water main. Two previously unrecorded clearance cairns were noted. A kiln, a building and an enclosure were noted as forming part of Caolishie township (NC51SW 8).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

#### Braemore Square (Lochbroom parish) A Welti, J Kenworthy Survey

NH 195 788 Walkover survey of an area S of Braemore Square by a group of volunteers has located a number of previously unrecorded features. The area (c 2.5ha) is a fairly level strip of grassland with bracken and some bog, about 50m wide, running c 0.5km NW-SE above the steep E bank of the Abhainn Droma. The eastern limit of the area is marked by a badly preserved 19th-century estate wall, beyond which a steep slope rises to the A835. An earlier trackway seems to follow the line of this wall NW-SE through the area. Several banks, some including sizeable stones, may also relate to earlier phases of use. There is no evidence of rig cultivation or rectangular foundations, but modern quarry cuts are visible in the slope up to the A835.

Towards the N end of the area is a stone-walled roundhouse (NH 1950 7906), some 10m in diameter crest to crest, with walls standing c 0.5m high, and an entrance to the SE. The roundhouse is associated with a scattered series of well-defined clearance heaps and indications of a field system. Other probable structures will be investigated after the bracken dies down.

Further S, centred at NH 1957 7887, is an earth and stone bank/mound about 70m long, 7-10m broad, and up to 1m high, orientated N-S. Vegetation change at the S end indicates a possible change in the underlying composition of the mound. Several sizeable stones are present; none forms part of an identifiable structure.

Beside the S end of the mound, and backing on to the edge of the river gorge, is a massive drystone oval structure (NH 1956 7885), some 18m N-S by 14m, standing to a height of c 2m. No wall faces or orthostats are apparent. The open central area seems to have been 8m N-S by 4m. A passage-like entranceway projects on the E side, toward the S. To the N of this entrance is a circular hollow, in the mound material, 4m in diameter and opening to the E; its chronological relation to the main structure is undefined. Resistivity survey along the E and N sides, together with slight



## HIGHLAND

surface indications, suggest that the feature was enclosed by a substantial ditch which seems to be overlain by at least one structure, possibly circular. The form and massive scale of the feature make it unlikely to be a dilapidated medieval/modern house or shieling; its likely defensive nature may put it in the Atlantic roundhouse category.

Work continues, and will involve contour survey, small and large-scale survey of identified features and further limited geophysical survey.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Hughes.

### **Strathcarron Water Mains** (Lochcarron parish) S Farrell Survey

NG 9201 4194 to NG 9399 4241 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in March 2004 as part of an EIA for a proposed water mains renewal. Two previously unrecorded sites were noted, comprising buildings and a former smithy.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

### **Gartymore, by Helmsdale Water Mains** S Farrell (Loth; Kildonan parishes) Survey

ND 0097 1404 to ND 0205 1545 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in November 2004 for a new water main. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted, including buildings and farmsteads.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

### **Liddesdale** (Morvern parish) J E Kirby, M Gascoigne Depopulated settlement

NM 7715 5862 Rectangular stone and turf structure with rounded corners, 8m N-S by 3m, recessed into the hillside; ditch, 1.2m wide, providing drainage to the rear. Below are the fragmentary remains of two contiguous enclosures containing slightly irregular lazy beds. The lower dyke runs along the top of the formation cut of the old road to Lochaline.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

### **1-3 Bridge Street, Nairn** (Nairn parish) S Farrell Standing building recording; watching brief

NH 8856 5661 A programme of building recording and watching brief work was undertaken between September and December 2003 prior to and during the demolition of the town bakery. The buildings date from the early 19th century with later additions and alterations. No significant earlier archaeological deposits were revealed as the site had been heavily levelled in the late 19th century and the 1950s.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

### **Inverness Airport Access Road** (Petty parish) R Cachart Evaluation (SUAT)

NH 766 510 and NH 762 514 (centre) Three mounds at Cnoc an-t-Sidhean may have been used in prehistoric times. Ten evaluation trenches, 50m long, were located over two mounds along the proposed route of the new road in July 2004. The third mound was slightly outside the proposed road corridor. The trenches revealed that the mounds were natural. Two pits cut into the natural contained modern finds. A deposit of charcoal appeared to represent a simple hearth of uncertain date, cut into natural. A sample of the charcoal from the hearth is to be dated.

The site of a row of late 18th-century crofts was partly in forestry and partly in an adjacent field. Evaluation in the field failed to find evidence of the crofts. Only a dump of field cobbles containing modern glass and pottery was found. In the wooded area, the site of one previously recorded croft was further investigated. This revealed walls, a cobbled floor, and 19th-century pottery and window glass. After clearing bracken no further remains of the row of crofts was found within the wood.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

### **Morayhill Quarry, Inverness** (Petty parish) S Mitchell Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NH 756 497 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in May 2004 prior to a proposed quarry extension. The wall footings of an L-shaped building were revealed. This building is depicted on 1st edition OS maps and is named Balnallan. No other features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Moray Estates Development Company.

### **Hallaig and An Leac, Raasay** J Macdonald, (Portree parish) J S Wood Townships

The survey of the townships of Hallaig and An Leac was carried out by ACFA in April 2004 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay (*DES 2003*, 90-91).

#### **Township of Hallaig**

NG 5905 3845 (centre) The cleared township of Hallaig (NG53NE 3; cleared in 1854) lies on the E coast of Raasay. For most of the way it is reached by a well-constructed track built in the second half of the 19th century.

The township, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, on Raasay, consists of the ruins of some 80 structures. These include the remains of houses, byres and smaller structures, possibly stores. The remains vary from mere humps in the grass to

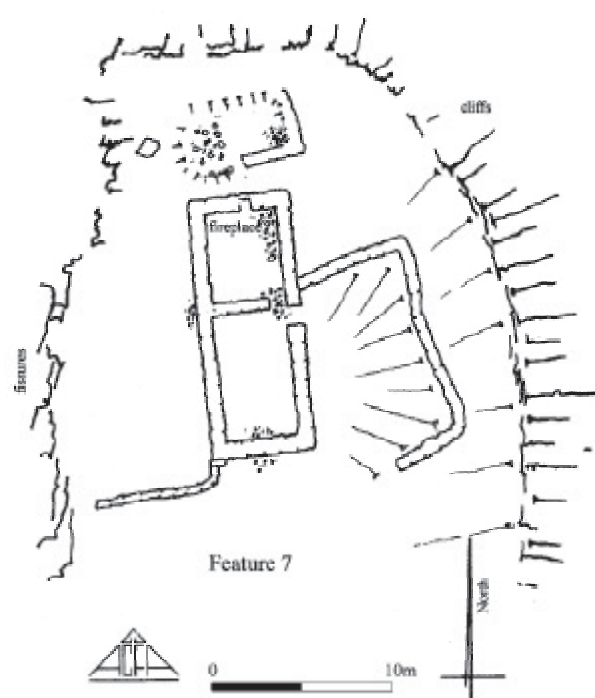


Fig 38. Isle of Raasay, part of the township of Hallaig.

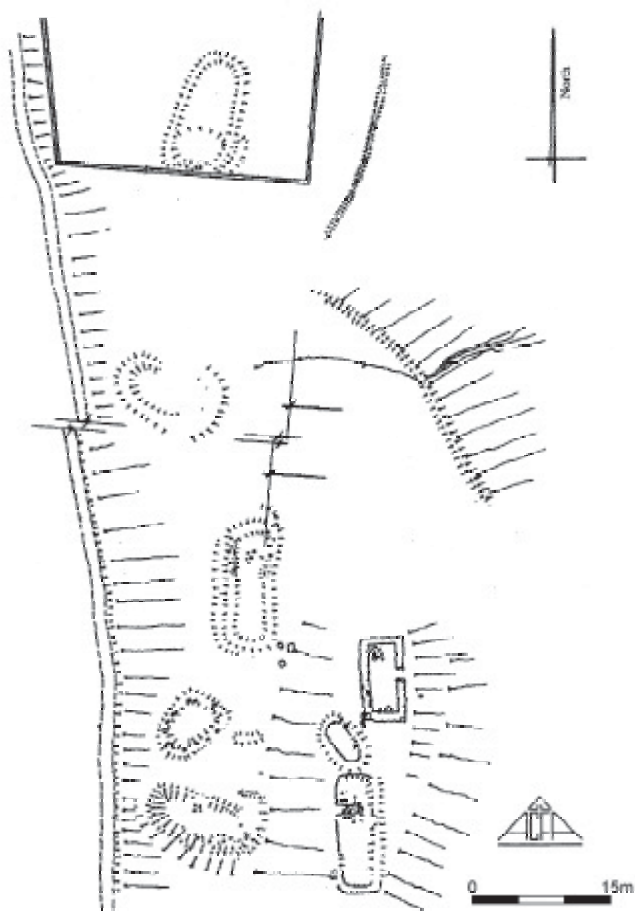


Fig 39. Isle of Raasay, township of An Leac.

buildings with walls still rising to their original height. The most outstanding feature is the large post-Clearance stone-built sheep fank, 130 x 140m, the stones of which come from the surrounding houses.

The township is surrounded by an extensive field system comprising field banks, remains of rig, and a number of shielings lying below and on top of the scarp below the summit of Dun Caan and in the valley to the W of Beinn na Leac.

#### Township of An Leac

NG 5982 3723 (centre) The cleared township of An Leac (NG53NE 46) lies on the E coast and is situated mid-way along the 19th-century track between Fearn and Hallaig. It was cleared at the same time as Hallaig.

The township, which is the smallest on Raasay, consists of 10 structures. These include the remains of houses, byres, etc. It is similar to Hallaig in that the most outstanding feature is the large post-Clearance stone-built sheep fank, 40 x 140m, the stones of which come from the surrounding houses. It is of similar construction to the one at Hallaig.

An Leac is also surrounded by an extensive field system comprising field banks, remains of rig, and a number of shielings lying in the area around and on Beinn na Leac.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

#### Braelangwell (Resolis parish)

Homestead dun; mound

T C Welsh

NH 6943 6378 The site occupies a promontory falling steeply N and W, but partly destroyed on the E by a cutting for

Braelangwell estate road. At 25m from the tip, a 5m bank and 3m ditch are still extant for 20m SW-NE. Within this area is an oval enclosure, 7m N-S by 5m, within a stony bank 4m thick, and part of a secondary enclosure NE.

NH 6924 6369 At the confluence of Allt a Mhadaidh and Allt Dynie, on the river-eroded terrace at the base of a spur, is a mound, 14m square, nearly 2m high.

#### Culbo Water Mains (Resolis parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NH 6367 6375 to NH 6362 6020 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2004 for three areas of new water main, following a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (*DES 2003*, 92). No archaeological features or deposits were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

#### Poyntzfield Mill (Resolis parish)

T C Welsh

Moat; ?early mill

NH 7077 6367 In a small square wood at the head of Ballyskelly Burn, 60m SE of Poyntzfield Mills, is a triangular area defended by a moat, 25m wide on the S by up to 27m N-S. The moat is 8-10m crest to crest, 4-6m wide floor, up to 2m deep, and is connected to Ballyskelly Burn by a 20m channel NE from the N angle, to where there appears to have been a dam. There are traces of a building against the S side, and a wall along the E edge. There are also oblique walls and ditches and a building foundation outside the moat on the S. Until recently the site was overgrown, and in clearing the site by JCB causeways were cut across the moat on the N and S, and the SW corner infilled, but the damage is less than 10% of the circuit.

NH 7064 6380 On S bank of a tributary of Ballyskelly Burn, a building platform, 8 x 5m, followed by a second, 6 x 5m. Between the two a channel opens 1.5m above the platforms, possibly a variant of the lade to the more recent mills, indicating a medieval timber-built predecessor here.

#### Resolis Water Mains (Resolis parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NH 68 65 (area) A series of watching briefs were undertaken between November 2003 and May 2004 for new water mains close to a number of archaeological sites, following a desk-based assessment (*DES 2003*, 92). At Newhall Point, partial human remains were found to the N of the chapel site (NH76NW 2) but were reburied *in situ*. No other features of archaeological interest were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

#### Toberchurn Woods (Resolis parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 626 630 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in November 2004 as part of a pre-felling licence agreement. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: a dyke with boundary marker; a possible cairn; and a clearance cairn. Both cairns were extensively disturbed by forestry planting at least 40 years ago.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

#### Langwell Bog, by Rogart Water Mains

S Farrell

(Rogart parish)

Survey

NC 7204 0718 to NC 7436 0722 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2004 for a

## HIGHLAND

proposed water main. A previously unrecorded building was noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Fortrose Water Mains** (Rosemarkie parish) S Farrell, J C Murray  
(Murray Archaeological Services)  
Watching brief

NH 725 565 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between March and May 2004 for a series of new water mains in the burgh of Fortrose. Only two archaeological features of interest were noted: two small pits of unknown date. Most of the areas monitored had been heavily disturbed by existing services.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Station Road, Fortrose** (Rosemarkie parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 72670 56623 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2004 as part of a house plot development in an area of former stables (NH75NW 56; *DES 2003*, 92). No archaeological deposits or features of interest were revealed.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr A Kerr.

**Stoneyfield Water Mains** (Rosskeen parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 707 725 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2004 for a proposed water main. Previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted, including buildings, a lime kiln and a farmstead.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Drumfearn, Skye** (Sleat parish) M Wildgoose  
Pre-afforestation survey

NG 679 159 A rapid walkover survey of c 6ha of croft in-by was carried out in January 2004 ahead of proposed woodland planting. The positions of six small pre-crofting homesteads or farms were recorded for the first time.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Riverview, Ord, Skye** (Sleat parish) M Wildgoose  
Watching brief

NG 6183 1316 A watching brief was carried out in February 2004 during site preparation for a new house. The site lies to the S of Teampull Chaon, a chapel dedicated to the 8th-century St Comgan. The watching brief recorded that the N end of the house site lay across the S side of the chapel enclosure dyke. A cross-marked stone, possibly natural, was recovered from the line of the enclosure dyke.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs A Nicolson.

**Storr Forest, Skye** (Snizort parish) M Wildgoose  
Survey

NG 501 529 A walkover survey was carried out prior to the start of works for a new water treatment works and water main, on ground lying to the W of Storr Forest. A well-preserved 18th/19th-century farmstead, areas of lazy bed cultivation and a shieling mound were recorded.

Sponsor: Tulloch Civil Engineering Ltd.

**Broadford Airport, Skye** (Strath parish) M Wildgoose  
Survey

NG 694 244 A walkover survey was undertaken in June 2004 of the site of the proposed Broadford Airport at Ashaig. The

survey recorded five new sites including: a burial cairn; the site of St Malrudha's preaching stance; an enclosure system; and an enigmatic mound of earth and stones – probably a dump of material from the construction phase of the original airport.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

**Dunringell House, Skye** (Strath parish) M Wildgoose  
Watching brief

NG 7452 2648 A watching brief was carried out in April 2004 during the demolition of a mid-19th-century concrete greenhouse and excavation of foundations for a new workshop/store. The foundations were cut into an artificial platform composed of building debris and loose earth dating to the mid-19th century. No significant archaeology was encountered.

Sponsor: Mr Donald MacLennan.

**Uamh an ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), Skye** (Strath parish) S Birch,  
M Wildgoose  
Cave

NG 594 197 The first season of the High Pasture Cave Project between March and September 2004 included clearance of the main stream-way to the excavation site (60m down an underground river).

Fieldwork included detailed survey and site drawings of all surface structures, and excavation of a trial trench in the bone passage to assess the extent of the archaeological deposits.

The trial trench demonstrated that the cave had seen extensive use in both the Bronze and Iron Age, with two floor levels (granite slab and compacted gravel) indicating two intensive periods of use followed by periods of midden dumping. Two separate deposits of animal bone and a discrete periwinkle midden suggest deliberate deposition in the cave.

A cave morphology survey was also carried out, with samples removed for dating.

Findings include metalwork, worked antler and bone, carbonised cereals and seeds, decorated and plain pottery, worked stone and worked pumice. The animal bone assemblage is predominantly pig (80-90%) and shows evidence for butchering. There was also evidence for iron and copper smelting and working.

During a series of open days in September, locals and visitors to the island were shown around the site and taken on conducted tours through the cave system.

Sponsors: HSN, Highland Council, Skye and Lochalsh Enterprise – Leader+, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dualchas, Jansvans of Portree, Hitch-n-Hike, Stoney Cove Marine Trials.

**Nigg Area Water Mains** S Farrell  
(Tain; Fearn; Logie Easter parishes)  
Survey

NH 7561 7812 to NH 7637 7731 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in April 2004 for a number of small sections of replacement water mains in the Nigg area. A previously unrecorded threshing barn was noted at Hartmount at NH 7578 7781. A previously unrecorded building (site of) was noted at Tullich NH 7512 7647.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Polmaily Woodland** M Wildgoose  
(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)  
Survey

NH 464 302 A rapid walkover survey of c 285ha of mature conifer woodland was carried out prior to clear felling. A total of

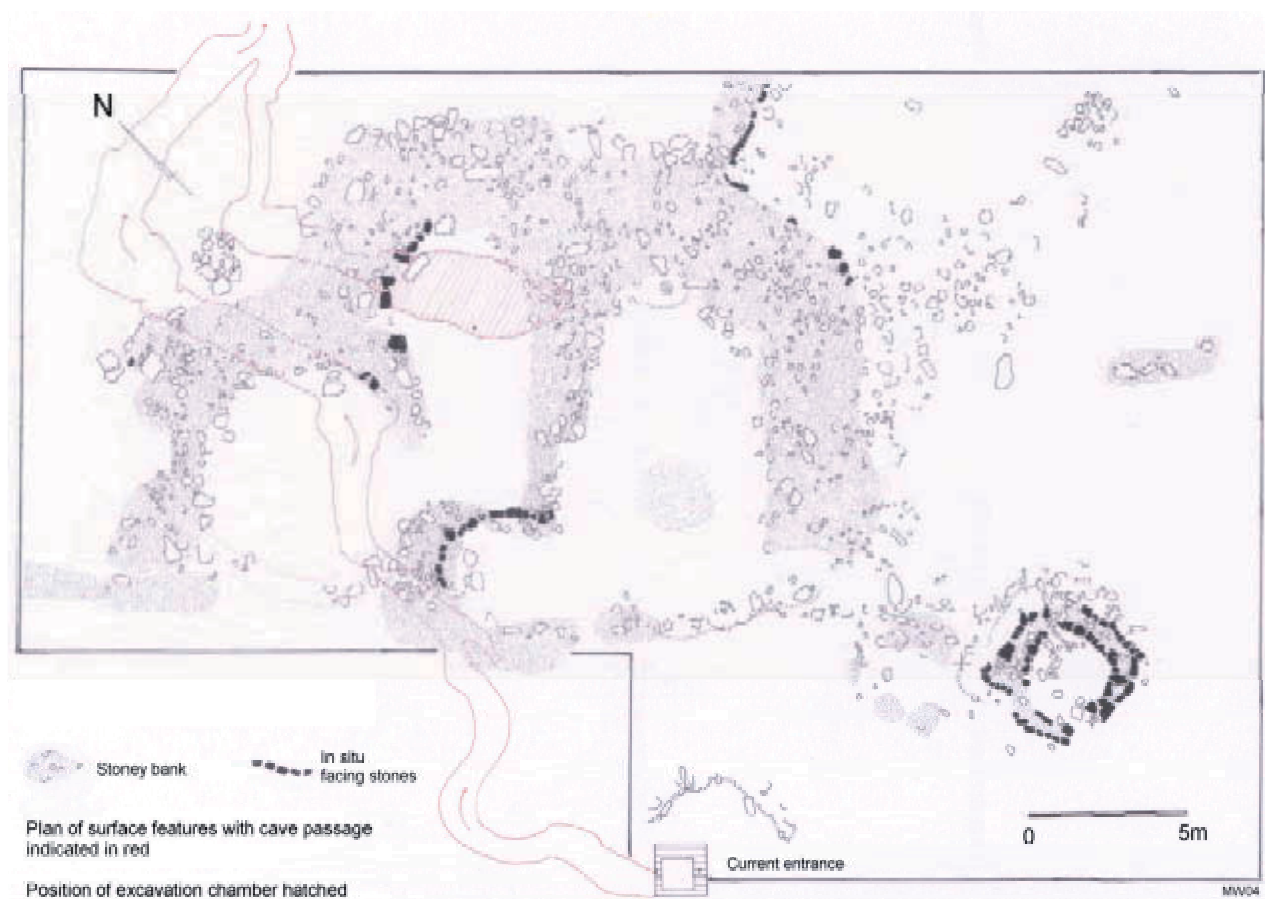


Fig 40. Uamh an ard Achadh (High Pasture Cave), Skye.

22 new sites were added to the archaeological record, including roundhouses at NH 458 298 and NH 484 311, and a complete cast-iron horse engine associated with a 19th-century farmstead at Torshee (NH 464 302).

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland.

**Conon Bridge** (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish) A Heald  
Early Historic penannular brooch pin (NMS)

NH 54 55 Early Historic penannular brooch pin found during metal detecting on a farm in Conon Bridge. The surviving pin has a rounded curved head, and the pin is broken at the tip. The shape of the pin head is similar to other Scottish examples. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 45/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

**Conon Bridge** (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish) A Saville  
Flint knife (NMS)

NH 549 558 Plano-convex flint knife (Neolithic/Bronze Age). Surface find by Mr J McCulloch. L 72mm x B 41mm x Th 13mm; Wt 32g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 98/03) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

**Conon Woods** (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 538 531 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2004 as part of a proposed management plan for Conon Woods. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted, including walls and culverts.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

**Greenleonach Water Mains**  
(Urquhart & Logie Wester; Knockbain parishes)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 6171 5704 to NH 6135 5536 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2004 as part of a proposed water mains renewal project. A number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located, including two farmsteads and a number of buildings.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Ardalan, Muir of Ord** (Urray parish)  
Evaluation

J Wood

NH 524 498 Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and monitoring of site stripping were carried out on a site adjoining a mound recorded as a possible motte (NH54NW 11). No evidence was found of either Neolithic or medieval activity. The site appears to be a natural feature, accentuated by ploughing and the dumping of field clearance stones in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Urquhart.

**Mulbuie Water Mains** (Urray parish)  
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 45609 54077 to NH 45672 54103 A small watching brief was undertaken in September 2003 to the N of two cists found in 1972/3 (NH45SE 4) as part of a water mains renewal project. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed. As the site was part of a former river course, the nearby cists were probably situated on a knoll overlooking the river.



## INVERCLYDE

NH 46983 52291 to NH 46973 52422 A small watching brief was undertaken to the E of Fairburn Tower (NH45SE 1) in December 2003. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**West Urray Church** (Urray parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 509 524 A small survey was undertaken in December 2003 as part of a water mains renewal project. A previously unrecorded farmstead of a single building, enclosures and clearance cairns were noted close to the church.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Wester Urray** (Urray parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 503 523 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2004 for an EIA of a proposed quarry. No archaeological sites were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for A Ross & Sons Ltd.

**Ackergill, Wick** (Wick parish) A Hunter Blair  
Cemetery (AOC Archaeology)

ND 3487 5497 A survey was undertaken in December 2003 to the NW of Ackergill Tower. This followed the discovery of human bones after mechanical excavation on the site of a known linear inhumation cemetery, partially excavated by Arthur J H Edwards in the 1920s (PSAS 60, 160–82), and attributed to the mid-1st millennium AD.

A number of human and animal bones were recovered from spoil heaps surrounding the area of disturbance and at the base of the excavated area. The human bone appeared to derive from one or more disturbed graves. In addition, parts of various stone-founded structures were recorded. These were visible across parts of the mound which had not been subjected to quarrying, but badly degraded by rabbit warrens.

During a second phase of work in April 2004, 31 finds of animal bone were made, together with three finds of human bone. A contour survey of the mound was also conducted. The human bone is considered to derive from the known linear inhumation cemetery. The animal bone appears to be modern.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS.

**Caithness Brochs Project** (Wick parish) J Barber, A Heald,  
Broch and settlement J Henderson

ND 349 615; ND 370 631 As part of a wider study of Iron Age Caithness, the brochs and settlement complexes at Keiss Road, Wick (ND36SW 1), and Nybster, Wick (ND36SE 4) were surveyed in September 2004. The sites were previously investigated in the late 19th century by Sir Francis Tress Barry.

Sponsors: Highland Council, Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, Caithness Archaeological Trust, AOC Archaeology Group, University of Nottingham, NMS.

## INVERCLYDE

**Greenock Cut** (Inverkip; Greenock parishes) S Nisbet  
Structures related to aqueduct

NS 2467 7204 to NS 2664 7481 A survey was carried out of the upstanding remains along the 8km Greenock Cut, constructed



Fig 41. Greenock Cut. Bridge over cut at NS 2385 7405. Photo: S Nisbet.

by Robert Thom in 1827 to provide water power to mills at Greenock. The scheme is well-documented historically, but despite being Scheduled many of the physical remains are now in very poor condition.

The features fall into two main types: bridges and sluice buildings. The former are standard rubble-built hump-back bridges spanning the 3m wide lade, c 3.5m wide, with parapets 1m high with distinctive rounded ends. Some bridges incorporate cast-iron sluice runners on their upstream side, with an ashlar course in the bed of the lade below, which allowed temporary damming of the lade for maintenance.

The flow in the lade was controlled by a row of sluices at the head of the cut at NS 2467 7204, but water from various burns contributing to the cut along its length could cause overtopping when in spate. Thus the need for the second main group of features along the cut, the rubble sluice buildings with vaulted roofs. These are located on the downslope side of the cut, with walls 0.6m thick and a square door with the sluice exit vertically below it. Originally each building enclosed an automated overflow mechanism or 'waster' invented by Thom, first used at his Rothesay cotton mills in 1817, but few now remain.

Working downstream, the features are:

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| NS 2467 7204 | Timber sluices at entry to cut from compensation reservoir. Much modern alteration in this area.   |
| NS 2421 7189 | Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.   |
| NS 2407 7204 | Road bridge over lade with flat deck.  |
| NS 2394 7212 | Waster house near Shielhill farm (NS27SW 24.01).   |
| NS 2376 7227 | Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.   |
| NS 2356 7243 | Rubble bothy, 4.3 x 3.3m, with fireplace, pipe flue and plastered walls. Monopitch steel joist and concrete infill roof.   |
| NS 2352 7245 | Bridge, intact; 20m downstream of bridge, lade wall is breached allowing complete loss of water.   |
| NS 2337 7263 | Rubble waster house, 3.7 x 3.2m, set into lade bank on edge of gorge. Doorway on downhill side, accessed by steel access platform. Inside house, iron sluice mechanism largely intact, including cast-iron flap valve with lever and chain attached, pulley wheel in roof, and float cylinder. |
| NS 2331 7270 | Bridge, loose parapet masonry.   |
| NS 2309 7285 | Bridge, intact.  |
| NS 2297 7305 | Bridge, upstream parapet partly ruined.  |



- NS 2309 7328 Bridge, upstream parapet missing.  
 NS 2313 7337 Ruined roofless rubble waster house, 2.5 x 1.7m, set into lade bank, walls reduced to 1.5m height. Cast-iron flap valve *in situ* on wall adjacent to lade.
- NS 2320 7358 Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.  
 NS 2339 7373 Bridge, downstream parapet missing.  
 NS 2366 7387 Bridge, upstream parapet missing.  
 NS 2383 7378 Roofless ruined rubble bothy, 4 x 3.7m, partly set into lade bank, with fireplace in pitched gable facing door. Walls reduced to 1.6m height.
- NS 2382 7382 Timber sluice gate in iron frame, largely intact.  
 NS 2383 7390 Overflow passing through ashlar-lined culvert under lade path with vaulted concrete deck.
- NS 2385 7405 Bridge, keystone of arch missing.  
 NS 2404 7431 Bridge, intact.  
 NS 2417 7441 Bridge, intact.  
 NS 2469 7460 Timber sluice gate in iron frame, largely intact. Overflow passes through ashlar-lined culvert under lade path with cast-iron beam edging concrete deck.
- NS 2465 7461 Rubble waster house, back wall missing exposing rubble arch of roof vault. Front wall ruined, partly repaired in brick.
- NS 2475 7479 Bridge, parapets partly collapsed.  
 NS 2501 7486 Bridge, parapets partly collapsed.  
 NS 2517 7491 Bridge, intact.  
 NS 2544 7494 Stone banks indicate former bridge site.  
 NS 2597 7478 Bridge, deck completely collapsed into lade, parapets ruined but still free-spanning across lade.
- NS 2601 7469 Rubble waster house, 3.8 x 3.6m, vaulted roof crumbling at rear, interior floor concreted over. Iron frame and ashlar tunnel of former sluice gate under lade path 17m to E. Overflow channel leads to concrete dam (breached) directly downstream.
- NS 2647 7484 Stone banks, 3m long, indicate former bridge site.
- NS 2664 7481 Overton Bridge; wider than standard bridge to carry road traffic. Cast-iron memorial drinking fountain in upstream parapet marking centenary of opening (1927). Lade then enters Long Dam before commencing descent into Greenock.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

## MIDLOTHIAN

### Newbigging Opencast Coal Mine

(Carrington parish)

M Kirby, K Clarke  
(CFA Archaeology)

Field boundaries; clearance cairns

NT 278 598 A programme of archaeological excavation was carried out in July 2004. A desk-based assessment and subsequent survey identified 15 features, seven of which were recommended for further work: five cairns and two field banks.

One of the field boundaries was revealed to be a wall along the northern edge of a shelter-belt, the other was a ditch and bank along the southern edge of the same shelter-belt. The cairns are 19th or 20th century. It is probable that the features are all of 19th- or 20th-century origin.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Company Ltd.

### Hopfield, Bonnyrigg (Cockpen parish)

E Jones, R Conolly  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 309 641 Trial trenching was undertaken between July and October 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development. In total, 278 trenches were excavated, representing a 5% sample. Trenches were targeted on Polton South Mains Farm, which dates to the 17th century or earlier, and the cropmark site of Hawthornden enclosure (NT26SE 40). The remainder of the sample was spread across the site, avoiding a colliery and associated mineworkings.

Trenching at Polton South Mains encountered only rubble, probably relating to the demolition of the buildings prior to the establishment of the colliery in the latter part of the 19th century.

Remains of rig and furrow cultivation were found across most of the fields around Polton South Mains. The spacing of the furrows is consistent with broad rig, indicating a medieval to 18th-century date. The furrows appear to have been superseded by ceramic field drains in the 19th century. These were laid on the same alignment as, and often along the bases of furrows, following which the fields were progressively ploughed flat.

The hedgerows were also planted on the same alignment as the furrows and in some cases were planted on top of them. These field banks are therefore relatively recent and are likely to date to the most recent use of the site for farming following the abandonment of the colliery. Trenches located further away from the farmstead, on the line of the proposed access road, encountered fewer furrows. Where present these were at intervals consistent with narrow straight rig, indicating a later date for the taking in of the land. Small isolated pits of unknown date and function, some containing charcoal, were also found in four of the trenches.

Trenching adjacent to the cropmark of Hawthornden enclosure did not encounter any related features. This feature lies outwith the development area, and remains untested.

Reports lodged with Midlothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar.

### Roman Camp, Pathhead (Crichton parish)

R White  
(CFA Archaeology)

NT 395 639 An evaluation was carried out in April 2004 in advance of a proposed housing development between Roman Camp and Roman Court. Five trenches were excavated within the development area. No features of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Midlothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: John Dennis & Co Ltd for Lothian Housing Association.

### Mavisbank House and Estate

T Addyman  
(Addyman Associates)

(Lasswade parish)  
Early 18th-century villa and  
designed landscape

NT 28807 65146 (Mavisbank House) A re-assessment was undertaken of the designed landscape and analytical history of Mavisbank House. Compilation of a gazetteer of landscape features and built structures represents a comprehensive upgrading of previous assessments.

A previously unrecorded ice house was discovered below the existing game larder; well preserved and linked to the game larder. A possible 'tump' or stand of trees forming a visual terminus to the northern vista was also identified.

Assessment was undertaken of the doocot forming the 'eye-catcher' at the E end of the main vista. Low walls on either side had been reduced in height; patchings on either side of the doocot tower suggested that these walls had been shaped in order to form a silhouette on the skyline as seen from the house.

## MORAY

Initial assessment of the walled garden confirmed that this had originally been oval, but designed so that it appeared circular when viewed from the house. It was deduced that there had been a further vista aligned on the centre of the S frontage of the house that bisected the walled garden.

The SW annexe to the walled garden, now triangular in form, had most probably been rectangular originally, as suggested by Roy's map of c 1750. The surviving gazebo was deduced to have been on the central axis of this former arrangement, an axis that may also have been aligned on the doocot at the E end of the policies.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

### **Newbattle Abbey** (Newbattle parish)

C A-Kelly

Building remains

NT 3333 6597 (centre) To the E of the house and beyond the hedge surrounding the garden, at c NT 3348 6604 in a clump of bushes, is a small traceried gothic window. It is not clear whether this is attached to walling or has been repositioned.

According to staff in the Abbey House, at some time in the past, a tractor crossing the lawn to the W sank into the ground at around NT 3330 6592, revealing a vaulted chamber. The space was filled in and levelled.

According to Michael Donnelly, river erosion of the N bank of the South Esk, SW of the Abbey House, near NT 3320 6597, revealed fragments of tile. Some were glazed while others were plain. Unfortunately, these had been removed before they could be recorded in 1994.

### **Edmonstone Road, Danderhall**

C O'Connell, C Mitchell

(Newton parish)

(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 3044 6991 A watching brief in September 2004 revealed parts of the foundations of the miner's cottage that stood on the site in the 19th century, but no earlier remains were present.

Report lodged with Midlothian SMR.

Sponsor: East Bay Homes Ltd.

### **Broomhill, Penicuik** (Penicuik parish)

T Cowie

Early Bronze Age axehead/chisel

(NMS)

NT 23 60 Diminutive bronze flat axehead or chisel found in 2003 by Mr Colin Chaplin while walking across the sand and

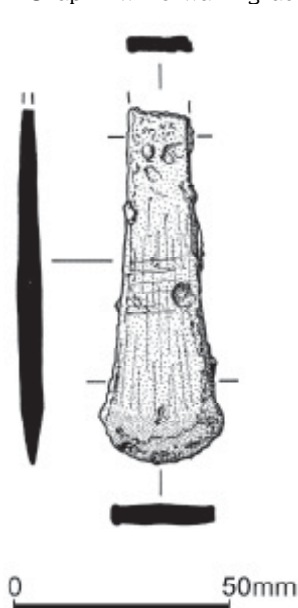


Fig 42. Broomhill, Penicuik. Early Bronze Age flat axehead or chisel. Drawn by Alan Braby. © NMS.

gravel knoll known as Broomhill. In 2000, Mr Chaplin discovered a long cist eroding out the knoll, which was subsequently investigated (NT25NW 47; *DES 2000*, 58). A site visit was therefore made, but this added no additional information beyond confirmation that the bronze object had been recovered from an area of exposed sandy soil near the eastern edge of the summit, whose slopes continue to be heavily disturbed by intense rabbit burrowing. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 88/03) and allocated to NMS.

### **Penicuik Estate** (Penicuik parish)

H M D Jones

Geophysical survey; excavation

NT 2084 5875 Excavation in the trench opened last year (*DES 2003*, 95) was continued in 2004 and further excavation was undertaken to the NE of the 'castle' site and on the S side of the trench.

A paved area was found at the SW end of the trench, and a line of stones curving round the end of the promontory overlooking Cornnton was found to end on the S side of the trench in a second paved area. No datable artefacts were found. Excavation will continue in 2005.

Sponsors: Sir Robert Clerk, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Edinburgh – Dept Geosciences, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

### **Penicuik Trout Farm** (Penicuik parish)

M Cressey

Paper mill

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 235 595 A standing building survey was carried out in April 2004 at the former 18th-century Banks Paper Mill, Penicuik. The work preceded domestic housing and reduction works on part of the derelict mill fabric. The survey confirmed that the mill originally had three floors and had been supplied with power through a series of square openings for take-off drive shafts. Various phases of blocking work and later modifications were recorded. Only two elevations of the mill survived, along with a return wall stub. Most of the observed modifications had occurred in the early 20th century and in more recent times when the lower levels were altered to construct a trout farm.

Reports lodged with Midlothian SMR.

Sponsor: Elizabeth Robertson.

## MORAY

### **Birnie** (Birmie parish)

F Hunter

Iron Age and medieval settlement

(NMS)

NJ 210 585 The second phase of investigations of the Iron Age and medieval site at Birnie started in August 2004. Following the results of the initial evaluation work (*DES 2003*, 96), funding has been secured for four seasons of larger-scale fieldwork to explore the context of the Roman coin hoards. The aim is to investigate at least one well-preserved roundhouse and one of the medieval structures each year.

In 2004 three trenches were opened. The first (N) continued the investigation of the ring-ditch house exposed in 2003. Two main phases of deposits in the ring-ditch were identified, both apparently intended to consolidate the eroding floor surface. Evidence of trampling in the uppermost suggests the stalling of animals. An extension of this trench to the SW exposed an extensive spread of charcoal-rich deposits from a hitherto unsuspected structure.


To the S, trench M exposed more of a roundhouse first sampled in 2001 (*DES 2001*, 67–8). This was of ring-groove construction,

c 11.6m in diameter, with an entrance towards the E. The ring-groove appeared to give way to a post-built wall in the eastern arc around the door, suggesting the entrance was more massively and impressively constructed. Overlying deposits relate to the abandonment of the building, as they covered the internal post ring. Rather than a ring-ditch, a series of hollows between the posts was revealed, suggesting a series of individual compartments.

A central cooking pit produced a clay mould for a disc-ingot, while a cattle skull had been buried in the upper fills. A similar skull was also found in the infill of the southern door post-pit. To the N of the house was a cobbled surface which included substantial lumps of smelting slag. Trampled into the surface was an unusual Roman enamelled tapering-bow brooch decorated with a series of applied knobs. From the topsoil came a plain copper-alloy terret, the first of its type from the area.

A putative medieval sub-rectangular scooped feature was examined in trench P (see *DES 2003*, 96). This represents the sunken floor (c 5.8 x 3m) of a two-phase structure. In the first phase it had a central pit; in the second the hollow was infilled to create a more level surface and a new cooking pit was dug out with the hollow, filled with burnt stone and animal bone. Traces of the superstructure were sparse, but four irregularly placed post-holes may be related. No artefactual evidence was recovered, but samples were taken for dating. To the N, an extensive area of charcoal-rich deposits was revealed, with two small saddle querns in the surface. To one side an oval pit with a surface scatter of slag and fired clay is likely to have been an ironworking furnace, but was not examined in detail this season.

To the SW of the site, on the terrace edge overlooking Birnie Kirk, lies a small sand quarry. Inspection of this revealed an eroding drystone structure, which proved to be a corn-drying kiln of medieval or later date (as it was cut through a layer with medieval pottery). It is noticeable that the medieval features on the site cluster near this terrace edge, towards the church, while the later prehistoric ones are more widely spread over the plateau. Metal detecting finds include a medieval silver penny.

Sponsors: HS , NMS, Ian Keillar, Moray Field Club, Caledonian Quarry Products.

**Cloddach Quarry, Birnie** (Birnie parish) J Ansell  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 206 590 A watching brief was maintained in September 2004 during topsoil stripping for an extension of the quarry, N of areas previously monitored (see *DES 2002*, 81). A line of undated post-holes was identified, representing a continuation of an existing truncated field boundary. In addition, several isolated pits and post-holes were identified, which remain undated.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

**The Tam, Mulben, Keith** H K Murray, J C Murray  
(Boharm parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Evaluation

NJ 3663 5073 An area of burning with fire-cracked stones was exposed on the farm at The Tam in 2003. In September a small excavation was undertaken to establish the nature of the site. The extent of the burnt layer was c 6 x 4m, with a total depth of 400–700mm. Excavation showed that the feature cannot be regarded as a prehistoric burnt mound, but is more likely to have been derived from an incidental fire by the side of a 19th-century road or trackway which ran through the farm.

Report to be lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.



Fig 43. Castlehill. Medieval openwork mount.

**Castlehill** (Cullen parish) J Shiels  
Medieval openwork mount; coins (NMS)

NJ 51 67 Copper-alloy rectangular mount depicting a seated male figure on the left, dressed in fitted doublet and hose, extending his left hand to the female seated on the right. She is dressed in a gown with a tight-fitting bodice to the waist, with expanding folds hanging full to the ground. The sleeves of both figures become pendulous towards the wrist. Much of the clothing detail on the mount is lost, though the style of dress suggests a c 14th-century date. The mount may have been attached to leatherwork or heavy textile, perhaps on a belt or a girdle, and four rivet holes (two with intact rivets) are placed in each of the four corners of the mount.

Two copper coins: Mary, or Mary and Francis billon lion/hardhead (1555–60), countermarked; James VI copper twopence, first post-Union issue (1614).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 85/03) and allocated to Falconer Museum, Forres.

**Cullen** (Cullen parish) S Campbell  
Medieval fede ring (NMS)

NJ 51 67 Medieval silver gilt fede ring with an engraved inscription running around the outside of the band: 'IN EANUS ?UAS DOMINE'. This is most likely meant to be '*in manus tuas domine*' – 'into your hands I place myself Lord' – from Luke in the New Testament. This legend is found on Italian rings of 14th-century date. The inscription is preceded by a quatrefoil or cross, and the letters are in a variety of script and the 'M' is upside down, an indication that the engraver was non-literate and copying from a pattern book, thus explaining the errors in spelling. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 63/03) and allocated to Forres Museum.

**Roths Wind Farm** (Dallas parish) M Kirby, S Badger  
Survey (CFA Archaeology)

NJ 180 505 A walkover survey of the area of the proposed windfarm at Cairn Uish was carried out in January 2004. Ten sites were identified within the development area, seven of which are of modern or unknown date. A detailed survey of three sites which would potentially be affected by the development was also carried out; these sites relate to medieval or later rural settlement. A close interval peat probe assessment was also carried out in April 2004, but no further features of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Roth's Wind Ltd.

## MORAY

**St Michael's Churchyard, Dallas** (Dallas parish) J Wood  
Watching brief

NJ 121 518 The laying of a water main along the road verge adjoining the front (southern) edge of the graveyard was monitored. St Michael's Church dates to 1793, but stands on a medieval site and the churchyard contains a Scheduled market cross, claimed by some to be one of the oldest in Scotland (NJ15SW 2).

The trench revealed clean and undisturbed sandy silts, apart from one location opposite the entrance to the side access to the church, where there was a man-hole and associated drains, and indications of a wide, almost certainly natural depression, containing a fill of rounded cobbles below layered silts. This was interpreted as a former pond or similar.

Sponsor: Halcrow plc.

**Firthside, Stotfield Road, Lossiemouth** S Farrell  
(Drainie parish)

Watching brief

NJ 22974 71057 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2004 on part of a house plot close to the site of a lead mine (NJ27SW 26). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Report lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Wittets Architects Ltd.

**Gordonstoun** (Drainie parish) J Wood  
Watching brief

NJ 184 689 A watching brief was carried out during the excavations of foundations for a new studio theatre and associated service trenches. No archaeological features were recorded.

Sponsor: Gordonstoun Schools Ltd.

**Burghead Landward Ramparts** (Duffus parish) I Ralston  
Promontory fort

NJ 109 691 The key aim of this project in September 2003 was to identify and, if possible, date elements of the landward triple rampart system of the fort (NJ16NW 1), now located within the town and outwith the Scheduled areas of the monument. The total excavation of the garden of 22 Church Street proved negative; all finds were modern. In contrast, partial examination of the gardens of The Brae, 35 Grant Street, provided evidence for the cut of one substantial ditch below modern soil build-up, associated with the remodelling of Burghead and subsequently the erection in 1912 of The Brae. Standing walls limited the exposure of this ditch. A thin organic horizon associated with a small quantity of tumbled stonework contained no particulate charcoal and was not polleniferous.

A narrow trench was also machine-cut along the length of the footpath E of the enclosure holding the Burghead Well: whilst showing undulations in the subsoil, there were no clear surviving signs of a ditch here. However, it was noted that slight traces of two banks and ditches can still be seen on the surface trending obliquely across St Aethan's graveyard.

Archive to be deposited in Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Moray Headland Trust.

**Elgin Cathedral** (Elgin parish) A Radley  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 221 631 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in February 2004 while a service trench was excavated to the W of the Bishop's House. The trench followed the W wall of the building, starting at the boundary wall to the N and running into the SW part of the structure at its S end. A stone-built drainage

culvert was discovered, clearly pre-dating the standing building, and may well be part of the original cathedral layout.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**213-225 High Street, Elgin** H K Murray, J C Murray  
(Elgin parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Medieval urban

NJ 213 628 In May and June 2004 a watching brief and subsequent excavation were carried out at the N end of the site. Some 146 features were excavated, comprising medieval pits, post-holes, property boundaries, and three medieval timber-built wells. The wells were square, formed around a prefabricated mortised framework with corner posts.

They contained much leather, animal bone, worked timber objects and the mid-section of a solid cart wheel. Quantities of 13th/14th-century pottery were also found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Robertson Construction Northern.

**Moray Flood Alleviation Project** S Farrell  
(Forres; Rafford parishes)

Watching brief

NJ 040 568 (centre) and NJ 061 561 (centre) Watching briefs were undertaken in June 2004 on a number of test pits relating to engineering works for a proposed flood alleviation scheme. No archaeological features of interest were noted.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Posford Haskoning for Moray Council.

**New Forres Quarry** (Forres parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NJ 065 577 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in January 2004 as part of an EIA for a proposed extension to the quarry (NJ05NE 32). No archaeological features were noted.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Leiths (Scotland) Ltd.

**Balnagoon Farm** (Grange parish) D Lynn  
Survey

NJ 477 556 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in April 2004 in advance of a planning application for a wind turbine and associated works. The walkover survey, after recent ploughing, located only field drain fragments. Any other surviving archaeological remains on the farm are likely to be limited to the area under the current house and steading (NJ 482 556), where a possible farm mound can be identified.

Report to be lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Sustainable Energy Ltd.

**RAF Kinloss** (Kinloss parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NJ 070 630 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in February and March 2004 as part of a programme of trial pits and bore holes for a proposed water outfall pipe. No archaeological features were noted, though a couple of sites relating to RAF Kinloss were noted, as well as the find of a flake of worked quartz in a molehill.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Entec UK Ltd for Defence Estates.

**Bridge of Ringorm** (Knockando parish) B Mann  
Enclosure

NJ 269 447 The remains of a sub-oval enclosure (NJ24SE 88), c 19 x 46m, with bank and ditch, lie on the E side of a wide

gully below Bridge of Ringorm. A number of medium-sized stones are occasionally visible in the bank, on top of which is a ring of mature beech trees, planted into the top of the bank. The ditch lies on the outside of the bank and would have measured approximately 2–3m wide and 1–1.5m deep. The site appears to be placed on an artificially levelled terrace next to the burn. Remains of a trackway, off the modern-day road, leads to the site on the N side.

The 1846 1st edition OS map of the area shows this track leading to trees planted roughly round the edge of a sub-oval enclosure. However, it should be noted that this site is well hidden from the surrounding area and is therefore unlikely to be a plantation bank within a designed landscape. There is no evidence to suggest that trees were ever planted within the enclosure.

**Paul's Hill Wind Farm** (Knockando parish) M Kirby  
Survey; watching brief; excavation (CFA Archaeology)

NJ 157 414 to NJ 159 417; NJ 115 415 A programme of archaeological work was carried out in advance of and during construction of the windfarm between January and August 2004. A walkover survey identified no new sites. Close interval peat probing also revealed no features of archaeological significance.

A detailed survey at Culkaing, a field system of possible prehistoric date, identified 13 cairns, a large stone with drill marks in it, and a 220m length of parallel banks. A watching brief was maintained during construction of an access track at Culkaing. Eight cairns which lay within the wayleave were excavated, five of which were only revealed during topsoil stripping. The greatest density of cairns lay close to an existing track. Although the excavation did not produce any securely sealed and datable artefacts or ecofacts, it is likely that the cairns in the vicinity of the track were formed from stones cleared when the track was originally constructed. It is considered most likely that the other cairns are of similar medieval or later origins.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Paul's Hill Wind Ltd.

**Aerial Reconnaissance** (Rathven parish) B Mann  
The following sites were found during aerial reconnaissance.

NJ 430 639 **Hillocks**. Rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1976. There are a number of geomorphic marks in the surrounding areas.

NJ 432 633 **Hilton**. Number of pits visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1976; ?cremation cemetery. Cist was found in same field, c 200m to the E, in the 19th century. Also two ?ring-ditches, but the area is very confused with geomorphological marks.

NJ 509 649 **Shirralds**. Various cropmarks are visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1976, including a trackway with apparent drainage channels on either side that joins a more modern farm track. The trackway is cut in several places by later field drains. Also visible are two ?pit circles, other random pits, a ?souterrain, and a rectangular enclosure, plus other indeterminate cropmarks.

**Linkwood, Elgin** (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish) D Wilson  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 234 618 A programme of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken in November 2004 on the site of a proposed residential development. Twenty-three trenches were machine-excavated but revealed no archaeological remains.

A cropmark (NJ26SW 82) that was thought to be a trackway runs across the development site. Trenches across this feature

revealed it to be the original course of the Burn of Linkwood that was straightened by the early 1800s.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Springfield Properties.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

**St Peter in Chains, South Crescent Road,** R Cachart  
**Ardrossan** (Ardrossan parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NS 23282 42233 A desk-based assessment and field evaluation were undertaken in December 2002 of a proposed development adjacent to the church of St Peter in Chains, within an area of prehistoric and medieval archaeological sites. The evaluation produced late medieval pottery within the fill of a late medieval ditch feature. A deposit of periwinkle shells overlying beach sands was also found, but was considered to be natural.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: O'Brien Homes.

**Garrison House, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae** D Sproat  
(Cumbrae parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NS 1642 5502 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken between September and December 2004 prior to the renovation of the ruined property. The building dates to the 18th century when the house was used as a garrison. However, little of the original building remained as the house was extensively renovated in the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Armour Construction Ltd.

**8 Howard Street, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae** T Rees  
(Cumbrae parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 160 548 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in August 2004 on 0.07ha of ground to be redeveloped. No material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: AMF Developments (Millport) Ltd.

**Station Brae, Dreghorn** (Dreghorn parish) T Addyman,  
Neolithic settlement with ?ritualistic M Donnelly, T Wilson  
component; medieval village (Addyman Associates)

NS 3518 3830 to NS 3539 3844 An evaluation was undertaken between November 2003 and April 2004 in advance of housing development in a field at the rear of the properties fronting Main Street, Dreghorn, and the bank of the Annan Water to the N, c 200m E–W by 125m. The field runs along the rear of the ridge upon which the medieval village was sited, and slopes from a relatively level top along the S side of the site increasingly to the N. The evaluation revealed the presence of a series of medieval structural features and concentrations of pottery, principally white gritty ware, in the mid-slope area, and a number of slight indications of prehistoric activity on the site.

Mitigation involved the excavation of the majority of the up- and mid-slope areas of the site, except a large area to the SE where little had been revealed.

### Prehistoric site

As the general mitigation excavation progressed it became increasingly apparent that major prehistoric remains survived





Fig 44. Dreghorn. Timber hall.

along the summit of the Dreghorn ridge along the southern edge of the western half of the site area; evaluation had not been previously possible in much of this zone. The prehistoric remains were of a density and scale seldom seen in Scotland. The site may well represent continued use throughout much of the prehistoric period, or alternatively and perhaps more likely represents an intensive period of activity dating to the Neolithic.

The site produced several distinct feature groups, often interrelated along the ridge top. These consisted of pit groups, stake-hole/post-hole-defined structures, gully-defined structures, a putative palisaded enclosure, burnt mound troughs, post-hole/pit arcs, and associated potentially ritualistic features such as a solitary very substantial pit, a large timber hall, and a possible kiln. Also present were a number of isolated features, mostly sterile pits and isolated stake-holes/post-holes.

**Pit groups.** In total, there were eight ceramic-rich pit groups and nine sterile pit clusters. The former appear to be a recurring element of the site. Usually from two to five in number and often of very similar dimensions (though sometimes heavily truncated), these clusters produced significant quantities of pottery with far lesser concentrations of lithic material. The pottery usually clustered along the southern arc of the fill and was often inverted, even though it does not represent solitary vessels. In many cases the central area of the fill appears to have been free of pot and may have held a post. Although the lithics are few in number, they make up for it in quality, both in raw material and, where retouched, by the quality of the workmanship. These lithics also appeared to occupy a specific location in the fills, usually very close to the surface and often on the northern side. Carbonised remains, including charcoal, hazelnut shells and cereals were also recovered from these fills, together with burnt bone.

**Probable timber hall.** Rectilinear structure, 23.5 x 5m, consisting of three parallel rows of regularly spaced post-holes, aligned N-S, with a possible elaborated entranceway near the midpoint of the W side. The majority of post-holes were devoid of artefacts, with the exception of the two most northerly post-pits in the central row, which contained carbonised remains and significant quantities of Grooved ware. Of uncertain function, this structure is comparable to those at sites such as Balbridie, Crathes (see p 11), the Claish, and smaller examples at Balfarg and Raigmore.

**Stake-hole/post-hole structures.** A total of 8–12 small stake-hole/post-hole-defined structures were identified. The better examples seem to represent small oval/round structures (of a kind that elsewhere have been shown to date to the Early Neolithic) of a fairly consistent size, approximately 6m in diameter. The lack of hearths may relate to the extensive truncation of the remains; their absence does not preclude a domestic function.

**Gully-defined structures.** There were six gully-defined structures of two broad forms, the more common being trapezoidal/rectilinear in nature and frequently associated with numerous stake-holes. The less common appeared to be more open and curvilinear, and to focus around Grooved ware pit groups.

**Burnt mounds.** The site produced evidence of two burnt mound troughs, very different in size yet near-identical in fill types; of a type shown elsewhere in the locality to vary in date from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age.

**Probable kiln.** Large oval feature, c 1.8 x 1.2m, containing several fills showing clear evidence of *in situ* burning, but devoid of any artefactual material other than heavily refired pottery sherds. The lack of any obvious domestic refuse and the size and structural complexity of the feature suggests this was no simple hearth and is probably a type of pottery kiln previously unknown in Scotland. Sampled for TL dates.

**?Ritualistic landscape.** The possible ritualistic element to the prehistoric landscape at Dreghorn included a putative massive post-pit; a series of large post-hole/pit arcs and related features, many of which appear to have been closely associated with fire/burning; the aforementioned large timber hall; and a large oval enclosure. Half of the latter was exposed within the excavation area. At least 16m wide, this contained numerous post-holes and a series of large pits at the centre. The pits contained large quantities of decorated pottery and high-quality flint tools imported from Ireland.

**?Palisaded enclosure.** Part of a probable palisaded enclosure was situated at the extreme W end of the site (the westernmost summit of the Dreghorn ridge). The only diagnostic artefactual evidence recovered from the slot was Grooved ware, although it is probable that this material is residual. While potentially of much later date, it is possible that this slot may represent another feature of the sequence of ritualistic enclosures. The vast majority of this feature lay outwith the excavation area.

The material culture recovered includes pottery, lithics, some ground stone tools and a potential bone tool severely affected by fire. The rich ecofactual element identified on site was vastly increased in size by the extensive sampling programme.

The prehistoric pottery includes some Early Neolithic carinated bowls, mostly Late Neolithic Grooved ware, incised ware, globular bowl and bucket-shaped forms. There is a high percentage of decorated sherds, including a variety of Grooved ware styles.

The lithics are a very mixed assemblage including local flint, Arran pitchstone, quartz, chert and imported flint from northern England and Ireland. The assemblage contains many tools (scrapers, arrowheads and knife-like forms), but there was little evidence for tool production on site. A jet/shale bracelet fragment was also found.



Fig 45. Dreghorn. Medieval granary.

### Medieval site

A considerable number of individual structures and other features were revealed in the up- and mid-slope parts of the site.

The principal medieval features encountered (from W to E) were:

*Boundary ditches.* One aligned NW–SE, then angling to the SW. The other, further E, aligned NW–SE.

*Kiln 1a.* Keyhole-shaped; constricted entrance to the SSE; cobble sides largely robbed; remains of heavily burnt stone floor, including part of a millstone. Kiln had been dismantled and backfilled. White gritty ware found within construction cut. Samples of burnt grain recovered.

*Kiln 1b.* Underlying 1a; the base of the kiln chamber, of notably smaller diameter than its successor, was formed of a near-complete millstone; clay-bonded cobble walls.

*Trackway.* Running E–W along the lower mid-slope area for the length of the site. Contained residual white gritty ware but no later finds, suggesting early abandonment. This may have led down to the site of a mill beyond the site to the E.

*Structural remains (group A).* Immediately downslope of the trackway. Heavily waterlogged area containing a considerable sequence of floor-like build-up layers, footing trenches and pit-like features. Heavily disturbed by extensive later field drainage, little definition of earlier features was possible. Large concentration of early white gritty wares in association.

*Pit group 1.* Two large pits; one containing clean clay, the other cobbles. Overlain by a humic spread containing early white gritty pottery.

*Pit group 2.* Two large pits; one containing repeated dumping episodes including a large deposit of burnt grain. The whole overlain by a humic spread containing early white gritty pottery.

*Structural remains (group B).* Immediately downslope of the trackway. Abutting the E side of pit group 2, a series of structural remains were traced in the form of parallel N–S beam slots and

an area of prepared floor surface within; white gritty pottery was recovered from the latter.

*Kiln 2a.* Large oval chamber with a curved flue to the NE, curving round to the SE. Burnt grain residues recovered from within the flue.

*Kiln 2b.* Modification of kiln 2a. Original flue infilled and the chamber reduced in size by new stonework on the E side; new straight flue inserted, running E.

*Ditch complex.* At least three phases. Phase 1: kiln 2a/2b overlay a narrow vertically cut ditch of about 1.5m depth and 0.6–0.7m width, running NNW–SSE. Phase 2: the ditch was subsequently modified; infilled upslope of the kiln and, downslope, becoming interconnected with the kiln by means of a stone-lined clay-capped channel running from the kiln floor. Phase 3: ditch recut with V-section, continuing downslope to the N, culminating in a series of apparent sumps and overflows.

*Structural remains.* Immediately upslope of the line of the trackway. A 10m long linear deposit of degraded daub found in association with a considerable concentration of early white gritty pottery and associated make-up deposits indicates a probable building platform and the decay products of a wattle and daub walled structure, the structure itself wholly truncated.

*Granary.* Circular structure, 4m diameter. Upstanding wattle and daub walling up to 0.35m high, containing impressions and carbonised remains of vertical staves and horizontal wattles; entrance with larger posts on either side, to SW; clay-floored. The structure had burnt and collapsed in on itself, much of the daub of the upper walls becoming fired. This debris overlay a very substantial deposit of carbonised grain, etc.

Significant post-medieval features included a well-like circular cobble lining to a spring; this cut the abovementioned trackway. Associated deposits produced green-glazed reduced wares. A series of later stone-lined field drains channelled the spring water away to the N.



## NORTH AYRSHIRE

*Rig and furrow.* The upslope areas preserved the bases of many parallel furrows running NW–SE; this system is represented on a cartographic source of 1790.

A large assemblage of non-prehistoric ceramics was recovered, the majority being white gritty wares, many of which are very thin-bodied (total assemblage 2074). Relatively few small finds were recovered. Of these, an iron hammer head and a possible rim of a barrel padlock (iron and copper alloy) were the most diagnostic.

A considerable quantity of environmental samples was recovered from the medieval site, notably from many of the major individual features. The study of this material will particularly relate to grain production and processing at the site.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: George Wimpey (West Scotland) Ltd.

**160 High Street, Irvine** (Irvine parish) T Rees, A Matthews  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 321 390 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2004 prior to the development of ground at the rear of 160 High Street. The evaluation comprised two trenches covering approximately 15% of the development area.

Features investigated included a linear cut, a linear slot and two pits that yielded little archaeological material. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery, animal bone and bottle glass were recovered from a homogenised soil horizon which also contained modern material.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: ADM Architects Ltd.

**Arran High School, Lamlash** T Rees, R Shaw  
(Kilbride parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 023 307 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in July 2004 on 1.68ha of playing fields and green areas to be developed for the new high school. The evaluation

comprised seven trenches covering approximately 5% of the ground. A number of relatively recent agricultural or playing field features which are not of archaeological significance were identified. These included pits, furrows, a single field drain and a number of concrete posts.

At the SE corner of the playing fields, an oval scoop and pit or post-hole complex was excavated, which contained charcoal, burnt bone and a single nodule of slag. This feature has been tentatively interpreted as a fire pit with an associated structure or windbreak. The date of the complex is uncertain, but is most likely to be later prehistoric.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Educational Services, North Ayrshire Council.

**Brodict Castle, Arran** (Kilbride parish) D Alexander  
Castle ditch (NTS)

NS 0155 3789 The foundations of the early 20th-century courtyard wall at the rear of the castle were investigated in March 2004. Severe cracking is visible in the walls on either side of the gateway, the cracks suggesting the wall foundations were built upon unconsolidated material – possibly an infilled medieval ditch.

Using a mini-digger, a trial trench was excavated in the middle of the courtyard entrance. Below the layers of road make-up and pipes were clear traces of the inner edge of a ditch. The natural boulder clay subsoil shelved away steeply precisely in line with the cracks in the wall. The presence of pipes and the proximity of the walls prevented further excavation in this area, but a new trench was dug by machine 10m to the NW of the first. This second trench was excavated to a depth of 1.6m without hitting subsoil, and was filled with a mixed layer of sandstone rubble and mortar. This must have been close to the middle of the ditch, and was full of demolition material from the old castle. The natural subsoil was located further to the W again and indicates that the ditch must be at least 20m wide.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS<sup>1</sup>, NTS.



Fig 46. Brodict Castle Gardens. Lime kiln.

**Brodict Castle Gardens, Arran** (Kilbride parish) D Alexander, J Harden (NTS)  
Lime kiln

NS 0134 3783 Further excavation was undertaken in July 2004 on the clamp lime kiln discovered last year (*DES 2003*, 97–8). A further five trenches were opened. The first was at the entrance to the kiln, and the second was in front of the entrance. The remaining three trenches were placed around the top of the kiln, running outwards from the wall across the natural bank into which the kiln was cut.

Excavation showed that the flue discovered last year continued for the entire length of the structure. The intensity of the heat achieved was evident in the burnt soil and scorched pottery found in the trenches around the top. Quantities of limestone and patches of lime were revealed. The artefacts recovered from the kiln, mainly pottery, indicate that it dates to the mid-19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: NTS Thistle Camp, Total E&P UK plc.

**Corrie, Arran** (Kilbride parish) S Nisbet, D Alexander  
Lime kilns and mineral workings

NS 0237 4354 Two abutting draw kilns facing N and E. Built of squared rubble, but slightly differing construction, with shallow draw-arches leading to recessed draw holes. Circular kiln chambers exposed on top of kilns with missing lining, but fire bricks and other debris coming from draw hole in E-facing kiln.

In adjacent cliff face between kilns and harbour, two mine entrances, c 3 x 3m, leading to workings in limestone seam, 4m thick. Above kilns, cliff/quarry face continues W up steep hill for 300m. Continuous regular pattern of mine entrances (some partially collapsed) leading to extensive interconnected stoop and room galleries, c 4m high. Very steep rough track leading uphill, parallel to N side of quarried cliff face. Immediately to N of track, continuous ridge of quarry spoil, c 10m wide by 5m high.

Remains associated with working, calcining and export of lime from adjacent harbour at NS 0243 4356, documented pre-1790.

**Fen Place, Whiting Bay, Arran** (Kilbride parish) T Rees  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 046 273 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 on 0.105ha of former agricultural ground to be developed for residential units to the W of Fen Place. No material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Trust Housing Association.

**Glencloy, Brodict, Arran** (Kilbride parish) R White  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 009 358 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 on the site of a proposed housing development to the NE of the Auchrannie Hotel in Glen Cloy. The surrounding area has a fairly high density of known sites from a wide range of periods. Eleven trenches were excavated by machine, amounting to 10% (1398m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Auchrannie Leisure Ltd.

**Glenrickard, Arran** (Kilbride parish) A Baines  
Survey

NR 99215 33570 (centre) Field survey was carried out in September 2004 over c 0.6km<sup>2</sup> of ground at the head of Gleann Dubh, 3km SW of Brodict. Five features were identified.

NR 9911 3371 Roughly circular mound, 4.4m in diameter, within an earth or turf bank spread to 1.2m; maximum height

0.4m. The presence of a central depression suggests it is the remains of a turf-built shieling hut. A gap, 0.9m across, in the NE may indicate the position of an entrance.

NR 9909 3366 Pair of sub-rectangular drystone structures: A, the westernmost, measures 3.8m E–W by 4.1m, within a drystone wall 1.1m across, surviving to a maximum of two courses of rough undressed blocks. There is no clear evidence of an entrance. B is less well-defined, although it appears to be a drystone structure, 4.5m N–S by at least 3.4m, within a wall 0.7m across, surviving to a maximum of three courses. Clear entrance gap, 0.7m across, in the S wall.

NR 9865 3352 Sub-circular drystone structure, 3.3m in diameter, within a drystone wall 0.6m across, surviving to a maximum of two courses of angular blocks. A 0.6m gap in the S arc, flanked by two large stones, is probably the entrance.

NR 9880 3340 Pair of sub-rectangular drystone structures: A, the westernmost, is completely overgrown and precise details are difficult to discern. It appears to measure 4.9m NW–SE by 2.9m. There is no convincing evidence of an entrance. B lies 4m S of A, and is evidently another structure of the same type. A short distance to the N is a small cairn, probably of recent origin.

NR 9928 3352 Very small amorphous structure, set in the centre of an area of glacially deposited rocks and boulders. It consists of a rough arc of drystone walling, 0.9m high, surviving up to four courses, built against the flat face of a boulder. This is probably a small temporary sheep pen used to hold a single animal at lambing time.

Two previously recorded sites were also visited. The mound known as Bruce's Castle (NR93SE 1) appears to be entirely natural. No trace was found of possible shieling huts recorded under NR93SE 3 at the specified NGR.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Forestry Commission Scotland.

**Springbank Farm, Brodict, Arran** A Matthews, T Rees  
(Kilbride parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 021 357 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2004 on 1.44ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units. The evaluation comprised 11 trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area. A representative sample was investigated of all of the uncovered features with archaeological potential.

Features investigated included: eight shallow linear features; numerous field drains; modern structures; and tree throws. No significant anthropic material was recovered and the features were assessed not to be of archaeological significance. Other features were shown to be linked to gardens laid out across the W part of the site in the mid-19th century.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: John Thomson Construction Ltd.

**Blackwaterfoot, Arran** (Kilmory parish) S Nisbet,  
Lime kiln D Alexander

NR 8963 2818 Rubble wall, c 2m high by 2m wide, in steep semi-circular bank, 6m high, facing Blackwaterfoot harbour. Ruins of draw kiln shown on 1st edition OS map.

NR 8884 2888 No visible trace of another old ?lime kiln further to NW, also shown on 1st edition OS map.

**Drinlabarra Croft, Kildonan, Arran** A Matthews, T Rees  
(Kilmory parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 029 208 A watching brief was carried out in January 2004 at a site to the W of Drinlabarra Croft, but identified no

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

archaeological material either during topsoiling or during further excavation. Some modern features were noted during works.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: John Thomson Construction Ltd.

**Glenscorrodale, Arran** (Kilmory parish) B Ballin Smith  
Standing building recording (GUARD)

NR 9636 2796 A building survey of the structures forming the Glenscorrodale steading was undertaken between April and October 2003. The buildings are early 19th century in date, with plain or little architectural detail. The farmhouse, now demolished, had plain red sandstone fireplaces. No traces of earlier buildings or features were found on the site.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kagyu Samye Ling Monastery & Tibetan Centre.

**Kilmory, Arran** (Kilmory parish) D M Maguire  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NR 960 216 An evaluation was carried out in March 2004 in advance of the proposed second phase of a housing development (see *DES 2001*, 70). Evidence for past agricultural activity was observed in the northern part of the site, in the form of stone-filled field drains. In the southern part of the site, two archaeological features were observed – a pit and a post-hole. The pit contained a decorated rim and other potsherds, a flint flake and pitchstone flakes; the artefacts suggest a Bronze Age date. The post-hole, 5m to the W, contained no artefacts.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

**Shore Road, Pirnmill** (Kilmory parish) T Rees  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NR 873 446 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 on 0.3ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units. No material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Trust Housing Association.

**Montgomerie Park, Irvine** D Gordon, T Rees  
(Kilwinning parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 331 408 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 2004 to assess a 12.7ha area of proposed residential development. The evaluation trenches covered 5% of the study area.

The evaluation identified the presence of an early prehistoric short cist and characterised three complexes of negative features (small pits, post-holes and curvilinear slots), apparently associated with a ridge running through the study area. The negative features did not survive well, typically being shallow and apparently devoid of artefacts. Pre-Improvement rig and furrow systems were also exposed; this system had been abandoned, levelled and put to pasture by the time the ground was turned into parkland in the 18th century. Finds include flint.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

**Kirkintilloch Link Road** (Cadder parish) F Baker  
Survey (Firat Archaeological Services)

See entry in East Dunbartonshire (Kirkintilloch parish).

**A80 Auchenkilns** (Cumbernauld parish) R Toolis, D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 74 74 Due to the proximity of a former coke oven site, a programme of archaeological watching briefs was undertaken between November 2003 and March 2004 during topsoil stripping of the route of a proposed roundabout (*DES 2003*, 100). No archaeological features of any significance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS .

**Croy Miners Club, Constarry Road, Croy** R Coleman  
(Cumbernauld parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 723 762 A watching brief was carried out in January and February 2004 during the excavation of a service trench for a new community building. The trench crossed part of the Scheduled area associated with the Antonine Wall (NS77NW 10), the course of which runs immediately N of the new building. A number of large stones set into the subsoil at the base of the trench were interpreted as the possible base of the Antonine Wall. There was no further evidence for the construction of the wall, nor were there any finds from the excavations.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.


Sponsor: Core Utilities.

**Forth and Clyde Canal – Auchinstarry Basin** D Gallagher,  
(Cumbernauld parish) P Sharman, D Stewart  
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 721 768 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in March and April 2004 to identify archaeological sites within 0.75km of a proposed development. Test trenches were excavated to locate the original edge and form of the canal and basin.

After this section of the canal was cut (around 1770) it was lined with a near-impermeable layer of clay. The continuation of the clay lining and the wall face into the basin indicates that Auchinstarry Basin was dug out and created as an integral part of the canal. The timber-laced revetment that lay along the W side of the basin may have been constructed as an integral part of the basin and canal. The serious decline of the canal at the end of the 19th century is reflected by the robbing of the wall W of the basin.


Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**M80 Stepps to Haggs** (Cumbernauld parish) R Engl  
Also in Falkirk (Falkirk parish) and (AOC Archaeology)  
East Dunbartonshire (Cadder parish)  
Watching brief

NS 7373 7363 A phased watching brief was undertaken between September 2003 and January 2004 on a number of site investigation works within the proposed M80 road development between Stepps and Haggs. This included the periphery of a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. In addition, works were monitored in the peat basins at South Broomknowes and Stonyetts and the Barbeth Moss raised bog. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS .

**Smithstone Farm, Cumbernauld** D Gordon, T Rees  
(Cumbernauld parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation; excavation

NS 727 750 An archaeological evaluation in April and May 2004 assessed 30.7ha proposed for residential development.



The evaluation trenches extended to some 5% of the study area.

A series of negative features were identified (small pits, post-holes and curvilinear slots) with the potential to be associated with settlement within the area. These features did not survive well, typically being shallow and apparently devoid of artefacts. A complex of Improvement rig and furrow systems was also exposed. The site of Smithstone Farm, known to date from at least the mid-18th century, failed to produce any evidence of pre-19th-century activity.

An area of 2300m<sup>2</sup> was excavated in August 2004. This identified a small number of negative features (small pits, post-holes and curvilinear slots) which had no apparent pattern or connection within the study area. These features did not survive well, typically being shallow and apparently devoid of artefacts.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: North Lanarkshire Council.

### Smithstone Road, Cumbernauld

(Cumbernauld parish)

Evaluation

M Kirby

(CFA Archaeology)

NS 729 747 An evaluation was carried out in March 2004 in a field bordering Smithstone Road in advance of housing development in an area of archaeological potential. Trenches covering 2380m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the development area) were excavated by machine. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kier Homes Ltd.

### Cavalry Park, Kilsyth (Kilsyth parish)

Evaluation

K Seretis, T Hunter

(GUARD)

NS 72750 78250 Desk-based assessment, walkover survey, metal detecting and trial trenching were conducted between January and April 2004 on a proposed development site.

A number of features of potential archaeological significance were identified through the desk-based assessment. These related to relatively recent industrial extraction practices, and to possible burial sites associated with the Battle of Kilsyth (1645).

A total of 32 trenches were opened, representing approximately 5% of the available and accessible land within the site. No features or deposits associated with the Battle of Kilsyth or industrial extraction practices were encountered. Finds include post-medieval pottery,

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: George Wimpey West Scotland Ltd.

### Caldercruix Paper Mill (Shotts parish)

Survey

H James

(GUARD)

NS 817 676 A walkover survey took place in December 2004 over the site of an old corn mill noted on Roy's map of c 1750, and the Caldercruix Paper Mill, which closed in 1970 and has been demolished. The site of the paper mill has seen considerable landscaping in the past, and all the visible features relate to the post-medieval and modern period.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Drumbow Homes Ltd.

## ORKNEY

### Orkney Crannog Survey

Survey

N Dixon, B Forbes

A preliminary study of Orkney crannogs was undertaken in 2004. The lochs of Stenness and Wasbister on Rousay were examined, where sites had been noted that had the appearance of having been artificially constructed. In the vicinity of the Loch of Stenness are numerous important archaeological sites including the Stenness standing stones, the Ring of Brodgar and a number of cairns. The sites to be examined were at the end of the loch furthest from these remains.

### Loch of Stenness (Sandwick parish)

HY 260 151 **Site 1.** Small island in shallow water, 60m from the shore. The part of the site above the water is oval and has the remains of a wall along the long axis. The site was examined



Fig 47. Orkney Crannog Survey. Possible crannogs in Loch Stenness.

## ORKNEY

above and below water but there was substantial plant growth on the top that obscured the surface to a significant extent. In the water immediately around the island the stones covering it were obvious for the first few metres, but the loch bed further out was substantially covered with fine algae, water weeds and small clumps of seaweed.

A sondage was cut into the stones, 6.4m out from the edge of the site on the S side. About 25cm down, three sherds of pottery were discovered and a small piece of bone. Two of the sherds are rims and the other piece joins with one of them. There is a burnt residue on the outside of the two rim sherds, and on all of them the surface features show little erosion. The sherds were in a layer of stones, brown earthy silt and the remains of weed roots. There is a clear stone slab causeway leading to the shore. At certain states of the tides the causeway is submerged, but it is clearly visible at all times.

Along the edge of the shoreline adjacent to the site there are stones set on edge, overlain by a substantial depth of topsoil. It is possible that these stones were a revetment to protect the peninsula on the shore, known as The Ness, from erosion in the past. There is also an alignment of bedrock at the end of The Ness that appears to have been quarried in the past, and one slab is still out of place, raised on a smaller stone that seems to have been placed under it to act as a fulcrum to lever the slab out. On The Ness is reputedly the remains of a chapel, seen now as a mound covered with earth and grass. Nearby in the water, on the opposite side of The Ness from the planned site, is a boat noost and a small enclosure made of slabs, of unknown purpose.

HY 261 149 **Site 2**. From the shore this island looked similar to Site 1, but on closer inspection it was seen to be crescent-shaped and there was no evidence that it had been occupied. Nothing was discovered in the examination of the loch bed around the site. The same brown earthy silt layer was noted as at Site 1, but it seemed to overlie loch bed clay that appeared to be the natural substrate.

HY 262 150 **Site 3**. Near to Sites 1 and 2 is a ridge of material that appears to cut off the end of the loch. It is in line with Site 2, and it had been thought that they might be related. Examination underwater showed that the ridge is much wider underwater than it appears on the surface. The area that projects above the water does so at certain states of the tide, and it is submerged at other times. Earlier in the year it had been noted that the outer face of the ridge seemed to be artificially built up, but this could not be seen on this trip because of the substantial cover of algae and weeds. Overall, it would appear that the ridge is substantially natural, but it may have been modified in the past to dam the area behind it, possibly as an aid to fishing or to artificially maintain the water level at Site 1.

### Loch of Wasbister, Rousay (Rousay & Egilsay parish)

HY 395 334 **Burrian**. This large island site was examined; it supports a large walled enclosure of unknown date, which is divided into two by a cross wall. The larger of the two enclosures is completely overgrown by salmon berry undergrowth and cannot be accessed. The smaller enclosure is less overgrown but still had a significant amount of undergrowth when examined.

The water around the island was snorkelled. The edge of the island had a largely artificial appearance due to the stones from which it is formed. Mostly they are the common slabs from the area, and there was no evidence of them having been systematically laid underwater. However, around the edge of the island, just above the water, there are places where walling could be recognised and it is likely that many of the slabs in the water have fallen from this possible revetment. It was difficult to

distinguish in most places where the stones met the loch bed silts as there was a substantial cover of weeds growing on the loch bottom.

The one area where stones could be seen *in situ* was the remains of a substantial causeway leading to the shore on the W side of the loch. This is very similar in appearance to the causeway noted in the Loch of Stenness and is made up of large stone slabs. It stops just before it reaches the present shore. The loch has a dam on the E side leading to the nearby sea, and the loch level is higher now than in the past. Aerial photographs, not available until after the present underwater survey had been carried out, show a number of features in the shallow water along the shore where the causeway joins it. Although this area was crossed by the team during the survey, there was no obvious evidence of the features and they may now be buried under loch bed silts.

HY 397 333 **Bretta Ness**. A site on a peninsula on the E side of the loch was excavated in the past (HY33SE 12) and one of the excavators, Jackie Marwick, lives nearby. Aerial photographs show a feature in the water to the W of the site. The water around the promontory was snorkelled but there was no evidence that the site was artificially constructed or modified, and it looks as if the buildings uncovered during the excavation were constructed on natural material. Stones had slipped down into the water but there was not the same build-up that had been seen around the island, and they may have been naturally deposited. The feature noted on the aerial photograph deserves further examination, possibly earlier in the year when there is less weed cover in the loch.

The preliminary survey of two lochs indicates that there are sites of interest submerged in them. Observation of a number of other lochs and features from the shore suggests that there will be many sites of archaeological interest, and the pottery discovered on Site 1 in the Loch of Stenness indicates the state of preservation of even inorganic materials. No evidence of artificial organic deposits was seen on this survey, but there was no intention to locate such deposits.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Mrs Sheila Gregg.

**Birsay** (Birsay & Harray parish)  
Gaming board

S Campbell  
(NMS)

HY 28 25 Fragmentary slate gaming board bearing a crudely incised grid, of which six cells in three rows remains. The corner three squares in the right corner have been emphasised by



Fig 48. Birsay. Gaming board.

hatching. The board also has a line of three circles in the blank space to the left of the playing area. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 57/03) and allocated to Orkney Museums.

### **Birsay-Skaili Landscape Project**

D Griffiths

(Birsay & Harray; Sandwick parishes)

Topographical and geophysical survey; excavation

HY 243 284 to HY 250 282 **Buckquoy peninsula**. Two anomalies from the 2003 geophysics (*DES 2003*, 101) were examined in July 2004, in the central field of the three investigated last year. An L-shaped trench, 10 x 1.5m E-W with a northern extension of 6 x 1m, was excavated over a linear anomaly immediately W of the Knowe of Buckquoy. This anomaly represented a U-shaped ditch which was sampled, producing evidence of carbonised cereal grains. In the N of the same field, a straight E-W linear anomaly was investigated, with a 6 x 1m N-S trench, revealing a substantial wall foundation of sandstone boulders, in a completely different alignment to the recent/modern field pattern; no dating evidence was retrieved as the wall was left intact.

HY 236 196 **Bay of Skaili**. Previous survey (*DES 2003*, 101) was concentrated on the mound on the N side of the bay, known as the Castle of Snusgar, which was the site of the 1858 Viking silver hoard. Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound, which were provisionally interpreted as indicating that the mound is a multi-period archaeological feature.

Topographical and geophysical survey were extended considerably in 2004 in collaboration with the newly established geophysics unit at Orkney College. Twenty grids of resistivity (20 x 20m) were carried out on the Snusgar mound itself, and 34 grids of gradiometry were carried out on Snusgar, a neighbouring (lower) mound immediately to its NW, a mound cut by the road (HY21NW 23), and a further mound some 60m to the E of Snusgar. With the exception of the latter mound, all targets showed dense anomalies indicating archaeological potential: the concentration of multi-period sites around the N of the bay can now be expanded from one to at least three foci.


Two trenches were opened in the NE flank of the Snusgar mound. The subsidiary trench on the furthest E flank of the mound was intended to provide a soils history in profile.

The main trench, nearer the summit of the mound, encountered a spread of industrial waste: date as yet unknown, but may be relatively recent, possibly from kelp burning as burnt seaweed was retrieved from environmental samples. Beneath and outwith this concentration were laminated sand/occupation layers surrounding stone structures. Some of these were disturbed and fragmentary, but there was a large E-W double-faced wall, 1.2–1.5m wide, which corresponds with the E-W structural features observed in the 2003 gradiometry plot, and which were provisionally interpreted as part of the phase which gave rise to the notion of the Norse 'castle'. The occupation layers, which may be outcast midden from a settlement core immediately to the W of the excavation area, were associated with a range of (mostly bone) finds of Viking period type, and a green banded whetstone with parallels associated with high-status Viking sites in Scandinavia. Bone preservation was good and a large range of animal bone was retrieved, with some fish bone from lower occupation layers. Environmental samples indicate that oat cereal grain, six-row hulled barley and flax were present, along with burnt peat. Other significant finds include polished bone pins, antler comb fragments, bone textile utensils, a copper-alloy toilet implement and a small amount of iron slag.

Progress was made in characterising this upper phase of the mound – part or all of which was resting on a substantial layer of

windblown sand, but time did not permit deeper investigation within and beneath this windblown layer.

Reports to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, University of Oxford.

### **Caperhouse** (Birsay & Harray parish)

S Ovenden

Geophysical survey

HY 314 171 A concentration of archaeologically significant anomalies was identified in September 2004 by gradiometry survey in the vicinity of a suspected underground structure, suggesting a core settlement area covering some 30 x 40m. The lack of corresponding anomalies in a resistance survey suggests that the remains may be at some depth. Additional anomalies were detected in the area, including possible evidence of a ditch. Sponsor: Orkney College.

### **Geroi, Harray** (Birsay & Harray parish)

R Toolis


Cist burial

(AOC Archaeology)

HY 3288 1751 Emergency excavation was carried out in March 2004 of a cremation cist burial partially exposed by agricultural works on the southern side of a knoll. The cist interior measured 1.03m long, 0.66–0.78m wide and 0.71–0.76m deep, and comprised four large slabs cut in a way to allow each to interconnect with each other.

A discrete deposit of burnt bone, pottery and copper-alloy fragments was removed from the centre of the cist, revealing horizontal stone slabs at the central base area. While no further finds were recovered, the deposits within and around the cist were comprehensively sampled.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

### **Enyas Hill Wind Farm** (Evie & Rendall parish)

D Lynn

Survey

HY 4077 2055 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in April 2004 ahead of a planning application for a windfarm and associated works. The survey covered a 0.6km ridge in Rendall, with Enyas Hill (141m OD) at its N end and Gorseness Hill (126m OD) at the S end, and Hackland Hill, an outlier to the NW of Enyas Hill.

HY 4077 2073 **Enyas Hill (Enzie Hill)**. Large artificial mound (HY42SW 14) on the summit of Enyas Hill, turf-covered and c 3.5m high, composed of earth and small stone. The probably prehistoric cairn or barrow mound is a dramatic and substantial feature, sited and built to command its local landscape.

A previously undiscovered feature at HY 4081 2077 was noted from the walkover survey. It lies c 60m NE of the large Enyas Hill mound, on the same exposed shoulder of the ridge at or about the same level. It consists of a circular grass-covered low earthy mound, diameter c 14m, standing slightly proud of the surrounding heather. No structural features were evident. It appears to be prehistoric, though surviving in a poor state with extensive deflation by rabbit burrowing the main current threat. Probably related to the main Enyas Hill mound, within a prehistoric landscape.

HY 3929 2060 **North Hackland Church** (HY32SE 50). Survives in an unroofed state; the end walls are beginning to slump inwards with collapse likely in the near future. A possible rectangular enclosed area, outlined by a ditch, joins the church on the S side and appears to be part of the monument. There is no sign of any gravestones in this enclosure, nor of any features which pre-date the church's construction. Attempts to trace records of associated burials or a graveyard failed.



## ORKNEY

HY 4044 2025 **Pullaland**. Ruined croft shown on the 1st edition OS map (1882) as an L-shaped and roofed building in the centre of a square enclosure, with a well marked to the ENE. It survives as a clearly visible pile of masonry rubble with some visible wall lines confirming the L-shaped outline; c 12m N-S, and a similar length W-E. It appears to be built of unmortared stone; the corners are squared. A possible semi-circular addition to the S-facing gable end suggests a kiln.

HY 4000 2108 **Hackland Hill**. The lower summit of Hackland Hill has a small linear turf and stone bank running W-E for 5m or more; up to 1m high with a surround where the turf cover is much thinner.

HY 4000 2090 **Hackland Hill**. Linear rubble feature, up to 15m long and 3m wide. Possibly a clearance cairn from the random nature of its rubble cover; it may be a modern feature overlying a more ancient structure.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Orkney Sustainable Energy Ltd.

**Hillock Broch** (Firth parish)  
Geophysical survey

S Ovenden

HY 361 141 Numerous anomalies of archaeological potential were noted in a gradiometer survey in October 2004. It is likely that the majority of these are due to settlement remains associated with Hillock Broch (HY31SE 4) which lies immediately to the E, across the road. Two ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological significance were also located, although it seems unlikely that these are contemporary with the broch.  
Sponsor: Mott MacDonald for Scottish Water Solutions.

**Redland Farm** (Firth parish)  
Survey

D Lynn

HY 370 170 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in April 2004 ahead of a planning application for a wind turbine and associated works. All the NMRS structural sites in the area were identified. The Dale of Redland enclosure (HY31NE 28) is an upland sub-circular enclosure; tree planting has avoided the enclosure, which is defined by a bank up to 1m high and up to 12m diameter, though without a clear entrance. The sloping interior contains two circular features, which might be small hut remains.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Orkney Sustainable Energy Ltd.

**Midhowe Broch, Rousay**  
(Rousay & Egilsay parish)  
Watching brief

P Sharman  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

HY 371 306 A watching brief was conducted in March 2004 on work required after the collapse of masonry from the revetment wall around the head of Stenchna Geo, a narrow inlet on the S side of the broch. The wall is not Iron Age in date, but a rebuild or enhancement of a 19th- or 20th-century field dyke. No finds were recovered and no soils of Iron Age date were noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS

**Mine Howe Environs**

N Card, J Downes, S Ovenden  
(St Andrews & Deerness parish)

Bronze Age barrow; Iron Age ritual and metalworking complex

HY 510 060 Excavations in 2004 were aimed at elucidating the nature and range of activities that took place subsequent to the construction of the underground chamber and its surrounding ditch (see *DES 2003*, 101–2). The Iron Age metalworking area (Trench E), which lies outwith the ditch that



Fig 49. Mine Howe Environs.

surrounds the underground structure, was further investigated.

Excavation concentrated on the smithy uncovered at the end of the 2002 season (*DES 2002*, 87–8), with preliminary investigation of the floor levels in 2003. Evidence for both ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork was found. In the primary phase of use, a large central hearth was surrounded by evidence for various associated activities including small smithing furnaces, anvils, etc. A very rich assemblage of associated metalworking debris was also recovered. Archaeomagnetic dating of the central hearth provided a date of 100 BC to AD 110. At the end of the primary phase of use, a formalised extended inhumation burial of a young woman was placed under the floor of the smithy. She was buried with a toe ring on each foot and an antler object on her chest.

In 2003, a deep sondage excavated to the N of the smithy revealed that over 2m of archaeological material had been deliberately deposited during the Iron Age and that the landscape around Mine Howe had been dramatically altered during the Iron Age. This sondage was extended in 2004. This revealed that outwith the inner ditch surrounding the mound containing the underground chamber there had been an outer gully, probably natural, c 40m wide and up to 2m deep. Although present at the front of the monument, the extent of this feature is not clear.

The structure revealed within the ditch in Trench G in 2003 was fully excavated and removed. Below this were further ditch fills and, as in the ditch terminal, several phases of revetting. The overall depth of the ditch in this trench was over 4m. The furnace uncovered in 2003 on the side of the mound was also further investigated.

As part of the study of the environs of Mine Howe, the Bronze Age barrow on the top of the neighbouring glacial moraine of Long Howe was investigated. Although the central cist had been emptied in the past, a beautifully constructed kerb cairn was revealed. Within the cairn make-up several Mesolithic microliths


and general flint knapping debitage were recovered. These artefacts may be associated with several sub-circular features downslope from the cairn as revealed by geophysics.

Three areas were investigated by geophysical techniques. Resistance survey was carried out to the NE of the current excavations, extending the survey originally undertaken in 1999. The results show a well-defined zone of high resistance, which coincides with a slight topographic rise. Although the data suggests the presence of stone structures/rubble, no clearly defined structural elements are discernible.

Detailed gradiometer and resistance survey were undertaken on Long Howe. The survey aimed to refine the gradiometer data collected during a previous survey (*DES 2000*, 65–6) by using finer sampling intervals and more sensitive equipment. The survey added some detail to the previous survey, suggesting clearly defined coherent anomalies of likely archaeological origin.

Gradiometer survey was also undertaken in the field to the W of St Ninian's Chapel and located numerous anomalies. While some are clearly agricultural in origin, a concentration of pit-type anomalies in the W of the field may be archaeologically significant. There is some evidence in the data to suggest a possible stone structure, although further survey is needed to clarify the nature of this group of anomalies.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council; Orkney Enterprise; Orkney Archaeological Trust; Orkney College; University of Bradford.

#### **Ness of Brodgar** (Stenness parish) Neolithic complex

N Card, J Cluett

HY 303 129 In light of discoveries on the Ness of Brodgar in recent years of a large prehistoric complex (*DES 2003*, 102–3), further evaluation and assessment of the site was undertaken in June 2004. Eight trial trenches were opened, showing that the dense concentration of features revealed by the geophysical surveys was only the 'tip of the iceberg'. Although the trenches were deliberately located away from significant geophysical anomalies, in only one trench was it possible to reach natural without structural archaeology being encountered.

The preliminary results appear to indicate that much of this substantial mound is artificial, comprising structures, middens and deep midden-enhanced soils dating to the Neolithic. In one trench part of a previously unrecorded chambered cairn was revealed. A substantial double linear feature revealed by resistivity, and thought prior to excavation to be probably medieval, now appears to be prehistoric and probably relates to other Neolithic activity on the site.

Soil samples were also obtained for research looking at wider issues, such as early land management, palaeoenvironments and other significant information relevant to the interpretation of the World Heritage Site.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

#### **World Heritage Area** (Stenness parish) N Card, S Ovenden Geophysical survey

HY 30 13 (area) A third season of geophysical survey was undertaken between March and October 2004 in and around the 'Heart of Neolithic Orkney' World Heritage Site (*DES 2003*, 102). Over 35ha were surveyed using magnetometry. Results have further clarified the extent of known sites and discovered many new ones.


Further survey between the Ness of Brodgar and the Ring of Brodgar (centre HY 299 131) revealed boundary features, possible unknown burnt mounds and barrows, and areas of

general background increased magnetic response. This response is similar to that surrounding the Neolithic complex on the Ness of Brodgar, which test pitting has shown is the result of Neolithic midden-enhanced soils.

The area to the NW of Maes Howe (centre HY 314 129) was dominated by geological anomalies and modern disturbance. However, isolated features may represent a possible new settlement site and other archaeological features.

A variety of responses have been detected to the SW of Maes Howe (centre HY 314 126). The northern half of the area is dominated by zones of magnetic disturbance generated by igneous dikes, and throughout the area short linear ferrous-type responses have been noted which are consistent with a series of land drains. Potentially archaeologically significant anomalies have been noted in the SW, including weak suggestions of an oval enclosure and general areas of increased magnetic response. In addition, a group of well-defined anomalies suggesting possible enclosures has been located further S.

Reports lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, GSB (Bradford), Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College.

#### **Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie**

J Barrett, J Gerrard

(Westray parish)

Viking Age and medieval structures and middens

HY 443 506 During this season the excavation of a long-lived medieval building with four rooms (structures 1–4 in Area F) was completed (see *DES 2002*, 89–90). This work also clarified the stratigraphic relationship between it and eroding middens at the wave-cut bank recorded in 1997 (*DES 1997*, 61). Moreover, it revealed an underlying building (structure 5) on a different alignment (roughly E–W) associated with aceramic strata yielding steatite vessel sherds.

The multi-roomed medieval building is of 12th/13th- to 16th-century date. The hall room (structure 1) had nine major phases, each characterised by one or more sub-phases of hearth setting. The underlying building (structure 5) is of Viking Age or early



Fig 50. Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie.



## PERTH AND KINROSS

medieval date. Two trial trenches S of Area F (Areas J1 and J2) revealed a roughly paved yard enclosed by a boundary wall.

An additional trial trench (Area G3) was excavated adjacent to a past intervention (Area G1) on the farm mound approximately 30m inland from Area F. This revealed the intact walls of two or three buildings associated with Viking Age and early medieval midden deposits. The two indisputable structures overlay one another.

The earlier of the two was a semi-subterranean building incorporating both coursed and upright stones in its revetment walls. It included a hearth and produced a fragment of an antler comb and a steatite vessel sherd. Only some of the post-abandonment fill of the later building, which was of massive coursed stone construction, was excavated. It was aceramic, but produced two steatite vessel sherds. Another exposed wall and resistivity survey strongly suggest that a third building existed adjacent to the later of the two obvious ones. In this case, the late buildings would appear to represent contemporary and parallel structures with touching side walls of the thick and curving style associated with Viking Age architecture. Work at Quooygrew this year was also associated with continued auger survey of its hinterland.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS<sup>1</sup>, British Academy, Orkney Islands Council, Society for Medieval Archaeology, University of York, Orkney College, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### Perthshire Crannog Survey

N Dixon, M Shelley

(Various parishes)

Survey

In 2004, a new initiative was set up to examine crannogs in Perthshire. The county has a wide range of geological conditions and the difference in types of lochs reflects this. Some are shallow with farmland and natural woodlands while others are deeper, often with more barren surroundings. The range is likely to produce crannogs of different forms and possibly different functions. The surviving Pont manuscript maps (1580s–90s) and the Blaeu atlas (1654) show many thousands of settlements, including loch dwellings. The work in the summer of 2004 involved surveying a series of these islands and, where possible, collecting samples for dating evidence. The results produced a range of dates from the Early Iron Age up to the recent past. All the dates quoted are preliminary and so, at present, have no laboratory number.

(Blair Atholl parish)

NN 812 596 **Loch Tummel, Port an Eilean**. In 1913, the raising of Loch Tummel for a hydro-electric power scheme resulted in the drowning of an island off Port an Eilean (NN85NW 1). According to the literature the site was inhabited from the 15th century until the middle of the 17th century, and was described as one of the area's main strengths in the Blaeu atlas. Early maps and photographs show the position of the site.

The top of the site is now 3m under water and is covered with the stumps of trees cut down before submergence. The remains are still very obvious of a well-made flagstone floor with a path leading to a flight of steps that went down to the loch bed, some 2m deeper. One of a number of upright timbers at the bottom of the stairs was sampled and produced a date of  $110 \pm 50$  BP (AD 1840).

(Clunie parish)

NO 141 442 **Loch Drumellie**. Loch Drumellie lies along the Lunan Burn to the E of Loch Clunie. It is about the same size as Clunie, and Pont's map shows a building. The island is substantially earth-covered, with alignments of stones running out from the edge. The only timbers noted were an oak pile and a small alder pile beside it. The oak was sampled and gave a date of 1560 BP (AD 390), which is surprising as both timbers were in shallow water close to the surface. The lands of Drumellie and Clunie were the property of Robert Creighton in the late 16th century.

(Comrie parish)

NN 691 243 **Loch Earn, Neish's Isle** (NN62SE 2). At the E end of the loch. Local legend has it as the location for a massacre when Smooth John MacNab and 11 of his brothers dragged a boat across the mountains from their home near Loch Tay and killed the occupiers of Neish's Isle for stealing a wagon of food and drink. The island is shown by Pont as having a substantial building. There are still extensive remains of stone buildings and a very well-formed boat noost, or small harbour. The mound is deep and steep-sided with substantial modern debris and timbers around the base, but no obvious timbers or organic deposits from early construction phases.

(Fortingall parish)

NN 531 577 **Loch Rannoch, Eilean nam Faolaig** (NN55NW 3). On an island at the W end of the loch is a mound of stones supporting a small tower. There are references to occupation of the island from the middle of the 15th century until the middle of the 17th century; the tower is a 19th-century folly. Pont also shows a building.

A large oak timber, lying partly embedded under the stones on the E side of the mound, and wood from lower down on the W side were sampled for radiocarbon dating. The oak gave a date of  $840 \pm 60$  BP (AD 1110) and the lower sample produced  $660 \pm 50$  BP (AD 1290). Both dates are clearly earlier than the literature would suggest, which is not particularly surprising since the references are to occupation not construction of the island.

(Kenmore parish)

NN 751 437 **Loch Tay, Croftmartaig Island**. Part of this crannog (NN74SE 5), near the village of Acharn, is exposed all year round, although it is almost wholly underwater in winter. The area above the surface is roughly circular, while underwater the mound extends to the SW almost the same distance again. Timbers embedded in organic material, including bracken and burnt bone, were discovered at the deepest part of the site off the N side. The tops were cut from two softwood piles and gave dates of 2300 BP (350 BC) and 2150 BP (200 BC). It seems likely that the circular part of the site above the water is a later addition, but that the original construction was in the Iron Age.

(Monzievaird & Strowan parish)

NN 840 232 **Loch Monzievaird**. This interesting site (NN82SW 15) was planned in Loch Monzievaird near Crieff. There are many well-preserved timbers in the shallow water around the perimeter of the island, and deeper underwater there are vertical faces of organic material that look as if they had been exposed by collapse sometime in the last few hundred years. The upper timbers seem to have been placed there to contain and support the outer edge of the island. The deeper remains contain many large and small timbers, both piles and cross-pieces, some with the remains of mortise joints. The area was owned by the Murrays of Tullibardine in the first half of the 16th century, and one of its islands was shown by Pont as being occupied.

An oak pile from a line of timbers near the surface was sampled and produced a date of  $140 \pm 50$  BP (AD 1810), contrasting dramatically with a sample of a softwood timber projecting from the deep vertical section which gave a date of  $2560 \pm 70$  BP (610 BC). This site is the clearest evidence of a settlement constructed in the Early Iron Age and reused very much later.

(Balquhiddy parish; Stirling)

NN 598 231 **Loch Earn, Edinample Crannog**. A tree-covered island (NN52SE 3) at the W end of Loch Earn belonged to the Campbells in the early 17th century. It is clearly of artificial construction, with the remains of a vertical stone wall and three boat noosts around the perimeter, and the foundations of stone structures on the top. Two large oak timbers project from the N side about 1m underwater, and other timbers were noted deeper down around the bottom edge of the site with associated organic material including charcoal, burnt bone and animal teeth. A timber from the deeper remains on the W side gave a date of 1200 BP (AD 750).

Sponsors: Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, Mr Halliwell, Tom Coope, Mr Brian Souter, Drummond Estates, Mr Orrock.

**Crees Inn, Abernethy** (Abernethy parish) R Coleman  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 190 164 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2004 on land to the NW of the Crees Inn in advance of development. Five trenches were machine-excavated, revealing up to 1.5m of modern overburden. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr John K Bett.

**Kirk Wynd, Abernethy** (Abernethy parish) C Fyles  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 1905 1626 (centre) A watching brief was mounted in April 2004 for a new house build at Old South Kirk, Kirk Wynd, in proximity to the historic core of Abernethy. Nothing of archaeological significance was exposed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Kirklands Restoration Ltd.

**Wester Greenside Farm, Carpow** (Abernethy parish) M Hall  
Early medieval mount

NO 205 172 Metal detecting in Carpow recovered a fragment of an early medieval, Irish style, gilded, cast copper-alloy mount, probably dating to the 8th/9th century. L 33.3mm; W 11.5mm tapering to 8mm; Th 1.6mm; with an attachment lug measuring L 5.5mm; W 6.6mm and Th 1.6mm.

The overall shape is best described as sub-rectangular, but its fragmentary nature means it is difficult to be certain of the exact shape, which may have been trapezoidal. A seemingly plain base plate has had chip-carved decorative plates soldered to it. The two that survive comprise a complete square panel with a thickened border. It sits slightly proud of the second incomplete rectangular panel beside it. The chip-carving in the square panel comprises a central lozenge, the four points of which touch the respective four sides of the panel. Intersecting the lozenge are two hemispheres, their rounded backs meeting at the centre-point of the lozenge. The carving in the rectangular panel comprises ribbon interlace of two strands criss-crossing in a repeat pattern that forms small lozenges.

The former pattern is the more readily identifiable and can be seen on a range of motif pieces, brooches and mounts found in Ireland and dated to the 8th and (mostly) 9th centuries. The finer

ribbon interlace with lozenges is less common but is comparable to two further Irish mounts found recently in England.

The mount is not sufficiently complete to determine its precise use – most likely on a leather horse harness or a wooden reliquary (or other container); it could have had more than one type of use.

**Ardoch Roman Fort** (Ardoch parish) A Zealand  
Medieval potsherd

c NN 839 100 Green-glazed body sherd, probably part of a 15th/16th-century jug. Surface find from area of Roman fort.

**Mill of Ardoch** (Ardoch parish) M Hall  
Roman coin

NN 8360 1099 Metal detecting by Mr R Muir recovered a *denarius* from a field beside Mill of Ardoch. It is a Flavian *denarius* issued by the Emperor Domitian between AD 88–89. The reverse is considerably more worn than the obverse, and it would appear to be one of those *denarii* that remained in circulation into the early Antonine period, when Ardoch was re-occupied by the Romans. The findspot is only metres from the complex of camps that lie to the NW of Ardoch Roman forts, and is closest to the SW corner of the 63 acre (25ha) camp. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 92/03) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Little Glenshee** (Auchtergaven parish) G Currie  
Cup-marked rock

NN 98552 34393 W-sloping boulder, 2 x 1.2 x 1m; 16 cups, largest 55 x 25mm, smallest 20 x 8mm.

**Stanley House** (Auchtergaven parish) D Hind  
Standing building recording (SUAT)

NO 1187 3281 (centre) A standing building survey was carried out at Stanley House (NO13SW 60) in September 2004 prior to a reduction in wall head height.

Although the core of the house is probably the earliest part, the heavily ruined nature of the site obscured this from being ascertained. The earliest visible portion of the house is the SW corner, which has been added to in order to create the central portion of the W elevation – the second phase. The W elevation was extended to the N (Phase 3) and probably extended as far E as the internal wall of the NE corner room. The E elevation was then added, creating larger open spaces for more modern living. Finally, the join was created between the rooms on the E elevation.

Successive smaller changes and facelifts were doubtless carried out – such as the introduction of bay windows on the S elevation. They do not match the proportions of the rest of the building and were most probably Victorian changes to the earlier core of the house, possibly carried out when the E elevation was constructed in order to tie it together.

Fallen masonry obscured a great deal of the internal arrangements of the building.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Gifford.

**Blair Atholl (nr)** (Blair Atholl parish) A Saville  
Flint piercer (NMS)

NN 953 698 Elaborately retouched flint piercer (Neolithic/Bronze Age). Surface find by Mr T Hardwick in 2004. L 54mm x B 23mm x Th 8mm; Wt 10g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 123/03) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Over Bohespice** (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie  
Cup-marked rock

NN 73972 61048 Some 35m E of the gate by Over Bohespice Cottage, and 6m N of the track, is a boulder, 2 x 0.9m, bearing 16

## PERTH AND KINROSS

cups; three are shallow, the remainder are 40 x 15mm, with a large central cup which may be two conjoined cups or an enhanced natural feature.

### Drumlochy Castle

(Blairgowrie parish)

Tower house; formal gardens;

18th/19th-century steading complex

T Addyman, K Macfadyen

(Addyman Associates)

NO 1576 4694 The slight standing remains of Drumlochy Castle (NO14NE 17) were recorded stone-by-stone in May 2004. Parts of the principal SE wall and a small stair tower remain, the latter containing a wide-mouthed loop. The SE wall reduces in thickness to the NE, suggesting that there had been a coeval but less substantial range against that side of a tower. The site of the remainder of the tower must lie to the N and W of the existing fragment, and the corresponding low platform of ground indicates that much may still survive below the surface.

A general topographic survey of the site was enhanced with the details of standing structures and other landscape features. The site occupies the summit of a knoll. To the N this had been defined by a substantial wall of indeterminate date; further walling bounding the SE side may also be of early construction. The castle ruin occupies the E/SE part of a square enclosure defined by substantial rubble walls and, on the downslope side to the SSE, a stone-retained terrace. The latter drops to a further square enclosure, evidently the remains of a formal, probably parterre, garden. The SE side of this has been substantially terraced out over the steep slope beyond and has an open prospect over the glen below. At the E corner of this lower enclosure there is evidence for a possible garden building.

The substantial standing remains of a ruined farm steading exist to the NE of the tower ruin and comprise a probable 18th-century range and a series of 19th-century buildings, including barns, a cottage and a farmhouse.

The well-preserved remains of the formally designed landscape may have been contemporary with the tower, or at least relate to its later use (?in the 17th century). The site seems to have been abandoned in the 17th century, apparently following a destructive attack by the occupants of nearby Glasclune Castle, and little disturbed since.

The later farm steading is of considerable interest in its own right. It is a well-preserved complex of buildings that, for reasons as yet unexplained, was abandoned *in toto*, perhaps by the beginning of the 20th century. It appears to have been unaltered since that time and has not been extensively robbed following abandonment. It survives as a curious artefact of the age of 19th-century farm Improvement that may incorporate earlier elements.

Archive to be deposited in Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

### Cargill Mains (Cargill parish)

Early medieval metalwork

M Hall,

J Shiels (NMS)

NO 16 37 Metal detecting by Mr J McGarry at Mains of Cargill produced a copper-alloy enamelled mount/stud – possibly from a horse harness – which can be dated to the 8th/9th century. The mount measures 22mm square; Th 2.5mm; Wt 7.58g. The upper surface has a frame defining the decorated field, from each side of which a linked arm of a swastika projects to meet in the centre of the field. Each arm has a double-bend which, through their shape, define a T-shaped field between the arms. The fields, arms and



Fig 51. Drumlochy Castle.



Fig 52. Cargill Mains. Early medieval enamelled mount.

frame are filled with yellow enamel. The flat back is plain and bears the base of the stem for a round attachment lug. The closest parallel for the Cargill mount is a very similar example from St Andrews (PSAS 119, 228–9). The swastika is a widespread motif in Insular art, whether it be in sculpture, metalwork or manuscripts.

There is no firm context for the Cargill mount but the location is just below the confluence of the Rivers Tay and Isla, in the important territory of Strathmore. The mount was found in the vicinity of the point where the valley route to and from Scone and St Andrews splits to go to Dunkeld and into Strathmore. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 90/03) and allocated to Perth Museum.

**Elthorne, Coupar Angus** (Coupar Angus parish) C Fyles  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 2239 3962 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in April 2004 for a house and freestanding garage directly opposite Coupar Angus Abbey. Within the footprint of the garage, three walls were exposed, unbonded and constructed of irregular undressed sandstone. No associated artefacts were recovered, and it is assumed that these remains represent drystone field boundaries of uncertain date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: D Brown.

**Pony Park, Forfar Road, Coupar Angus** R Cachart  
(Coupar Angus parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NO 2266 4064 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in August 2004 on parkland in advance of proposed residential development. The site is in close proximity to known prehistoric sites, two of which are Scheduled. Nine trenches were evaluated, which equated to just over 5% (22,477m<sup>2</sup>) of the available site area. No features relating to prehistoric activity were identified. The remains of rig and furrow were found, as well as field drains of cobbles and red ceramic pipes.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Guild Homes (Tayside Ltd).

**Innerpeffray** (Crieff parish) D J Woolliscroft  
?Roman road cutting

NN 902 184 An obviously artificial cutting S of Innerpeffray Library has been suspected as the Roman Gask Frontier road running eastwards up a steep bank from its crossing of the River

Earn. Excavation revealed a metalled road showing well-preserved wheel ruts and mostly worn down to its substructure, suggesting very prolonged use. The cutting is 130m long and up to 4.5m deep. It was cut through sand, but the sides had been revetted with a thick layer of puddled clay. No Roman finds were recovered, but medieval pottery was present. The scale of engineering seems excessive for medieval road building and so a Roman date seems likely, especially as both ends of the feature line up with the nearest known sections of the Roman road.

Sponsors: Roman Gask Project, Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

**Littleton** (Crieff parish) G Currie

Cup-marked rocks; ?hut circle  
NN 86956 25969 Some 0.5km W of Littleton farmhouse, by a small stream, flat granite boulder, 1 x 0.7m; a cup, 50 x 12mm, and two ?basins.  
NN 87003 25946 ?Hut circle, 40m E of the marked rock.  
NN 87042 26006 Boulder, 0.8 x 0.4m, 40m NE of hut circle, with a cup, 50 x 15mm at NE.

**An Torr** (Dull parish) G Currie

Cup-marked rocks  
NN 84496 47451 On NE-facing slope of An Torr, large exposed outcrop; two cup marks, 90 x 30mm and 60 x 20mm.  
NN 84692 47297; Boulder, 2 x 1.5m; 10 cups; one 45 x 15mm  
NN 84693 47312 and eight 25 x 12mm. Boulder 10m E of above, 1 x 0.3m; two cups, both 25 x 10mm. One line of cups is graded large to small.  
NN 84655 47289 Flat rock; two cups, 35 x 15mm, and curved channel.  
NN 84642 47227 Boulder, 1.2 x 1m; ?one shallow cup.  
NN 84647 47212 Boulder, 2.5 x 2.3m; one cup, 30 x 15mm.  
NN 84547 47282 Outcrop with one cup, 55 x 15mm.  
NN 84570 47345 Outcrop bearing three cups (under turf), 30 x 12mm. Cups marked on section of rock exposed due to previous removal of a slab.

**Bolfracks Hill** (Dull parish) G Currie

Cup-marked rock  
NN 81808 47339 Erratic, 2 x 0.7m, by a burn on N-facing slope of Bolfracks Hill; 28–30 cups, largest 50 x 25mm, average 40 x 15mm.



Fig 53. Bolfracks Hill. Photo: G Currie.

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### Craig Hill (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-and-ring-marked rocks; ?hut circles

NN 81337 45069 Stretch of bedrock, 10m E-W, with four sections: (1) six cups, between 60 x 15mm to 40 x 10mm and a basin; (2) oculus, one cup and ring and 10 cups; (3) eight cups and curvilinear feature; (4) seven cups. NW of outcrop, two ?hut circles and circular embankment centred on NN 81280 45070.

NN 81460 45282 Triangular-shaped rock, 1m long; five ringed cups and one cup.

NN 81573 45226; (1) Large outcrop bearing three cups, 5 x 10mm. (2) Large outcrop just S of (1); one cup, 45 x 15mm.

NN 81705 45385 Large slab, 1.2 x 0.4m; four cups, 40 x 15mm to 30 x 15mm.

NN 81700 45360 Slab of rock, flush with ground; five shallow cups.

NN 81803 45422 Outcrop with eight cups, 40–35 x 15mm. ?Hut circle 20m NW of outcrop.

NN 82178 45463 Boulder, 1.5 x 1.2m; seven cups, 25 x 10mm.

NN 81863 45677; Outcrop with one cup, 50 x 20mm.

NN 8178845603 100m to W an outcrop with large shallow cup, 40 x 10mm.

NN 81743 45541 Outcrop just S of a spring; 10 cups between 50–30 x 15mm.

NN 81455 45312 Flat slab with two cups, 40 x 12mm and 35 x 12mm.

NN 81410 45571 Schist slab with single cup, 30 x 12mm.

NN 81104 44784 Rock bearing four cups, 50 x 20mm, 40 x 15 and two shallow.

NN 81309 44415 Rock, 2.2 x 2 x 1.5m; six cups, 40 x 15mm, 30 x 15mm and four shallow.

### Highland Adventure Safaris, Drumdewan

C Fyles

(Dull parish)

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NN 8005 4897 A watching brief was maintained in February 2004 on a development. A pit contained the bones of a modern horse burial. No features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: D Riddell.

### Hill Park (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 81216 44209 Panel, 3 x 3m; 23 cups, two with rings.

NN 80949 43948 Boulder, 2 x 1m, sloping to S; one cup, 30 x 15mm.

### Moness Heights, Aberfeldy (Dull parish)

R Cachart

Evaluation

(SUAT)

NN 8567 4886 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 in advance of proposed residential development. The site is to the SE of Aberfeldy and covers an area of 2.65ha, containing a cup-marked stone and a landscape feature depicted on the OS 1st edition map: a natural semi-circular mound with modern revetting/levelling. A rough path was identified around the northern edge of the feature.

The cup-marked stone was located and photographically recorded. There was no evidence of a folly or other landscape feature on the mound. Other evaluation trenches revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Grovebury Management Ltd.

### Tirchardie (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 83591 40191 Outcrop, 2m high; seven cups, one at 50 x 20mm, six at 45 x 15mm. The rock has a pile of rubble on top and there is a possibility of further cups underneath.

NN 85468 40048 At 484m OD on S-facing slope of Am Biorran, a rock shelter with ?cup mark, 45 x 25mm.

### Turrerich (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 85347 39824 Outcrop with one cup, 50 x 20mm.

NN 85344 39836 Outcrop with two groups of markings: A) Seven cups, 50 x 15mm, 20 x 10mm, and five at 30 x 10mm. B) Four cups with ?further two (may be natural), 50 x 20mm, 40 x 15mm, 40 x 12mm, 20 x 10mm.

NN 85303 39896 Slab of rock, 0.6 x 0.2m, flush with ground; two ?cup marks, 25 x 10mm.

NN 85320 39911 Large boulder, 1.2 x 1 x 0.3m; two cups, 40 x 15mm.

NN 85305 39930 Flat slab, 1 x 0.3m; four cups, 55 x 30mm, 50 x 20mm, 50 x 15mm, 40 x 15mm and ?cup, 20 x 10mm.

### Urlar (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 83546 46642 Outcrop with eight cups, largest 60 x 15mm, smallest 20 x 10mm. Also some natural features similar to cup marks. Rock with two shallow cups 8m to the W.

NN 83556 46526 Two boulders, 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.3m. One has eight cups with six in a line, largest 40 x 10mm. Boulder, 1m W, with one shallow cup.

### Wester Kinloch (Dull parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 87383 37744 Rock, 5m high, among group forming a shelter; a single cup mark, 50 x 15mm.

NN 87362 37693 Outcrop with one cup, 45 x 15mm.

NN 87418 37690 Group of stones, one with a cup mark, 50 x 12mm.

### Knowehead Wind Farm (Dunning parish)

D Hind

Survey

(SUAT)

NO 046 112 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken between June and August 2003 on a proposed windfarm to the S of Dunning, as part of an EIA.

A Scheduled farmstead and a listed bridge lie within the boundary. Several other small settlements, boundaries, tracks and other features associated with upland settlement occur within the development area. Generally, building remains have been avoided by the planting schemes and are in a stable but poor condition. The walkover survey also concluded that ploughing associated with afforestation has significantly diminished the likelihood of discovering more sites of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: British Energy Renewables.

### St Serf's Church, Dunning (Dunning parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 019 144 The installation of a small display board was monitored in August 2004. The board was located on the path,



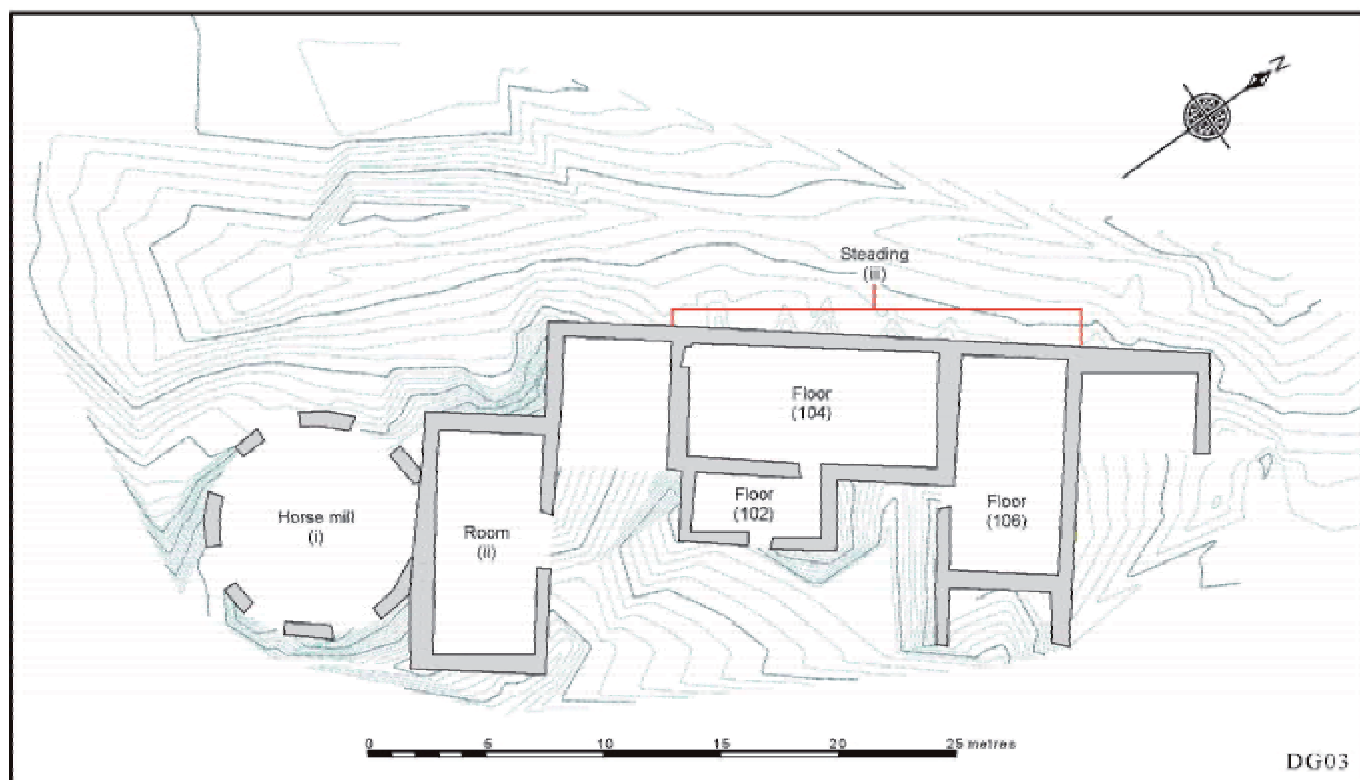



Fig 54. Wester Gatherleys. Survey of ruined farmstead.

towards the entrance to the graveyard enclosure, but nothing of archaeological interest was revealed within the shallow cutting required for its erection.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Wester Gatherleys** (Dunning parish)

Standing building recording; watching brief

C Fyles

(SUAT)

NO 042 119 (centre) A new housing development was proposed on the site of a ruined farmstead complex, depicted on the 1827 Thompson map of Perthshire. A standing building survey and watching brief were undertaken in February and March 2004.

The watching brief resulted in two areas of stone-paved flooring being exposed, together with a dividing wall and threshold, rough flooring and a socket stone – the last two interpreted as evidence of a stables. No firm dating evidence was recovered, although 19th-century material was found in unstratified contexts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: J Paterson.

#### **Findo Gask Airfield, Clathymore**

(Findo Gask parish)

Survey

D P Bowler

(SUAT)

NO 0116 2129 A survey of the derelict airfield (NO02SW 31.00) between December 2003 and February 2004 recorded extensive WW2 buildings, including a large T2 hangar, an unusual three-storey control tower modified while under construction, blast shelters, various huts, a pyrotechnics store, an electrical sub-station, a radio broadcasting house, various hard standings, and the perimeter track. Buildings were constructed in steel, colliery bricks from various Fife sources, and in cellular concrete, a wartime austerity material. Some buildings used metal windows

to metric specifications. The station was used by various training, operational and maintenance units, and by Polish forces.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: A & J Stephen (Builders) Ltd.

#### **Rossie Ochil, Glenfarg** (Forgandenny parish)

Post-medieval settlement

C Grave,

A Grave

NO 10826 13350 There is evidence of four buildings and an earth mound adjacent to Hill Wood, Rossie Ochil. The steadying lies in a sheltered hollow with a SE aspect overlooking a small water body. The earth mound lies in front of one building and could be the remains of an earlier structure. The steadying remains may be a post-medieval settlement, as it does not appear on a map of 1774.



Fig 55. Findo Gask control tower in December frost.

## PERTH AND KINROSS



Fig 56. Rossie Ochil.

Possible irregular rig and furrow is apparent from an aerial view of the site; this is located at the N end of Hill Wood, behind the settlement. There is also a faint square outline immediately behind the settlement that may have been a fold. The area has extensive evidence of past agricultural practices, including clearance cairns N of the track that goes through Hill Wood.

**Drumcharry Farm** (Fortingall parish)  
Township

C Fyles  
(SUAT)

NN 7599 4800 (centre) The site of a former rural township at Drumcharry, to the NE of Fortingall, was evaluated and surveyed in March 2004 prior to a new housing development. The site contains a later farm and steading which are now vacant and partially derelict, as well as a number of derelict buildings from the township.

An old shieling track passes by the top of the site to the N, and seems to have been the main means of access to the township. Above this is the head dyke, defining the upper limits of cultivation. To the W, there seem to have been building platforms and perhaps garden plots terraced down the slope on this side of the settlement.

The extant ruins and house platforms closely correspond to the township as mapped in 1867, and probably reflect the earlier development of the settlement. However, no artefacts or structures that were clearly earlier were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bon Accord Developments Ltd.

**Fortingall Parish Church**  
(Fortingall parish)

M Hall, J Borland,  
N Robertson

Early medieval sculpture

NN 7420 4700 Ivy clearance of the churchyard boundary wall at Fortingall Parish Church has revealed three hitherto unrecognised early medieval sculptures. They are numbered here in sequence with the existing Fortingall sculpture assemblage. All three are of schist.

**Fortingall 9.** Currently broken into three pieces; c L 176cm; W 29–35cm; Th 3cm. The upper surface of the slab is carved with three recessed equal-armed Latin crosses. The far right cross appears to have a tenon depicted which would suggest that the orientation of the slab is longitudinal, making the cross in question the uppermost one on the slab. Several depictions of tenons on cross-slabs are known.

**Fortingall 10.** Carved with three recessed equal-armed Latin crosses. L 157cm; W 64cm; Th 9cm. Triple crosses are found on several other Scottish slabs and other media in Insular art.

**Fortingall 11.** Squarish fragment of a much reduced slab, mortared-in as one of the topstones of the boundary wall; 44 x 51cm. In the middle of the slab, at a slight angle, is an incised cross with shaft, 15 x 6cm. Presumably the stone was originally another recumbent gravemarker.



Fig 57. Drumcharry deserted settlement, Glen Lyon.



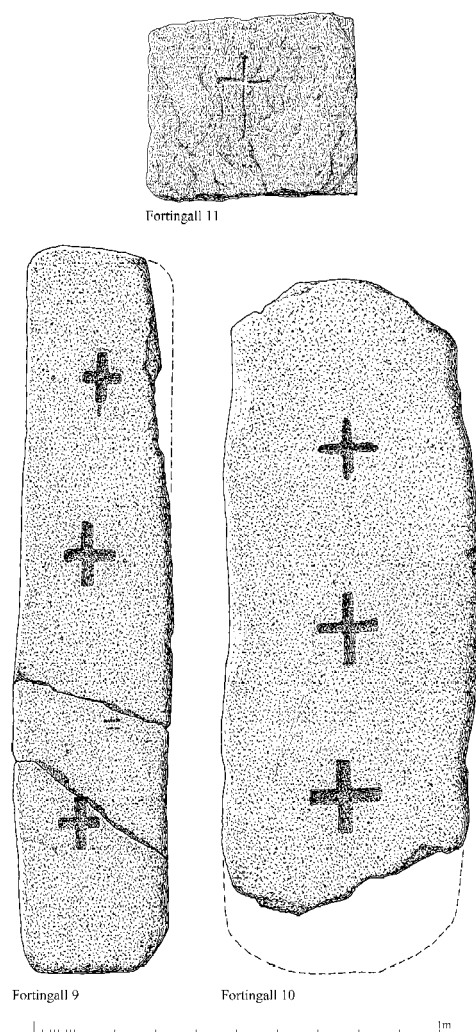


Fig 58. Fortingall 9, 10 and 11. Scale 1:10. Drawn by John Borland.  
© Crown copyright RCAHMS.

With 11 extant stones (there is a 12th, missing), Fortingall is now, in a Perthshire context, only surpassed in quantity by the collection of sculptures from Meikle.

**Kerrowmore** (Fortingall parish) D Alexander (NTS),  
Enclosure and structure J Atkinson (GUARD)

NN 58132 46814 As part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, local schoolchildren took part in a second year of survey and excavation of trial trenches on the enclosure site at Kerrowmore adjacent to the Meggernie Outdoor Centre (see *DES 2003*, 107–8).

Three small trenches, 4 x 1m, were excavated in June 2004. Trench 3 was located on the slope of the bank that formed the W side of the enclosure; Trench 4 was excavated in the interior of the enclosure; and Trench 5 was in the SE corner. Desk-based assessment had showed that a rectilinear structure with an associated yard to the N occupied this spot in 1867 but had been abandoned by 1900. This structure, probably a longhouse, may be the rectangular feature recorded by plane table survey and trial trenched in 2003. Finds from the site generally indicate a 19th-century date, with iron objects, white and brown glazed ceramics, bottle and window glass, and a horseshoe. The discovery of iron bloomery slag might suggest activity in the vicinity dating back to the medieval period, while a flint scraper could be prehistoric.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS, NTS, GUARD, HLF, SNH.

**Buchanty Hill** (Fowlis Wester parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 91984 26816 Large boulder, 2 x 2m, just W of hut circles; 16+ cups, 40–50 x 14–20mm.

NN 92786 27558 SE-facing slope, 1.2m long pointed rock aligned E–W; three shallow cups, 30–40 x 6–10mm.

**Corrymuckloch** (Fowlis Wester; Dull parishes)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

(Fowlis Wester parish)

NN 89730 35433 Flat bedrock, 2 x 2m; two cups, 60 x 25mm and 50 x 15mm.

NN 89322 35292 Turf-covered rock; three cups, 50 x 15mm, 45 x 12mm and 40 x 12mm.

NN 89167 35077 S-sloping rock, 2 x 2m; one cup, 48 x 15mm and another ?cup, 25 x 10mm.

NN 89038 34689 Outcrop, 400m W of Corrymuckloch Farm; five cups, all 45 x 15mm.

(Dull parish)

NN 89292 35315 Flat rock, 1 x 0.7m, half turf-covered; seven shallow cups, 30mm and 40 x 10mm. Rock, 1m to E, with two ?cups.

NN 89271 35208 Erratic, 2 x 2 x 1m; four cups, 45 x 12mm, 50 x 15mm and two at 40 x 12mm, plus three shallow cups at N edge.

**Fendoch** (Fowlis Wester parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Roman fort

NN 919 283 Geophysical survey revealed a clear image of the Roman fort ditches to supplement the view of the interior revealed by excavations in the 1930s (*PSAS 1939*, 110–54). It has a double ditch with so-called ‘parrot beak’ entrance breaks at each of the four gates. The site measures 187m E–W by 109m over the inner ditch: an area of c 2.03ha (5 acres).

The excavations raised the possibility of an annexe attached to the W end of the fort’s southern side, but made no detailed study. The survey shows the feature clearly, although its SW corner has been eroded away by the Fendoch Burn. It has a single ditch with just one entrance in the E side. It measures c 81m E–W by 86m:

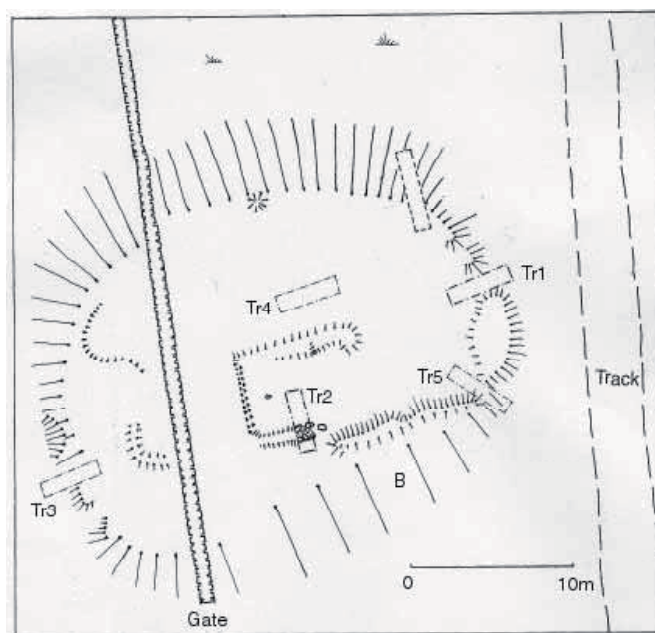


Fig 59. Kerrowmore. Plan of enclosure.

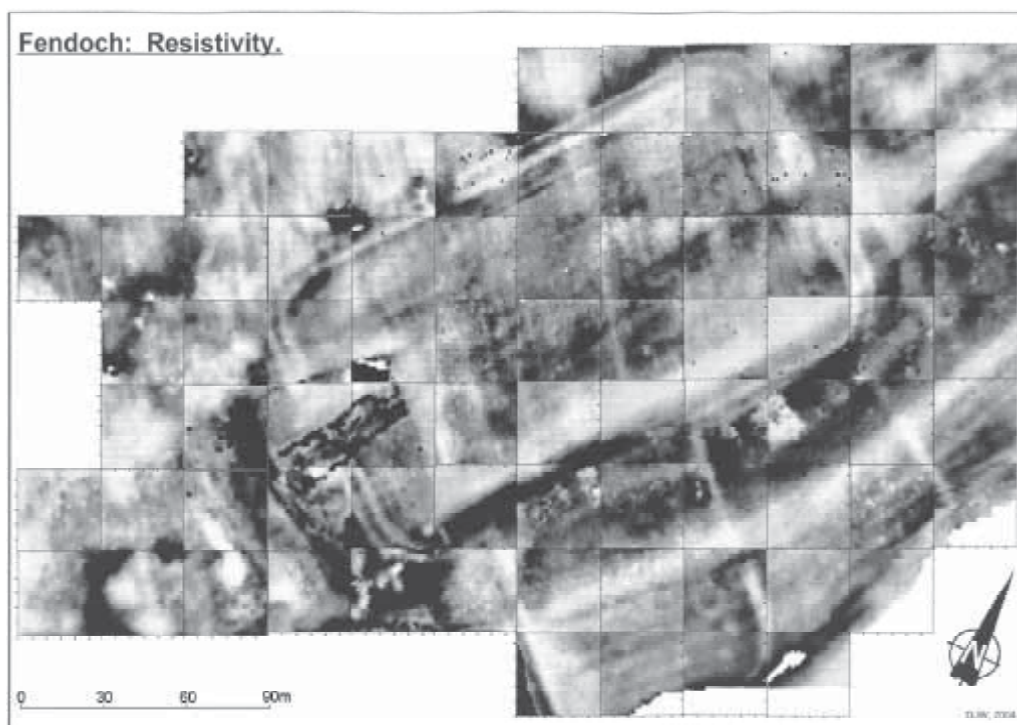


Fig 60. Fendoch. Resistivity survey.

an area of 0.69ha (1.7 acres). An 11m diameter ring-ditch was found inside the annexe, which may represent a native roundhouse. To the E of the annexe is a second single-ditched rectilinear feature. This, too, is attached to the fort ditch system and may also connect to the annexe ditch. It is less regular in form but measures, on average, 73m E–W by 79m.

Some 45m to the SW of the fort, a high resistance feature, c 16m E–W by 27m, was detected in an area of damp ground which probably hides a spring. This consists of a square feature attached to an oval or apsidal structure. There is no proof that the structure is Roman, or even man-made, but the size and form might suggest a bath building.

Sponsors: Roman Gask Project, Roman Research Trust.

**Milquhanzie Hill** (Fowlis Wester parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 89751 25048 SE-facing slope of hill, granite rock, 1.8 x 0.8m, aligned NW–SE; one cup, 5.5 x 2cm, under heather.

**Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project**

J A Atkinson

(Kenmore parish)

(GUARD)

Medieval or later rural settlements

The third excavation season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project (see *DES* 2003, 107–8) was undertaken on north Lochdayside in September 2004. The project continued the investigation of three sites previously trial trenched in April 2004 at Kiltyrie and Tombreck. The sites targeted were a turf building at Kiltyrie, a homestead stance at Tombreck and a previously unmapped settlement at Tombreck.

Trial trenching had revealed evidence of features at all three locations, and suggested the sites may represent examples of the pre-18th-century farming environment in the area. Consequently, three trenches were selected for fuller excavation during the September season.


NN 6494 7381 **Tombreck**. Trench 13 was extended to encompass the entire area of the remains of a drystone longhouse,

which was the earliest structure within a small township group. The excavation trench (15 x 6m) also clipped the western extent of an adjacent later structure. Of particular note within the structure was the lack of a byre floor in the western end of the building. The eastern end of the building had an earthen floor and exhibited the classic traces of a domestic living space, including a central hearth and adjacent ‘smoothing pit’. The smoothing pit was filled with burnt material and sealed with a worked stone with a circular central hole. A small assemblage of ceramic sherds, glass and clay pipes is suggestive of late 18th- or early 19th-century occupation.

NN 6499 7382 Trench 15 was extended to open up an area of 15 x 10m over the top of a small knoll to the W of, and above trench 13 at Tombreck. Although scant physical traces of a site had been apparent, map evidence (Farquharson’s survey of 1769) named the area as the site of a ‘castle’. The initial trial trench revealed two pits containing carbonised material.

Fuller excavation in September 2004 revealed 17 pits and post-holes of a structure surrounding a large stone flag and cobbled area in the SW of the trench. No datable finds were recovered, however an assemblage of worked stone was revealed, including at least two fragments of quernstones. A number of the post-holes contained post-pipes and packing and had clearly been burnt *in situ*. Traces of three roundhouses were represented, but no hearths located. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the site has provided a date of use in the Iron Age.

NN 6250 3750 **Kiltyrie**. Trench 17 had been first opened in April 2004 over a turf structure within an area of rig and furrow cultivation above the head dyke. In September the trench was expanded to encompass the entire structure (12 x 7m). The building had been constructed almost entirely of turf and had a slightly off-centre hearth and some evidence of timber supports to hold up its roof. No datable artefacts were recovered from the site, but radiocarbon dating of material from the hearth suggests occupation in the 13th century AD.

Sponsors: HS , HLF, NTS, SNH, GUARD.

**Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project:  
Shore and Underwater Survey**  
(Kenmore parish)

N Dixon

Phase 2 of the shore and underwater survey of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project took place in March 2004. The shorewalking that began in 2003 (*DES 2003*, 110) was concluded and about 300 features have now been recorded. Phase 2 saw the planning of some of the shore features, but concentrated on the snorkel survey of the shallows along the shore and sampling of the crannogs in the area.

Snorkelling was carried out by volunteer students from the University of Edinburgh. In two weeks they snorkelled the whole shoreline, covering about 15km, and examined the loch bed from the edge out to the point where visibility made it impossible to observe features clearly.

A number of timber alignments and piles were seen underwater, which may be the remains of early buildings once on shore. Four particularly large timbers may be the remains of logboats. Possible cup-marked rocks and a stone mound were also noted in the shallows.

Areas of the loch bed too deep for snorkel survey were examined by divers. Only certain areas were surveyed as the potential area is massive and much of it will be looked at during the planned remote sensing survey. The areas adjacent to the crannogs were specifically targeted, as were the crannogs themselves. Where possible, a timber sample was taken from an upright pile and a sample was taken of the associated organic matrix in which it was embedded.


### Crannogs

The results from the crannog samples were very exciting, and have added considerably to our understanding of the people who occupied Loch Tay in the past. Morenish Crannog (NN63NW 17), in the W of the survey area, and Tombreck Crannog (NN63NE 17), towards the E, produced almost identical radiocarbon dates at AD 10±50 (GU-12125) and 0±50 BC/AD (GU-12126). The environmental samples showed that the Morenish Crannog dwellers were farmers growing six-row barley, spelt wheat and flax on the nearby shore. The Tombreck Crannog folk left burnt bone and charcoal on their site but no evidence of farming.

Milton Morenish Crannog, in the middle of the area, was particularly exciting with a radiocarbon date of 580±50 BC (GU-12123), making it contemporary with Oakbank Crannog nearer the E end of Loch Tay. Cloudberries, previously only found at Oakbank, also came from Milton Morenish, and seeds of barley,

spelt and emmer wheat and flax show that they were sophisticated farmers. Another exciting date of AD 430±50 came from Eilean Breaban, a substantial island known to have been inhabited as late as the 17th century AD. This is the first Dark Age crannog in Loch Tay, and the site may have been occupied throughout the Pictish period.

All of the crannogs showed that the people collected a wide range of wild fruits, including raspberries, brambles and blaeberrys, from the rich landscape around them.

Sponsors: HS , HLF, NTS, SNH, Clive Booth.

**Pitmackie** (Kenmore parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 80670 40588 Outcrop, 1.7 x 0.4m; 15 cup marks, the largest 50 x 15mm, and possible dumb-bells and ellipses.

**Ardler** (Kettins parish)

M Hall

Medieval seal matrix

NO 260 410 A blank seal matrix of copper alloy and probably dating to the 14th century was recovered by Mr T Anderson while metal detecting. L 26.8mm x Diam 17.1mm; Wt 13.75g. It is of bell-shaped form and the hexagonal stalk is pierced by a small, neat suspension hole. A seam on the stalk reveals it was made in a two-part mould. The circular face is blank but has a small, shallow perforation at its centre. This appears to have been where it was held in a lathe so that a sharply defined channel could be cut around the edge of the face. The face also has a profusion of uni-directional file marks, presumably the early stage of giving the face a smooth appearance. Some of the chips on the outer edge of the face may have resulted from this filing action (though plough damage remains a possibility).

Blank seals and semi-blank seals – bearing designs but no inscription – are uncommon. One can imagine up to three main phases in the production of such matrices: i) the initial casting to produce the blank; ii) the cutting of a central design from a stock of common designs; and iii) the engraving of a legend. Stages ii and iii could take place at the same time if a stock motto was engraved, but if the inscription was to include the owner's name it could only be done at the point of purchase by the customer (indeed it could be that in some instances the whole design was left to the choice of a customer). In this case it seems likely that the blank matrix formed part of the stock-in-trade of a travelling packman or craftsmen, probably for the market at Coupar Angus. This matrix brings the total of seal matrices found in or around Coupar Angus to four.

Allocated via Treasure Trove (TT 21/04) to Perth Museum.

**30 Holding, Coupar Angus** (Kettins parish)

R Cachart

Watching brief

(SUAT)

NO 220 376 (centre) A watching brief was carried out between August 2003 and February 2004 on groundworks for a new house to be built partly over a Roman temporary camp of Severan date (NO23NW 5). The area topsoiled encompassed parts of the interior, the ditch and exterior of the camp. The defensive ditch was found and a 0.75m wide section was excavated. The ditch had a standard Roman V-shaped profile, measuring 2.3m across with a depth of 0.75m. No dating evidence or artefacts were recovered.

An irregular-shaped patch of burning, characterised by a surrounding ring of heat-affected orange sand, was interpreted as a hearth. The feature measured 1m across and had a depth of 0.11m with sharp edges and a flat bottom. The fill comprised a charcoal-flecked mid-brown silty loam and a deposit of charcoal. It was uncertain as to whether the feature was contemporary with the Roman camp.



Fig 61. Sawing timber sample at Milton Morenish crannog.



## PERTH AND KINROSS

A further watching brief on the foundation trenches revealed an additional section of the defensive ditch in a foundation trench for the new house. No dating evidence or artefacts were recovered.

A narrow (0.18m) ditch was found in the same foundation trench, on a slightly different alignment to the defensive ditch. The silt fill contained small fragments of porcelain. This was judged to be a modern drainage feature.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr W McAllister.

### **The Yard, Glencarse** (Kinfauns parish)

R Cachart

Evaluation

(SUAT)

NO 1968 2169 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2004 in advance of a proposed residential development in close proximity to known prehistoric sites; 5% (200m<sup>2</sup>) of the area was excavated. Six trenches of varying length, and totalling 100m, were excavated.

The earliest dating evidence was from pottery sherds from the 18th/19th centuries. A rubble-filled field drain, probably of 19th-century date, had been dug through the former ground surface. No evidence of prehistoric activity was found; during the prehistoric period the site would have been too low lying and waterlogged to attract human occupation or activity.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morris Leslie Ltd.

### **Tillyochie Mains, Kinross** (Kinross parish)

D Perry

Evaluation

(SUAT)

NO 077 026 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2004 of a proposed development near the site of a Beaker cist burial (NO00SE 3). Four trenches were excavated, representing about 5% of the development area. No features of archaeological interest were found. One sherd of a stoneware handle was recovered, along with some post-medieval/modern china, presumably representing manuring of the field.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Premier Properties.

### **The Hermitage Grotto**

T Addyman, K Macfadyen

(Little Dunkeld parish)

(Addyman Associates)

18th-century grotto

NO 0086 4176 Excavation of the interior of the grotto in October 2004 followed flood damage in August 2004 and a previous analytical study of the grotto structure. A primary cobbled floor was revealed, with quartzite edging structures and evidence for dark stone curbing at the entrance and pathway approach from the E. A possible second phase of flooring overlay. Internal rock faces were covered in remains of applied grotto-like decoration – minerals (including smoky quartz, local galenite and feldspar), glass, shells and mirror fragments. Two phases of decoration were deduced, the original dating to c 1757 and the second to 1762–3. A pencilled signature on the latter scheme reads 'John M', perhaps John Murray, later 3rd Duke of Atholl, who had been responsible for the creation of the structure. Drilled seatings for metal armatures on the opposite side of the entrance suggest a lost arch of rough whin boulders above the entrance. No direct evidence for documented water works was discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Little Tombane** (Little Dunkeld parish)

K Macfadyen

18th–19th century township

(Addyman Associates)

NN 951 399 Evaluation and recording were undertaken in October 2004 of remains on the site of a former township building in advance of and during construction of a new dwelling. The

building, only demolished in the late 1980s, had been erected upon a platform partly cut into the bedrock and partly formed by the construction of a retaining wall along its S side. The building that had occupied the site had almost entirely been scoured away, although parts of the front and rear walls were traced, and areas of internal cobbling, two threshold stones and evidence for an internal framed partition were revealed. Only finds of 19th-century and later date were recovered.

The structure appears on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps; anecdotal evidence suggested that it had been a smithy, perhaps superseding a nearby structure depicted as such in 1867.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Tighmore, I & H Brown Ltd.

### **Little Trochry Hill** (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 99504 39137 On N-facing slope of Little Trochry Hill at an altitude of c 304m, rocks, 1 x 0.8m; 20 cups, 30 x 10mm.

NN 99492 39174 Rock, 35m N of above, 1.2 x 1m; four cups, 30 x 10mm.

### **Salachill** (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 95717 43008 Large outcrop at southern end of improved pasture; three cups, 50 x 15mm, 45 x 12mm and 40 x 12mm.

### **Knockard Road, Pitlochry** (Moulin parish)

R White

Evaluation

(CFA Archaeology)

NN 942 584 An evaluation was carried out in November 2004 in advance of housing development in the immediate vicinity of a late prehistoric defensive settlement or homestead (NN95NW 22), located on the site of the present Castlebeigh Hotel. Four trenches were excavated by machine, amounting to 4% (145m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. A dump of cobbles was uncovered in one trench. The stones formed no structure, nor did they appear to have been carefully laid to form a platform or surface. No datable evidence was recovered from this feature. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HF Holidays Ltd.

### **Strageath Mains Farm** (Muthill parish)

M Hall

Medieval hooked tag and finger ring

NN 896 182 Metal detecting by Mr Melville beside Strageath Roman fort produced two medieval objects.

Hooked tag: a type of object also known as a dress tag or garment hook. This example is of debased silver, of plain form with a short, probably broken, hook that extends from a small circular plate. The butt end of the plate or disc has been neatly cut off, leaving a clean straight edge. L 19mm x W 19mm x Th 1.5mm; Wt 1.83g.

Such tags are common in England by the 9th century, possibly petering out of use in the 13th or 14th century, and then with a resurgence of use from the 16th century. They had a variety of fastening uses, primarily clothes, garters, purses and burial shrouds. The plainness and surviving form of the Strageath example perhaps argue for a date in the 11th–12th centuries.

Finger ring: copper alloy. Int Diam 19.6mm; Ext Diam 20mm; Th 0.6mm; Wt 2.09g. It is a simple cast hoop-ring of a size suggesting it was for a male finger. The hoop broadens slightly to form a rectangular bezel, its area defined by four shallow grooves each bearing along their length oblique lines in relief. The shoulders are defined by triangular fields. The base of each is

formed by the relevant short side of the bezel, with the apex of each triangle 8.8mm from the bezel. The long sides of these isosceles triangles are defined by shallow grooves decorated with oblique lines, as on the bezel. Plain and minimally decorated finger rings of copper alloy and base metal were a staple component of medieval popular fashion from the 12th century onwards, continuing into the post-medieval period. They are not, however, particularly frequent finds because they were either melted down or curated as heirlooms. The Strageath example is possibly of 15th-century date. Initial research has found no direct design parallel, suggesting the design may be distinctly Scottish.

Neither the tag nor the ring was found within the confines of the Roman fort, and whilst they may represent the losses of individuals living nearby (possibly scattered as manuring waste), it remains possible that they hint at a local populace that visited the earthwork remains of the Roman fort (which would undoubtedly have still been substantial in the medieval period), losing objects in the process.

Both allocated via Treasure Trove (TT 58/03) to Perth Museum.

**Former Pullars Site Kinnoull Street/  
Union Street, Perth** (Perth parish)

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

Watching brief; evaluation

NO 117 238 (centre) Archaeological investigation was undertaken at the site adjacent to the Dominican Friary (NO12SW 6). A watching brief in May 2002 and the excavation of an evaluation trench revealed three main archaeological phases. Phase 1 comprised medieval garden soil and two ditch features. Phase 2 comprised the remains of pre-modern buildings with pantile roofs, probably mainly industrial, a cobbled floor, and a well. Phase 3 revealed the below-ground brick-built tanks and massive pillar bases of the Pullars cleaning and dyeworks and subsequent refurbishment for Prestos supermarket.

From April to June 2004, during a watching brief on the groundworks for the new build, medieval garden soil was investigated but no further evidence of the medieval ditches was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mansell Partnership Homes Ltd.

**Newlands Cottages** (St Madoes parish)

D Bowler

Standing building recording; watching brief

(SUAT)

NO 1967 1946 (centre) A rapid record and watching brief was undertaken in October 2004 on the demolition of a row of derelict and ruined cottages, built partly of clay about 1855, modified about 1889 and abandoned in 1959.

Using the 2001 survey as a base (*DES 2002*, 97), and carefully dissecting the ruins by machine, the structural history of the buildings was traced, showing the successive use of clay, sandstone, whinstone, brick, thatch, tile, cement and even railway sleepers in the construction. The use of sandstone foundations was successful in protecting the clay walls on soft and boggy ground, and the clay structure was surprisingly tolerant of accretions in brick and even cement. The record of these buildings may assist in understanding and caring for other clay buildings in the Carse of Gowrie.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs F Donald.

**The Old Schoolhouse, Cottown**

A Cox

(St Madoes parish)

(SUAT)

Standing building recording; excavation

NO 2057 2102 (centre) A derelict late 18th-century stone outbuilding to the NW of the Old Schoolhouse (NO22SW 70; *DES 1996*, 86) was recorded in May and June 2004, and trenches were excavated in the W and central rooms. The excavation in the W room revealed a patched clay floor surface with evidence of occasional workshop use. In the central room, a brick floor surface was revealed overlying a remnant of a sandstone slabbed floor. Finds include ceramics, glass and a long-handled bladed tool.

A mid-20th-century pigsty to the SW of the Old Schoolhouse was also surveyed. The survey and excavations helped to illuminate the sequence of construction and alteration of the surviving outbuildings. The project also provided experience for several locally based volunteers.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, NTS.



Fig 62. Old Schoolhouse, Cottown. Recording the 18th-century outbuildings.



Fig 63. Cambusmichael. Half of a penannular copper-alloy brooch.

**Cambusmichael** (St Martins parish)  
Early medieval metalwork

M Hall,  
J Shiels (NMS)

NO 12 32 Metal detecting by Mr J McGarry recovered two fragments of early medieval metalwork of 8th/9th-century date. Most readily identifiable is approximately half of a penannular copper-alloy brooch. Diam 50.1mm; Th 3.1mm; Wt 7.92g. The single surviving expanded round terminal has three lobes. Each lobe takes the form of an animal/bird head, facing inwards towards a central boss. Connecting the terminal to the loop of the brooch is a cusp; like the half-surviving panel at the top of the hoop, this is empty of any settings but traces of decoration survive. In the cusp this appears to be a triangular motif with an animal-headed strand of interlace. The hoop panel is indistinct. There is an array of features – the hoop panel, the cusp, the terminal and the animal-headed lobes – that link this fragment to the silver, gold filigree and glass penannular brooch from Clunie Castle, near Dunkeld. Though made of copper alloy, the Cambusmichael brooch may have looked very similar to the Clunie brooch when new: a shiny black patina with traces of a silver bright finish was analysed using XRF (courtesy of the NMS) and found to be tinning.

The second fragment of metalwork is an enamelled copper-alloy mount. Diam 22.4 x 23.4mm; Th 2.9mm; Wt 4.75g. It is composed of a central round cell surrounded by eight smaller round cells. All the cells were enamelled; the decayed colour is pale yellow. Equally spaced around the circumference are the traces of four projecting spurs, suggesting that this may well be a cruciform mount from a piece of horse harness. On the otherwise plain back there is a very faint trace of a filed-off lug or fastening, suggesting that the mount may have been reused as a cruciform pendant. The mount is indicative of the traffic on this important routeway between Scone/St Andrews and Dunkeld and between Scone/St Andrews and various places in Strathmore, including Meikle. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 08/04) and allocated to Perth Museum.

**Perth Racecourse, Scone** (Scone parish)  
Watching brief

C Fyles  
(SUAT)

NO 109 274 (centre) An area adjoining a caravan site to the N of Perth Racecourse was stripped of topsoil in April 2004 in



Fig 64. Cambusmichael. Enamelled copper-alloy mount.

order to create a new car park for the course. Two Roman marching camps and a number of prehistoric monuments, including a ring-ditch, lie in the vicinity. A watching brief exposed no archaeologically significant features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth Racecourse.

**Scone Palace** (Scone parish)  
Medieval harness pendant

M Hall,  
J Shiels (NMS)

NO 11 26 Metal detecting by Mr W McIntosh recovered a typically 14th-century harness pendant from the grounds of Scone Palace, near Perth. L 39mm x W 28mm x Th 2.8mm; Wt 10.63g. It is made of cast copper alloy with predominantly red enamelling and traces of yellow enamel on its lion feature. It has an integral suspension loop at its apex. It is of quatrefoil design with small round buds in the cusps. The central area of the pendant is marked out with a square in which there is a lion *passant*. Each of the foils bears a *fleur de lys*, projecting from the sides of the square.

A very similar copper-alloy mount (35 x 36mm) with gilding and red and blue enamel, in the form of a quatrefoil bearing a crowned lion and *fleur de lys*, is known from Billingsgate, London. It is interpreted as combining the lion of the English and the *fleur de lys* of the French coat-of-arms, in a purely decorative, non-heraldic way. It is suggested as having a post-1340 date, as this is when Edward III incorporated the French arms into the English royal arms. In addition, the incorrect reversed use of colouring (blue enamel for the lion instead of red and, presumably, red for the *fleur* instead of blue) suggests that the design was no longer functionally heraldic but decorative only. The similarities with this piece suggest that the Scone pendant is also not functionally heraldic. The quality and workmanship of the Scone example do not point to a high-status piece, but users of such devices would no doubt have been frequent visitors to Scone Priory during the 14th century and likewise to the adjacent Scone village: such items may have been available there as market trinkets. In its small way the pendant reminds us that Scone, with its moot hill, priory, village and palace, remains a vital site for the understanding of the entire medieval period in Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 31/03) and allocated to Perth Museum.

**Huntingtower** (Tibbermore parish) R Inglis, V Clements  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 069 249 A watching brief was completed in March 2004 on the excavation of a narrow trench for the burial of an electricity cable in close proximity to a Scheduled cairn (NO02SE 1). No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: S + S.

**Noah's Ark** (Tibbermore parish) Martin Cook, R Inglis,  
Prehistoric cist burial C Hatherley (AOC Archaeology)

NO 080 237 An emergency excavation was carried out in May 2004 of a cist burial which was partially exposed by construction works. The cist was found to be of a substantial design, comprising large sandstone slabs, laid into a cut. The capstone had cup and ring marks on its underside. The cist contained the remnants of both a crouched inhumation and a deposit of cremated bone, and finds include a thumbnail scraper from the basal fill of the cist and a quartz pebble which was jammed between the side slabs. An area immediately around the cist was cleaned, but no trace was found of cairn material or of additional archaeological features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS.

**Upper Glendevon Reservoir** B Glendinning  
(Tillicoultry; Blackford parishes) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation; survey

A scheme of works was carried out in October 2003 on a number of features of archaeological interest that were uncovered in Glendevon Reservoir, revealed when water levels dropped due to the uncharacteristically warm and dry summer. An initial walkover survey was carried out by Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, followed by a survey undertaken by RCAHMS. A number of sites were identified. The majority of these were of medieval or later date; however, three sites of probable prehistoric origin were recorded. Further work was conducted at Sites 10 and 14.

NN 9053 0453 **Site 10.** A putative square barrow was planned in detail. It occupies a low rise on the edge of a terrace that must once have overlooked the valley of the burn below it. It survives as a discrete spread of large stones on an otherwise stone-free rise. No evidence of any internal burial was visible from the surface traces.

NN 9040 0467 **Site 14.** Rescue excavation of a short cist on top of a knoll was required prior to its inevitable destruction when the reservoir refilled. A trench was hand-excavated through the possible ditch around the knoll to assess whether it was man-made or a natural feature. A topographic survey of the knoll produced contour models of this feature. The remains of the cist consisted of one end slab, two side slabs and a base slab. Excavation demonstrated that the cist had been almost completely destroyed, probably due to the constant rising and falling of the water level within the reservoir. The cist slabs were lifted and the stone sockets excavated. No artefacts or skeletal remains were recovered. A trench was excavated across the line of the ditch between the knoll and a natural ridge to the W. The trench was placed just to the N of a line of stones that may have been the remains of a drystone dyke. The excavation demonstrated that the ditch was V-shaped, c 9.5m wide and 2m deep.

The results suggest that Site 14 was a large prehistoric burial mound. The mound appears to have been a natural knoll that was enhanced by the excavation of a large surrounding ditch and the construction of an outer bank.

Reports lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

## RENFREWSHIRE

**Duncan's Feu, Houston** (Houston & Killellan parish) T Rees  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 404 668 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2004 on 0.06ha of ground to be redeveloped. Walls were uncovered which pertained to a demolished cottage that fronted onto South Street. No material considered to be of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Nithsdale Homes.

**Glentyan Mills** (Kilbarchan parish) S Nisbet  
Mills

NS 3987 6328 Kilbarchan is associated with quality weaving, but water-powered processing was also an important part of its textile manufacture, and a survey was carried out of sites along the Kilbarchan Burn.

From reservoir outlet at NS 3940 6312, Kilbarchan Burn follows rubble-lined channel passing under farm road at NS 3944 6316. At NS 3955 6324 burn splits into 'new' lade, 2.5m wide by 0.7m deep, and lower meandering rubble-lined burn ('old mill lade' on OS surveys). New lade continues to NS 3960 6325, where remainder of flow falls back to burn via cascade. From here, continuation of new lade/estate water feature shown on OS surveys is now infilled, but reappears at NS 3980 6327 at rubble-lined pond, 8m square. New lade then continues for 30m along 6m high ridge to terminate directly above likely site of water wheel on gable of Glentyan 'upper' mill (pre-1695).

Old mill lade flows from NS 3955 6324, forming N boundary of Glentyan Estate, passing under Glentyan house driveway at NS 3965 6327, continuing to upper mill site. At NS 3987 6328, upper mill central courtyard, 17 x 25m, flanked by ruins of L-shaped mill buildings, 5.5m wide; NW range 19m long, SW range 11.5m long, upstanding to 1.5m high. Additional less prominent ruins, including Burnside Cottage (now amid course of burn). Site of second water wheel on N side of mill in old lade channel at NS 3687 6330.

At lower end of mill site, burn enters pit, 7 x 1.6m, into which square tailrace, 1.2m wide by 0.9m high from new lade, discharges on SW side. At downstream end of pit, burn enters rubble-arched culvert, 1.6m wide by 1.2m high (part collapsed), passing along centre of mill access track for 16m. Burn then exits culvert and flows along S of estate boundary wall for 40m, before passing N under track again at arched bridge at NS 3995 6327. Track, 4m wide, follows course of burn downstream to another rubble-arched bridge at NS 4003 6322, at approach to Merchants Close, Kilbarchan.

At NS 3998 6327, at junction with former track heading N to Forehouse, ruins of rubble dam which fed reservoir (silted up), following N side of burn for 25m downstream. At low end of pond at NS 4003 6323, cast-iron bearing of water wheel in rubble wall and traces of ashlar-lined lade channel within burn at site of Glentyan 'lower' mill (pre-1796), subsequently bleachworks, then laundry; some buildings surviving in converted dwelling.

Burn crosses Church Street at NS 4008 6315, then follows straight course along N side of former bleachfields (c 1760–1800) to NS 4029 6313. Curving water channel from NS 4015 6313 to NS 4005 6306, now partly under housing. Additional bank or dam, 1m high, from NS 4021 6311 to NS 4020 6305.

**Middleton Farm** (Kilbarchan parish) P Duffy  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 451 651 A watching brief in May 2003 included the inspection of previously excavated trenches in the vicinity of the



## SCOTTISH BORDERS

farm, and the excavation of a single pole-hole as part of a pole replacement scheme. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Core Utility Solutions.

**East Kerse, Kilbirnie** (Lochwinnoch parish) T Cowie  
Early Bronze Age flanged axehead (NMS)

NS 33 55 Fine Early Bronze Age flanged axehead found in 2004 by Mr Tom Anderson while metal detecting. The axehead belongs to the so-called Bandon type, distinguished by their proportionately long, straight-sided bodies, raised edges or low flanges and widely expanded blades. Their appearance reflects marked changes in axe design which appear to have occurred around 1700 BC, with the transition from developed flat axes to early forms of low-flanged axes. The find is of special interest in view of its proximity to the location of several other discoveries of metalwork of the later Early Bronze Age. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 20/04) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.



Fig 65. East Kerse, Kilbirnie. Early Bronze Age flanged axehead.  
© Crown Office.

**Johnstone Castle** (Paisley parish) C Fyles  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NS 4302 6225 (centre) An evaluation of the castle grounds was conducted in May 2004 in the area of a proposed new barmkin wall and service trench. At the same time, the castle was the subject of a standing building survey as a precursor to renovation of the interior.

The evaluation found the grounds to be highly disturbed by modern or Victorian foundations and concrete platforms that are presumed to relate to the 19th-century additions to the castle, a large mansion house demolished in the 1950s. Services were also present. No features of archaeological significance were exposed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: J Woodford.

**Strathcarron Drive, Dykebar Hill, Paisley** R Cachart  
(Paisley parish) (SUAT)

Medieval earthwork; farmstead; WW2 anti-aircraft site

NS 499 622 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February and March 2004 on the site of proposed residential development. Specific targets were a medieval defensive work, 18th-century circular landscape features, the possible post-medieval or earlier Dykebarhill farmstead, and WW2 anti-aircraft defences.

The evaluation established that the summit of Dykebar Hill had recently been capped by a major dump of redeposited boulder clay, up to 3m thick, which would have buried the medieval earthwork. One of the circular landscape features was investigated, and shallow ditches and a revetting of loose fieldstone were found at locations on its perimeter. At the site of Dykebarhill farmstead, two phases of building remains were found. Evidence of WW2 defences was found in the form of an intact bunker-like structure, and the brick walls and concrete floors of other buildings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: O'Brien Properties Ltd.

**41 High Street, Renfrew** (Renfrew parish) L Turner  
Watching brief (Addyman Associates)

NS 5087 6760 Excavations were monitored in December 2003 for wall footings for an extension on the W side of the existing church hall. A well-preserved sequence of stratified deposits was noted, but produced few datable finds. The plot on which the church hall is built is likely to be one of the few surviving areas of land in this part of the medieval burgh of Renfrew where significant remains may be preserved.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renfrew Christian Fellowship.

**Renfrew Riverside, Phase II** (Renfrew parish) A Duffy  
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 5145 678 A watching brief and evaluation undertaken between January and April 2004 during decontamination works failed to reveal any significant archaeological remains. The development area included three previously recorded potential sites – the sites of Renfrew Castle, Elderslie House and Braehead repair berthage. No remains associated with these sites were noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Capital Shopping Centres.

**Xscape Site, Renfrew Riverside** (Renfrew parish) A Duffy  
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 517 676 A watching brief and evaluation undertaken between November 2003 and August 2004 in advance of construction works failed to reveal any significant archaeological remains. The development area lay in the vicinity of three previously recorded sites (see above).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Xscape Development Ltd.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Ayton** (Ayton parish) J Shiels  
7th-century buckle plate (NMS)

NT 92 61 Seventh-century copper-alloy buckle plate depicting a warrior, face-on, wearing a head-dress with symmetrical horns and carrying in each hand a spear in an upright position. A rivet



Fig 66. Ayton. Seventh-century buckle plate.

hole is centrally placed in the space encircled by the horns. Parallels for the depiction of this type of warrior figure wearing a horned helmet can be found on the Sutton Hoo helmet plaques, the Finglesham belt buckle, a mount from Rempstone and on foils decorating the Valsgarde helmets. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 23/03) and allocated to NMS.

**Netherbyres** (Ayton parish) T Cowie  
Middle Bronze Age spearhead fragment (NMS)

NT 94 63 Extremely worn and corroded fragment of a small bronze side-looped spearhead found in 2003 by Mr Michael Young while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 71/03) and allocated to NMS.

**Soutra** (Channelkirk parish) S Campbell  
Finger ring (NMS)

NT 45 56 Gold finger ring of late medieval or later date. The exterior has been decorated with chiselling and shows a repeating pattern of a flower flanked by friezes of lozenges and diamonds. The design retains traces of white enamel and the negative relief



Fig 67. Soutra. Gold finger ring.

has been roughly finished to provide a 'tooth' for the enamel. The surfaces of the lozenges have been engraved with a series of diagonal lines, perhaps originally to hold enamel although none now remains.

Such rings were widespread in the 16th and earlier 17th century and were often pressed into use as posy rings by adding an inscription to the interior. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 64/03; an assemblage of 18 medieval coins and objects) and allocated to NMS.

**Cockburnspath** (Cockburnspath parish) J Shiels  
Romanesque swivel loop (NMS)

NT 77 71 Twelfth-century swivel loop depicting two biting beasts with exaggerated lentoid eyes and flattened back ears. The function of swivel loops in allowing straps and reins to move freely has remained the same over many centuries, and Scottish examples date from around the 8th century onwards. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 96/03) and allocated to NMS.

**Kinegar Quarry, Cockburnspath** R Conolly  
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 773 701 A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping between January and August 2004 as part of an ongoing extension to the quarry (*DES 2003*, 114). Five scattered pits were excavated. Fragments of four Neolithic vessels were recovered, along with a small worked stone assemblage, including a piece in pitchstone.

Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**Auchencrow II** (Coldingham parish) R Toolis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 849 607 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2004 in a field on the western edge of Auchencrow, S of the B6437 (see *DES 2003*, 114) to ascertain the whereabouts of three possible late medieval buildings identified on a 1759 plan by William Cockburn. No evidence of these structures was found. No other features of archaeological significance were identified during these works.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Edwin Thompson, Chartered Surveyors.

**Reston** (Coldingham parish) A Heald  
Roman brooch; peg (NMS)

NT 89 62 Metal detecting in Reston uncovered a Roman brooch with embedded silver wire and a bronze peg of indeterminate date. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 25/04) and allocated to NMS.

**Cessford Castle** (Eckford parish) D Gallagher, D Stewart  
Standing building recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 7380 2384 The dangerous state of the structure (NT72SW 2) has meant that the building has never been examined in detail before, especially the upper floors which had been inaccessible. The present study in July and August 2004 has examined selected areas prior to consolidation work

Two sections of the wall of the barmkin survive on the northern side of the defences that surround the tower. There is documentary evidence from 1523 that this wall was reinforced with earth on its exterior, so as to resist cannon fire – a not unusual technique at that date. The defences would not, therefore, have been as insubstantial as they now appear. In the S (interior) elevation there is a line of joist holes indicating the presence of a two-storey courtyard building. Other voids indicate the presence of a cross-wall associated with this building.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

The E exterior wall is constructed of coursed red sandstone, with a lighter stone generally used for the surrounds of openings. The lower part of the wall has a chamfered plinth. Another chamfered course exists buried below the visible one, similar to that on other sides of the building. There is a scarcement which may indicate a change from 15th-century build to the 16th century of the upper two floors.

A first floor chamber appears to be the room of the solar wing of the tower, i.e. the private area of the lord, as opposed to the great hall. It is situated immediately above the kitchen. The S wall of the first floor chamber has a fireplace and an aumbry in its S wall. The aumbry has a shallow basin which drains through the width of the wall. Its front originally projected but has been clawed back. The removal of projecting architectural features on this and the fireplace may indicate the use of panelling, possibly in the 17th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Eddleston** (Eddleston parish) S Campbell  
Medieval brooch (NMS)

NT 24 47 Medieval silver annular brooch made from thick silver wire and with three (originally five) silver plates soldered to the front face. Two of these are lozenge-shaped, while the third is shield-shaped; XRF analysis has demonstrated that these plates were originally gilded. In stylistic terms this brooch belongs to a group from the Scottish Borders and Northumberland, most closely to examples from late 13th- and early 14th-century hoards from Langhope and Canonbie which have identical lozenge-shaped plates. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 40/03) and allocated to Tweeddale Museum, Peebles.



Fig 68. Eddleston. Medieval silver annular brooch.

**Eddleston** (Eddleston parish) R Knox  
Survey

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society continued the survey of Eddleston parish (see *DES 2003*, 115.) Walkover has identified the following previously unrecorded sites.

- NT 2669 4950 Burnt mound.
- NT 2664 4606 Clearance cairns (2).
- NT 2668 4579 Ring enclosure.

- NT 2673 4652 Platform.
- NT 2691 4932 Enclosure.
- NT 2688 4722 Clearance cairn.
- NT 2688 4722 Burnt mound.
- NT 2657 4747 Sheep stell.
- NT 2592 4698 Platform.
- NT 2629 4926 Building – stone footings.
- NT 2617 5308 ?Building – turf footings.
- NT 2622 5291 Field boundaries.
- NT 2725 5112 Earthwork – ?dam.
- NT 2720 5118 – Lade.
- NT 2665 5184
- NT 2756 5241 Retting ponds (3).
- NT 2717 5194 Broad rig.
- NT 2716 5134 Building – stone and turf footings.
- NT 2526 4590 Burnt mounds (2).
- NT 2698 5119 Ring enclosure.
- NT 2749 5083 Buildings (2) – stone and turf footings.
- NT 2741 5073 Sheep stell (turf).
- NT 2750 5070 Cultivation remains.
- NT 2633 4551 Enclosure.
- NT 2651 5100 Field boundaries.
- NT 2670 5115 Lithics – chert scraper/knife.
- NT 2652 5122 Field boundary.
- NT 2651 4526 Linear earthwork and pit alignment.
- NT 2648 5107 Burnt mound.
- NT 2522 5200 Lithics – chert core, mudstone scraper.
- NT 2174 4714 Road.
- NT 2643 4729 Terraces (2).
- NT 2344 4754 Track.
- NT 2605 5125 Building – stone footings.
- NT 2573 5039 Building – stone footings.
- NT 2719 5059 Burnt mound.
- NT 2631 4831 Linear ditch and bank.
- NT 2702 4874 Enclosure.
- NT 2759 5075 Clearance cairn.
- NT 2759 5077 Enclosure.
- NT 2765 5076 Enclosure.
- NT 2423 4461 Ploughed-out burnt mound.

Full report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Foulden** (Foulden parish) A Heald  
Roman brooch (NMS)

NT 93 58 Fragment of Roman trumpet brooch with traces of enamelling discovered during metal detecting near Foulden. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 25/03) and allocated to NMS.

**Foulden** (Foulden parish) S Campbell  
Medieval belt fitting (NMS)

NT 93 55 Copper-alloy belt mount of a type thought to be used as a purse or sword hanger. As a class of find none seem to have been known of prior to their recent recording in England through metal detecting. Stylistically, the more elaborate examples have been dated to the 14th/15th centuries. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 108/03) and allocated to NMS.

**East Boonraw, Hawick** (Hawick parish) C Hewat  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 501 179 A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken in July 2004 in association with development. The foundations of a building, identifiable on the OS map of 1858, were recorded. The artefacts associated with these and

several internal features are all consistent with a 19th-century date. No earlier artefacts or features were encountered.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Buccleuch Property Development Ltd.

**Friarsgate** (Jedburgh parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 6493 2065 Prior to a proposed residential development on the edge of the medieval core of Jedburgh, an evaluation comprising 126m<sup>2</sup> of trenching was carried out in September 2004. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HH Property Developments Ltd.

**Kelso Abbey Sub-Station** (Kelso parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 7287 3372 A watching brief in January 2004 monitored the excavation of three small service trenches within the Scheduled area of Kelso Abbey. No significant artefacts or features were identified as the excavation failed to penetrate beyond modern disturbed ground.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Power Systems.

**West Mains Farm, Kirkurd** (Kirkurd parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 129 446 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in December 2003 and January 2004 on a building site near the Roman settlement remnants that are believed to lie somewhere to the N of Kirkurd.

There were no finds, features or structures of archaeological significance other than 18th- or 19th-century garden grit alignments. The nature of these linear features, set as they were below the topsoil, suggests that they are more likely to be drainage features than paths. The stoneless nature of the topsoil in a quite gravel-rich area suggests the importation of high-quality soil, presumably for garden or agricultural activity.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Project Systems Ltd.

**Linton Hill, Kirk Yetholm** (Linton parish) M Kirby  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 787 279 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2004 at the site of an extension to an existing airwave station on the summit of Linton Hill. A 4 x 4m foundation trench was excavated within the fort (NT72NE 1), down to the level of the subsoil. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: GSM Logistics Ltd.

**Braidwood, Buccleuch Street, Melrose** R Engl  
(Melrose parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 5472 3411 to NT 5484 3417 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2004 during the machine-excavation of five foundation trenches for a house extension within the Scheduled area of Melrose Abbey. This revealed two possible fragments of small and poorly preserved human long bone, located within a small area of buried ground surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs M Dalgetty.

**Oakendean, Melrose** (Melrose parish) A Duffy  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 562 336 A watching brief in October 2004, undertaken in conjunction with groundbreaking works within the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Newstead Roman camps, revealed no significant archaeological remains or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Camerons Architecture Design Development.

**Old Melrose Road, Newtown St Boswells** S Mitchell  
(Melrose parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 573 320 An evaluation was carried out in October 2004 at land off Old Melrose Road prior to a housing development. The aim was to locate the possible line of the Roman road, Dere Street. Nineteen trial trenches were excavated by machine, totalling 1300m<sup>2</sup>. No archaeological remains of the road or any other features were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aisling Developments Ltd.

**Dryburgh Abbey** (Mertoun parish) A Hollinrake  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 591 316 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2004 while a series of small pits were excavated for the installation of a metal barrier along both sides of the small 'bridge' over the extreme W end of the water channel.

The works caused no significant damage to the masonry of the bridge. The only areas disturbed appeared to be of relatively recent repair, rebuild or rubble infill. Most of the red sandstone masonry and rubble appears likely to have been reused from the ruined abbey. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS<sup>2</sup>.

**Dryburgh Estate, St Boswells** (Mertoun parish) M Kirby  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 5937 3154 A watching brief was carried out in July 2004 during the excavation of foundations and a service trench for a fishing hut on the banks of the River Tweed. All the work took place within the southern part of the Scheduled area around Dryburgh Abbey. The foundations were excavated into a raised cobbled platform, c 25 x 15m. Archaeological and cartographic evidence suggest that the platform was built in the early 20th century. According to one local source, the platform was the base of a stable block built in 1915 for cavalry officers. The stables were demolished in 1985.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Northumberland Estates Ltd.

**Edrington Castle** (Mordington parish) A Heald  
Iron Age toggle (NMS)

NT 94 53 Iron Age copper-alloy toggle discovered during metal detecting near Edrington Castle. The cast object is a dumb-bell shape with faceted edges. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 29/03) and allocated to NMS.

**Yetholm to Morebattle** (Morebattle parish) R Engl  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 7794 2527 A watching brief was carried out in March 2004 during the machine-excavation of foundation pits for three electrical power line posts in close proximity to recorded archaeological sites between Yetholm and Morebattle. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.



## SHETLAND

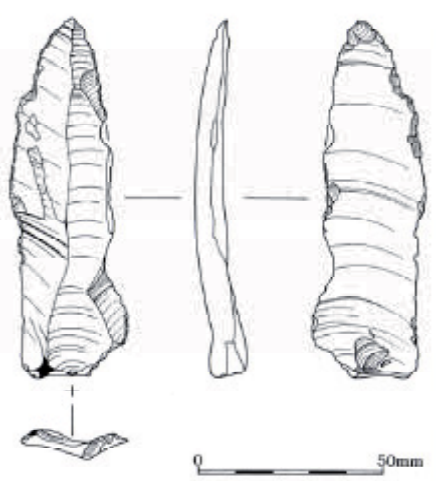


Fig 69. Alemoor. Flint knife. Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

### Alemoor Loch/Reservoir, nr Hawick

(Roberton parish)

A Saville

(NMS)

#### Flint knife

NT 400 150 Large well-made flint blade (?Neolithic) with slight edge retouch. L 97mm x B 30mm x Th 8mm; Wt 22g. Surface find in 2003 by Mr N Dickson and Ms S Ghosh at edge of loch when water level was low. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 76/03) and allocated to NMS.

### Wood Field, Sweethope Farm

(Stichill parish)

A Fuller-Shapcott

Test pit (*Time Team* 'Big Dig')

NT 69954 38191 Sweethope Farm was originally part of the Stichill House Estate, which only exists now as separate farms and dwellings. Sweethope Hill, part of the farm's pasture, has the poorly preserved remains of a prehistoric fort and settlement.

The remains of possible rig and furrow cultivation were investigated in Wood Field. The field is a long line strip with a N-facing slope, and a wet and marshy area at the bottom of the slope. The furrows run down the slope, stopping at the level ground. An old stone wall runs along the two southernmost sides of the field. The 1st edition OS map (1896) shows 'Wood Field' as woodland. The adjoining field, like Wood Field, is now pasture and shows the same rig and furrow pattern.

The field was examined as part of the pre-excavation research and no trace of dwellings or occupation could be found. The rigs were examined and the distance between them was found to be about 4m from the top of one rig to the next.

A 1m square test pit was positioned over the higher end of one of the most prominent rigs, 6m from the stone wall. The test pit yielded no man-made objects. The soil below the first 8cm was extremely hard and compact and it was therefore concluded to be undisturbed subsoil (which has never been ploughed). The absence of any large tree roots is slightly puzzling, as the area was previously wooded. The initial conclusion is that these rigs and furrows are in some way a natural product of the previous woodland, and possibly a way of draining the area.

### Dreva Hill, near Broughton

(Stobo parish)

M Cressey

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 1299 3555 A watching brief was carried out in January 2004 prior to the construction of an extension to an existing telecommunications mast within the Dreva Craig hillfort complex (NT13NW 8). Owing to the sensitivity of the area, a temporary road was laid to gain access to the site. This work was monitored to ensure that no impact by vehicles affected upstanding field banks associated with the hillfort's ancillary settlement. Work at

the extension to the base of the telecommunications mast revealed no archaeological finds or structural remains.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR.

Sponsor: ntl Group Ltd.

### Curling Pond Field (Traquair parish)

J Durham

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

NT 3235 3516 In June 2004 a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, of blue/grey chert in a rather worn condition, and three other small flint flakes were found whilst walking a ploughed field opposite the Bear Gates of Traquair House.

The lithics will be deposited in Peebles Museum.

### Brunty Cottages, near Spottiswoode

(Westruther parish)

M Cressey

(CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NT 5977 5079 Cartographic research and architectural standing building recording undertaken in April 2004 demonstrated that the cottages probably date to the early 19th century and are of single-phase construction. The size and uniformity of the cottages suggest that they were constructed as part of early 19th-century estate improvements, and were probably tied cottages whose occupants were farm labourers. Additional topographical survey at the site revealed a number of vestigial features associated with possible livestock enclosures and earlier land-use features in the vicinity of the cottages.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Brendon McDonagh.

### Yetholm (Yetholm parish)

S Campbell

Medieval dish

(NMS)

NT 80 28 Fragmentary medieval bronze vessel. Although reduced to fragments, the vessel can be readily identified as a circular flat-bottomed tray or vessel with sides at or near the vertical. Complete examples of this form are rare, although the basic form is known from a number of 15th-century paintings where it appears in use for both ecclesiastical and secular household functions. The best surviving parallel is the bronze tray from the Nant Col hoard. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 27/04) and allocated to NMS.

## SHETLAND

### Jarlshof (Dunrossness parish)

S J Dockrill, J M Bond,

Multi-period settlement

C E Batey


HU 398 095 Excavation in the NE zone of the Guardianship area of Jarlshof took place in July 2004. The extreme NE corner had been excavated by Richardson and Childe in 1937 and revealed the earliest occupational evidence and a sequence of midden and sand deposition spanning this early activity to the medieval period. The aim of the 2004 research excavation was to provide a fuller understanding for the site's development within this zone, enabling the cultural deposits and intervening sand blow events to be fully investigated. The research programme was designed to establish an economic and environmental reconstruction for the sequence observed by Childe, including the geoarchaeological investigation of the sand deposits within a detailed scientific chronology based on the integrated use of AMS radiocarbon dating and OSL. These sequences were examined in three areas.

Trench 1 was located on the first terrace, NW of the displayed remains representing the features within Childe's early sequences. The stratigraphic sequence revealed in Trench 1 can be

summarised as: topsoil, a grey sand, midden (equating to Childe's *Midden II*), and a white windblown calcareous sand which separated this upper midden from a more extensive lower midden (equating to Childe's *Midden III*). Both midden deposits contained artefacts and bone and showed clear signs of arid cultivation. Below this, a series of mineral sand deposits and buried turf lines sealed a black humic silt which covered bedrock. This silt seems to be the same as that sealed by mineral sand and Mesolithic midden at nearby West Voe (this volume, 118).

Trench 2 was located on the second terrace in order to provide a link between the prehistoric middens in Trench 1 and the Norse midden and possible Iron Age soils identified by Childe as overlying the deposits in the NE corner of the site. Trench 2 was also excavated to natural, revealing in the lower part substantially the same stratigraphic sequence as that observed in Trench 1, except that here, the humic silt above the bedrock also contained the remains of oyster shells and some charcoal. The upper stratigraphy showed clear evidence of a partly disturbed Norse midden containing steatite and other artefacts. Topsoil stripping in the 1930s prior to further excavation seems responsible for the disturbance. A total lack of mammal and fish bone within these Norse levels and a degree of bioturbation of the upper deposits is interpreted as being associated with degradation caused by this stripping and the subsequent landscaping of this zone.

A third intervention (Trench 3) on a small triangle of material that had survived this stripping revealed uncontaminated Norse midden with excellent bone survival. Excavation here allowed sampling of undisturbed Norse and Viking deposits that can be stratigraphically linked to the sequence in Trench 2.

Sponsors: HS , British Academy, Shetland Amenity Trust, University of Bradford.

**Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project** S J Dockrill,  
(Dunrossness parish) J M Bond, V E Turner  
Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 389 106 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES 2003*, 118–19). Excavation of the settlement in 2004 focused on the large roundhouse to the E of the broch and the exterior of the broch tower. A small evaluation trench to the NE of the main site was excavated to investigate the further extent and survival of the Norse and earlier midden deposits excavated to the E of the main site in 2003 (Area P).

#### *The broch tower*

Excavation of the broch in 2004 was limited to a small area W of the main broch entrance and adjacent to the corbelled cell (Structure 24) and the western annexe to the large aisled roundhouse (Structure 12). This was undertaken with the intention of clarifying any connection between the passageway leading N from the Structure 12 annexe and a similar passageway leading out from the broch entrance. The excavation in this area removed large amounts of rubble formed of tumble from both the broch wall and the back of Structure 24. The removal of this material uncovered (in section) the back of the inner face and cupboards of Structure 24. It appears that Structure 24 had an outer wall face in at least part of its southern circuit, but as yet it is unclear how far N this extends and whether it has been partially robbed out.

The material butting the wall N of the broch entrance appears well sorted, containing large beach cobbles rather than dressed stone tumble from the two structures. Further excavation is needed to understand the relationship between these two passages and Structure 24.

#### *Structures E of the broch*

Excavation in this area centred solely on Structure 21: the large pierced sub-oval roundhouse to the E of the broch. This is the largest building on site, with an internal diameter of approximately 12m and a large central dividing wall running NW–SE. Before excavation began several of the piers in the southern half were partly dismantled due to their instability. A well-preserved copper-alloy knife was recovered from the centre of one of these piers. A number of sondages were excavated through the middens in the area S of the medial wall, and extensive environmental sampling was undertaken. The middens contained large quantities of animal bone, particularly in the western cells; some of the bone was articulated. The midden deposits sealed a flagged surface, identified in the 2003 season in a small excavation in the SE cell. This paving covered the entirety of the central area, butting up against the medial wall and extending slightly into a number of the cells. A greasy black occupation layer found in several of the western cells is thought to be contemporary with this paving. A small rough hearth was found in the centre of the flagging from which archaeomagnetic dating samples were taken. This surface does not represent the primary occupation surface of this structure, which has still to be investigated.

A large number of copper-alloy artefacts were recovered from the area S of the medial wall. As well as the knife mentioned above, these include a degraded penannular brooch, two bars and a ring. Many of the unidentifiable fragments are fairly substantial and work continues on their consolidation and identification. Worked whalebone was also found in abundance in this area of the structure; the majority of the artefacts are fragments of vessels or cups, but amongst this assemblage is what appears to be a blank for a weaving comb and an object similar to a chisel. Towards the end of the excavation a pair of iron scissors or shears was recovered from the southern cell of this structure, underneath a piece of worked whalebone.


The northern half of the structure was excavated down to an occupation surface with small areas of flagging, from which small shards of Roman glass were recovered. A small hearth with an orthostatic surround was identified and sampled for archaeomagnetic dating (this hearth is partially obscured by an unexcavated baulk supporting a wall of the corn drier in the eastern part of the structure). The removal of some later walling, forming a passageway out of the structure to the N, revealed the curve of the original outer wall, the majority of which was destroyed by the 1975 machine cut when the access road to the airport was constructed.

#### *Area R*

A small trench, 4 x 1m, was cut to the N of the airport access road, just to the E of the main site. The aim was to assess the extent and survival of the post-medieval and Norse midden sequence which had been located S of the access road in 2003, and to take samples for dating and economic evidence. A series of windblown sands and the very top of a post-medieval midden deposit were found, which had been truncated by a later feature. This cut was only located on the S-facing E–W section, indicating a pit or trench either ending here, or on a different alignment to the excavated trench. The fill of this cut to the W and the windblown sands to the E were sealed by a sandy deposit that was in turn sealed by a wall to the W. The rough walling ran NE–SW and was made up of three courses. Arid marks were visible in the top of the windblown sands in the eastern half of the trench. These sand layers sealed a post-medieval midden deposit which in turn sealed a sequence of middens which included a shell-rich (winkle) midden. Augering showed that the sequence continued 315mm below the bottom of the trench. A schist weight and a

## SHETLAND

fragment of steatite vessel were recovered from these lower deposits.

Sponsors: HS , BP Exploration Operating Company, European Union (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford, HLF, Shetland Islands Council Development Trust.

### **West Voe, Sumburgh** (Dunrossness parish) N D Melton Midden

HU 3920 1100 In 2002, shells obtained from two middens exposed by coastal erosion at West Voe yielded radiocarbon dates of 4320–4030 cal BC and 3750–3520 cal BC respectively. The intervening sand layer was OSL dated at 4830±430 BC. Small samples were obtained from each of the middens and analysis of these revealed the earlier to be composed of oysters, with smaller numbers of limpets, mussels and razor shells, along with cetacean, seal and seabird bones. The later midden was composed entirely of cockles and appeared to butt a structure.

In an archaeological evaluation undertaken in the summer of 2004, a 7.5m section of the cliff face was cleaned and the earlier midden was sampled over this length. It was found to consist of a basal layer of oyster shells overlain by a layer composed of limpets and the bones of sea birds and seals. At the northern end of the section, the midden deposits were sealed by an occupation surface of crushed mussel shells. Finds associated with this surface include quartz flakes and a few potsherds.

A c 0.6m thick layer of sand sealed the earlier midden and occupation surface. A sequence of pits and a linear feature had been cut into this sand, all pre-dating the construction of a wall (the structure noted in 2002; *DES 2002*, 109) that was 0.65m wide and survived to a height of 0.55m. The wall was butted on its left-hand side by the c 0.4m thick cockle midden. To the right of the wall was a build-up of dune sand within which was a layer

of fragmented cockles that also included a cow tooth. The wall and cockle midden were sealed by c 1m of dune sand, that was in turn sealed by an anthropogenic soil and a thick sequence of dune sands

Sponsors: HS , Natural Environment Research Council, Malakoff Ltd, Scotair Properties Ltd.

### **West Burrafirth Water Scheme** (Sandsting parish) D Lynn Watching brief; survey (GUARD)

HU 27622 52159 to HU 27299 56623 A watching brief was carried out between July and November 2004 on the excavation of an 8km roadside water pipeline trench from near Bridge of Walls to Arthurs Loch, near West Burrafirth. As this area has never been comprehensively recorded, several walkover surveys were carried out into the surrounding landscape.

Several sub-peat prehistoric features were found, including settlement complexes, cairns and a large number of field systems and isolated wall fragments. Many later historic scattald or outfield structures were recorded, and showed a close relationship with prehistoric features as a source of building material, particularly the numerous planticrubs (small sheep-proof enclosures for kale growing). Finds include a small quantity of prehistoric worked quartz tools and manufacturing residue.

Report to be lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

### **Sand Wick, Easting, Unst** O Lelong, I Shearer, D Maguire (Unst parish) (GUARD)

Survey; excavation

HP 6180 0250 Archaeological survey of an eroding mound at the edge of Sand Wick was carried out in August 2004 as part of a community archaeology project. The assessment established that a substantial sub-circular structure of probable later prehistoric date is sealed beneath the eroding mound, associated with deep complex occupation deposits. Although the outer part of the



Fig 70. Sand Wick, Unst.

structure has already been lost to coastal erosion, the geophysical survey indicated that most of it survives.

Auger survey established that the adjacent area inland is covered by deep deposits of windblown sand, which are now largely stabilised but vulnerable to erosion and deflation. Cleaning and tapestry excavation of the eroding section established the survival of deep stratified occupation deposits, midden material and an *in situ* hearth, all associated with substantial orthostatic walling. Numerous sherds of coarse pottery, part of a steatite bowl and a perforated stone were recovered during the excavation.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , SCAPE Trust.

**The Papar Project: Papa Stour** B Ballin Smith (GUARD),  
(Walls & Sandness parish) B E Crawford, G Petersen,  
Survey; excavation; geophysical survey J Thomas

A programme of test pitting, geophysical survey, excavation and survey on Papa Stour was undertaken in July 2004, in pursuit of enhanced soils and their relationship to the location of early chapel sites established by the papar.

HU 1766 5975 **The Sneenans**. The supposed chapel site was investigated by geophysical survey and excavation. Loose boulders found in accumulated sand were reminiscent of a collapsed sheep shelter or pen, but no other structural, stratigraphical or artefactual evidence (except a fragmentary whalebone rib) was located.

A programme of augering confirmed that deep agricultural soils were located closer to the present kirk. Geophysical survey in the area indicated high levels of activity. A test pit confirmed the depth of the soils and provided samples for further analysis.

HU 1766 6007 **The Saldins**. A small excavation W of the kirk at the Saldins indicated that evidence of earlier rig systems may still be present buried in the deep topsoils. Further geophysical surveys were undertaken at North House, close to the beach, and behind the steading. The former confirmed the presence of an eroding prehistoric settlement. The latter survey was inconclusive.

HU 1685 5952 **Hill of Feilie**. A measured survey was undertaken at the 'leper colony' on the Hill of Feilie. This Scheduled Ancient Monument had not previously been recorded in detail, and the work confirmed a complex, possibly multi-period site.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, Hunter Trust.

**Burravoe, Yell** (Yell parish) B Ballin Smith  
Survey (GUARD)

HU 519 793 A walkover survey was conducted in August 2004 in advance of improvements to the local sewerage system. The survey did not reveal any new archaeological features, but existing buildings (one listed) could be affected by the development.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ross-shire Black & Veatch.

**Greenbank, Yell** (Yell parish) B Ballin Smith  
Watching brief (GUARD)

HP 541 038 A walkover survey was undertaken in August 2004 in advance of a proposed access road and septic tank. The only features of archaeological origin were the remains of a rig system and quarry pits, both possibly 19th century.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ross-shire Black & Veatch.

**Setter, Yell** (Yell parish)  
Survey

B Ballin Smith, D Lynn  
(GUARD)

HU 4581 8160 A walkover survey was conducted in October 2004 in advance of improvements to the local sewerage system, as aerial photos had shown a rectangular feature in the peat. The survey did not reveal any archaeological features that would be affected by the development.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ross-shire Black & Veatch.

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**Citadel Place, Ayr** (Ayr parish)  
Evaluation

H F James  
(GUARD)

NS 334 219 Five trenches were excavated by machine in July 2004, but revealed no evidence for the remains of the Cromwellian Citadel walls being used as foundations for the present boundary walls in the S and W of the site. The Citadel wall, thought to run through the eastern part of the site, was not found within the limited evaluation trench. Deposits possibly associated with the construction of the Citadel, in the form of redeposited sand (containing a few residual sherds of medieval pottery), were identified, but no associated 17th-century surfaces have survived later industrial and residential activity. Natural windblown sand was found within 0.5m of the surface in two trenches, but there were no pre-19th-century features cut into it.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: William Nimmo & Partners Architects.

**Doonbrae, Alloway** (Ayr parish)  
Watching brief

D Sneddon  
(GUARD)

NS 331 180 Archaeological work was undertaken between July and December 2003 prior to the construction of a single dwelling house and related services behind the Auld Kirk. The works included hand-excavation of trenches at the location of the pile foundations within the footprint of the building, and monitoring of ground disturbance. Numerous negative linear archaeological features were uncovered, the majority of which were subsequently preserved *in situ*. No datable evidence was recovered from the excavated features.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: ARP Lorimer & Associates.

**Doonholm Road, Alloway** (Ayr parish) T Rees  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 338 180 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in November 2004 on the eastern portion of the proposed new road between Doonholm Road and Murdoch's Lone. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area. Frequent plough scars were identified, as well as a rubble field drain and three modern service trenches. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: I H Borland (Contractors) Ltd.

**128 High Street, Ayr** (Ayr parish) D Gordon  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 338 219 An archaeological evaluation on a raised solum to the rear of 128 High Street in September and October 2004 comprised three trenches covering c 10% of the area, opened to a depth of up to 2m and further investigated by auger to a depth of 3.15m. The trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic



## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

sequence, although the scale of material relating to each layer varied across the raised solum.

The sequence commenced with a concrete slab surface over bedding sand, which in turn lay over a garden soil. This soil lay on a demolition layer, which towards the S of the site also incorporated the lower courses of structures and associated surfaces. The demolition material sealed fine sand subsoil, the upper surface of which appeared stable, and a shallow palaeosol had formed.

It was within this layer that a number of potentially medieval and post-medieval small pits were identified. One figure-of-eight shaped pit contained post-medieval blown glass, green-glazed pottery and three metal objects. This feature has been interpreted as a rubbish pit. The date of the complex is uncertain, but is most likely to be post-medieval.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Lawrence McPherson Associates.

### **Kyle Street, Ayr**

D Swan, D Maguire, C Dalglish

(Ayr parish)

(GUARD)

Medieval urban

NS 3395 2164 Archaeological work was carried out in September and October 2003 after the demolition of several buildings on Kyle Street, Mill Wynd and Mill Street. As well as revealing evidence of modern industrial activity, the main archaeological features encountered comprised: a substantial curved clay-lined shallow channel or ditch; three hearths; four pits of varying designs; a shallow rectangular linear feature; an almost complete stone-lined well; a second truncated stone-lined well; and a multitude of stake-holes. Finds include medieval pottery.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Henry Boot Ltd.

### **Ballantrae Waste Water Treatment Works**

R Engl

(Ballantrae parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching brief

NX 085 832 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief of trial pit excavations was undertaken in April 2004 on the site of a proposed waste water treatment works. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Babbie Group for Scottish Water Solutions.

### **Loch Dornal** (Colmonell parish)

M Shelley, J A Raven

Crannog (NX27NE 5)

NX 2942 7622 The island is shown as containing a settlement in Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* of 1654, and it is likely that the information came from a survey of Scotland by Pont in the 1580s and 1590s. In 1925 MacCrinnon referred to it as 'Castle Dornal'. It sits on the boundary between Colmonell parish, South Ayrshire, and Penninghame parish, Dumfries and Galloway.

The island is largely circular, around 23m in diameter, and it stands in 3m of water, just 15m S of the nearest point of the shore. Two drystone rectilinear buildings occupy a plateau to the NE of the island. The westernmost structure, which runs roughly N-S, is well built with straight walls up to 1.5m thick and measures 8.5 x 6m. Its walls remain to a maximum height of 1.5m. The eastern building runs nearly parallel, with walls of similar thickness but is less well constructed, and measures 10.5 x 6.5m at its greatest extents. The E wall is curved to the edge of the plateau and drops to tumble close to the edge of the water. The island is presently covered in trees and is occasionally flooded at high water.

Three 1m wide trial trenches were opened in a line through the remains. Trench 1, in the E building, revealed a cobbled floor and one sherd of 15th- to 16th-century Scottish redware was recovered. A small flint scraper was found in Trench 2, between the two buildings. Trench 3, in the W building, revealed two distinct levels of flooring, including one of good-quality flagstones. There were also the remains of a poorly built wall running N-S around 60cm from the W wall. Scorched earth, burnt bone and fire-cracked stones were found. All the surfaces were heavily affected by root action. A clay capping found in Trenches 1 and 2 may be man-made, but equally may have been formed by a combination of root damage and periodic flooding.

An underwater inspection indicated that the island is a natural feature which has been substantially modified.

### **Brunston Castle, Dailly** (Dailly parish)

D Gordon, T Rees

Evaluation

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 263 015 An archaeological evaluation took place in April 2004 on an area of agricultural ground, and comprised one trench covering 2% of the development area. Three linear features were investigated: field drains and a modern water pipe.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Taylor Associates.

### **Hamilton Street, Girvan** (Girvan parish)

G Brown, C Fyles

Evaluation; watching brief

(SUAT)

NX 18663 98114 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 in advance of proposed residential development in the historic centre of Girvan fronting onto the old High Street. Five trenches were machine-excavated giving a sample of approximately 120m<sup>2</sup>. Preservation was best in the western part of the site outside the footprint of a recently demolished modern building. Here, a deposit of post-medieval garden soil was uncovered with a maximum depth of 0.5m. No trenches could be placed directly on the High Street frontage because of a steep slope created by modern landscaping. A trench on the Hamilton Street side did not uncover any features but showed the disturbance was not too great.

A subsequent watching brief in November 2004 recorded a pit lying beneath the modern landscaping in the NE corner of the site, containing animal bone, shellfish remains and late medieval pottery, together with a lime-bonded stone culvert further S. No other features of archaeological interest were noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ayrshire Housing.

### **Knockavally, Girvan** (Girvan parish)

D Gordon, T Rees

Evaluation

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NX 185 987 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in November 2004 on 1ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units. The evaluation comprised six trenches covering approximately 5% of the development area.

Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from topsoil and hillwash contexts. On the highest areas of the site, two significant features were exposed: a pit and a post-hole. The former contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery. A number of field ditches and drains were also identified. The former are elements of a rig and furrow field system; the latter are considered 19th century or more recent in origin.

These results suggest that there is a post-medieval settlement of some form upslope of the development area. The very lowest elements of this settlement may be present within the uppermost areas of the development.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr Young.

**Auchalton Meadows, Kilbride**(Kirkmichael parish)  
LimeworksT Rees, A Matthews  
(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 335 035 An assessment and management survey was undertaken in November and December 2003 at Auchalton Meadows. A remarkable diversity of physical remains relating to the Auchalton Limeworks (NS30SW 45) was recorded, covering the full process of this important industry.

All elements of the early limeworks survive: quarry; spoil tip and access ramps; lime kilns; and tracks leading away. In addition, there are remnants of houses, a powder house, sawmill, water management systems and a later limestone mine.

Report to be deposited in WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Wildlife Trust.

**Culzean Castle Caves**(Kirkoswald parish)  
CavesD Alexander  
(NTS)

NS 2328 1029 As part of the Channel 4 series *Extreme Archaeology*, five trenches were excavated within the castle caves (NS21SW 1.05; see *DES 2003*, 122).

Trench A measured 1m N-S by 0.3m and was excavated at the inside end of the main entrance passage on the southern side. This revealed that the floor of the original entrance was 0.55–0.6m below the current ground surface. The lower fill within the passage consisted of medium-sized boulders, while the silty clay above contained numerous artefacts including the base of an 18th-century wine bottle.

Trench B measured 1.3m NE-SW by 0.6m and was located over a previous trench that had been excavated in the 1960s by the Glasgow Speleological Society. This revealed a stone-built culvert immediately beneath the floor of the cave running approximately N-S, adjacent to the E wall of the main chamber (chamber A). The culvert had a stone base which appeared to be

bedrock and had irregular angular blocks forming the sides and the capstones. The void was c0.5m wide by 0.4m deep. A number of animal bones and human bones were recovered from within the fill of the culvert. The human bones include a cervical vertebra, a thoracic vertebra, a lumbar vertebra and a single tooth.

Trench C also examined the remains of the culvert, 5.5m to the SE of Trench B, further into the cave. This trench revealed that the top of the capstones of the culvert were buried below 0.25–0.3m of silt. Once again, the culvert was quite roughly built of angular blocks, although in this case the capstone was a substantial sandstone block. The void was slightly smaller, being 0.4–0.5m wide by 0.3–0.35m deep. Excavation also recovered a number of human bones, both adult and immature, including a thoracic vertebra which was sitting on the surface of the cave floor. A radiocarbon date (Wk14017) for this bone gave a range of AD 770–990. This trench also established the relationship between the culvert and roughly built wall which partly blocks off a small side chamber on the E side of the main chamber. The wall appears to have been constructed before the culvert.

Trench D was excavated at the base of the southern side of the innermost pillar in the upper chamber (chamber B). The trench measured 2m NW-SE by 1.2m, and was positioned across the backfilled 1960s excavation trench which had measured c 6.5 x 0.5m. The backfill of the previous excavation trench was found to contain large quantities of animal bone and a single human bone, a juvenile vertebra. It was clear that the pillar, which tradition states was built by Robert Adam to support the roof of the cave in the 1770s, had very little foundation and sat in a shallow cut, 0.14m deep. This cut truncated a number of shallow ashy and coal layers which sat above a stone and clay surface that had clearly been heat-affected. This feature appears to be the remains of a hearth.

Below this hearth were a series of mixed deposits containing fragments of bone and pieces of angular stone. This layer overlay



Fig 71. Culzean Castle Caves.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

a range of burnt deposits and midden material, including charcoal and shell, which filled the spaces between the boulders. The lowest deposit was a medium brown silt that filled some of the gaps between stones. When this was removed, voids could be seen between the stones, indicating that much of these upper layers are sitting upon rubble, possibly roof collapse. Other artefacts from this trench include shards of 18th-century wine bottles and some 18th- and 19th-century pottery sherds. Three sherds of green-glazed post-medieval pottery were also found, as was a flint flake. Some of these deposits appear to have been mixed by burrowing rats which had tunnelled in through the side of the 1960s trench and left a void below the hearth feature, full of nest material that included some recent sweet wrappers.

Trench E was a small test pit, 0.5 x 0.5m, excavated 2.5m E of Trench D. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was found on the surface of the test pit.

A ground penetrating radar survey carried out within the main chamber (chamber A) managed to locate the culvert but did not find any other major voids. Further laser scanning survey work was carried out in the innermost chamber (chamber C) which adds to the work carried out last year in chambers A and B. It appears that human bones found in chambers A and B have been redeposited; later activity, such as the construction of the culvert, may have disturbed earlier burials within the cave.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Channel 4 *Extreme Archaeology*, Mentorn TV, NTS.

**Culzean Country Park** (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander  
Watching brief (NTS)

NS 2324 1029 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2004 during repair works to drains on top of the cliff edge, N of the main castle block and E of the drum tower. A range of 19th-century pottery and glass was recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Alloway Road, Maybole** (Maybole parish) D Gordon  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 302 104 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in April 2004 on 0.9ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units. No material of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Soveren Homes.

**Craig Tara, Dunure Road, Ayr** J S Duncan  
(Maybole parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 22970 61840 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between February and March 2004 of 5% of a proposed development site in an area adjacent to Crag Tara Holiday Park, Heads of Ayr. Three concentrations of archaeological remains were revealed: a ?Bronze Age short cist cemetery; a possible cist burial; and the remains of a large pit/hollow containing charcoal and evidence of burning. The upstanding remains of a probable farmstead were also encountered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bourne Leisure Ltd.

**Dunure Waste Water Treatment Works** Martin Cook  
(Maybole parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief; evaluation

NS 256 163 Due to the presence of a nearby lithic scatter, a watching brief and evaluation were required in April and May 2004 on the proposed site of a waste water treatment works. The

watching brief monitored the machine-excavation of 19 trial pits and a bore hole. The evaluation involved the machine-excavation of trenches amounting to 392m<sup>2</sup>. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Babbie Group.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**51A High Street, Biggar** (Biggar parish) A Hunter Blair  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 039 377 A watching brief was carried out in September 2004 during groundbreaking works prior to a house extension immediately S of Gillespie Motte. Garden soil containing 18th- and 19th-century pottery fragments and a clay pipe bowl was recorded. The works reached a depth of 1.9m below ground level without encountering natural subsoil. The position of these works suggests that they may have been cut into the motte ditch, although no clear indication of the ditch edge was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gordon Hamilton.

**High Blantyre** (Blantyre parish) R Inglis  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 682 566 A watching brief was completed in August 2004 on a new car park development adjacent to Priestfield Street, due to the possibility of archaeological remains being encountered. No significant archaeology was observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Land Engineering.

**Sydes Brae, Blantyre** (Blantyre parish) S Mitchell  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 677 557 An evaluation was carried out in May 2004 prior to the building of a crematorium in an area of archaeological potential. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

**Memorial Halls, Bothwell** (Bothwell parish) D Gordon  
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 704 586 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in June 2004 on 0.04ha of ground to be redeveloped. Two walls were uncovered which pertained to a demolished outbuilding. Nothing of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: LBG Waterston.

**Carmichael Estate** (Carmichael parish) R White  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 924 384 An evaluation was required between February and April 2004 prior to a proposed housing development. Nineteen trenches were excavated by machine and were placed to intersect the alignments of former features related to Old Harleyholm, identified during a desk-based assessment. The possible foundations of walls associated with Old Harleyholm were identified. A scoop containing midden material was found to the SW. The seemingly isolated remains of a curvilinear ditch were identified, possibly once part of a small enclosure now partly obliterated as a result of plough truncation.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Richard Carmichael of Carmichael.

- Hyndford Bridge** (Carmichael parish) E Archer  
Pottery  
NS 91734 40914 Six pieces of a lightly glazed red brown pot were found in the field to the S of Hyndford Bridge.  
Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.
- Easterhouse Farm, Tarbrax** (Carnwath parish) E Archer  
Artefacts  
NT 01188 54843 Several fragments of late 17th-century clay pipe, including several pieces of stem plus one complete pipe bowl that has been stamped.  
Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.
- George Paul Road, Carnwath** A Matthews, T Rees  
(Carnwath parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation  
NS 985 462 An archaeological evaluation in December 2003, prior to the development of 1.4ha of agricultural ground to the S of George Paul Road, failed to find significant archaeological remains. Extensive field drainage was recorded, as were severely truncated elements of a rig and furrow system. No significant artefacts were found.  
Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Tinto Construction Ltd.
- Lawhead House** (Carnwath parish) S Riddell  
Pottery  
NT 025 541 Two pieces of late medieval pottery were found in the field with the dovecot in it, to the NW of Lawhead House.
- Town Hall, Newbiggin** (Carnwath parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)  
NT 015 460 A watching brief was carried out in January 2004 on groundbreaking works associated with a new house build within the village of Newbiggin, 17m W of the Market Cross (NT04NW 4). No significant archaeological features were encountered. The only significant find was a small abraded sherd of green-glazed ceramic from an unstratified context.  
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Steve Ferguson.
- Wilsontown Open Cast Coal Scheme, Forth** S Mitchell  
(Carnwath parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation  
NS 959 543 An evaluation was carried out in January 2004 in advance of mineral development. Forty-three trenches were excavated by machine, 5% of the development area (4605m<sup>2</sup>). Trenching revealed remains of buildings, wall footings, ventilation shafts and a trackway associated with the former Haywood Colliery. Widespread scatters of coal and blaise were also revealed. The former Cleugh coal pits were not revealed, and no archaeological material pre-dating the coal mine was discovered.  
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Patrick Gillooly Ltd.
- Woodend Farm, Carnwath** (Carnwath parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)  
NS 968 486 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in June 2004 in advance of the construction of two houses, as the proposed development encompassed the site of a building depicted on the 1st edition OS map. Four trenches totalling 100m<sup>2</sup> were opened. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.  
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Salvesen.
- Castledykes Roman fort** (Carstairs parish) E Archer  
Artefacts  
NS 93075 44270 Samian rim, much abraded; sherd of grey coarseware.  
NS 93032 44263 Three sherds of red coarseware; sherd of grey coarseware.  
NS 93087 44263 Two fragments of mortaria; sherd of coarse black ware.  
NS 93080 44262 Sherd of Samian showing lower part of figure.  
NS 93061 44228 Sherd of Samian; sherd of light grey coarseware; sherd of coarse black ware.  
NS 93068 44269 Base sherd and body sherd of grey black ware; sherd of black coarseware; piece of calcined bone.  
NS 93120 44258 Nail, ?Roman.  
NS 93119 44266 Sherd of greyware with cream coating within.  
NS 93085 44256 Samian rim; two sherds of coarse red ware; three sherds of grey black coarseware; sliver of window glass.  
NS 93038 44263 Rim fragment of coarse redware jar.  
NS 93062 44264 Six rim fragments of various Samian dishes; two base sherds of Samian, one with part of potter's stamp; five body sherds of Samian; two sherds of red coarseware; sherd of black Samian; sherd of grey coarseware.  
NS 93112 44282 Tile fragment; Samian rim; Samian body sherd; base of pink/orange coarseware vessel; two body sherds of greyish coarseware.  
NS 93058 44285 Two sherds of mortaria, dirty cream with white quartz chips; one rim fragment of a different off-white mortarium; body sherd of amphora; rim and body fragment of Black Burnished ware; thick body sherd of black coarseware; two Samian body sherds.  
NS 93054 44257 Strip of flattened bronze, c 6 x 2cm.  
NS 93012 44298 Body sherd of grey and buff ware; small shard of thick glass; body sherd of buff and black pottery.  
NS 93034 44290 Rim and section of body of lattice ware Black Burnished pot; abraded piece of amphora handle; large fragment of body of amphora.  
NS 93061 44254 Five body sherds of dirty orange amphora; one body sherd of orange red coarseware; base sherd of dirty cream mortarium.  
NS 93079 44269 Bronze handle, ?from a purse.  
NS 93078 44274 Piece of flattened lead.  
NS 93031 44262 Two body sherds of coarse greyware.  
NS 93085 44281 Body sherd of coarse greyware.  
NS 93084 44262 Piece of coarse black and red clay kiln or brick fragment.  
NS 9308 44253 Sherd of abraded amphora handle; small chunk of amphora; Samian rim; greyware rim; two body sherds of coarse greyware.  
NS 93062 44264 Two sherds of coarse redware.  
NS 93119 44273 Sherd of decorated Samian, much abraded; rim of Black Burnished ware vessel.  
NS 931115 44251 Iron nail with accretion.  
Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.



## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Sherrifflats Farm** (Covington parish)  
Chert

E Archer

NS 97682 36970 Chert scraper.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**1 Camps Road, Crawford** (Crawford parish) M Hastie  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 952 211 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2004 during the development of an existing cottage. No archaeological features were uncovered. The watching brief indicated that the ground level at the centre of the site was extremely truncated and had at points been excavated down into the natural till. Other groundbreaking works demonstrated that the original ground level still exists at both the far E and W ends of the site and suggests the potential for archaeological features still to survive within these two garden areas.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bill Hunter.

**Nether Finland** (Crawford parish) C O'Connell, C Mitchell  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 925 084 An evaluation was carried out in September 2004 in advance of a proposed telecommunications mast, as the development is located close to the potential line of a Roman road. A single trench measuring 10 x 2m was excavated across the development area. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stappard Howes Building Communications.

**Glentaggart Opencast Coal Scheme** R White  
(Douglas parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Survey; evaluation

NS 808 278 A programme of archaeological work was required in January 2004 to assess three sites which had been recorded during an earlier reconnaissance survey. Trial trenches were excavated through two banks (Sites 143, 145) to characterise their construction. Two trenches were excavated across the location of a sheepfold (Site 131) in order to assess the site for previous settlement remains.

The two banks were earth-built and may have been constructed by excavating a shallow trench and piling the earth up to one side. Although almost completely destroyed, excavation across the site of the sheepfold did not identify any earlier origins for this structure. Indeed, it appeared to have been built directly onto the ground surface without foundations, a further indication that it had always been a sheepfold.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Company Ltd.

**Poniel Quarry** (Douglas parish) K Clapperton  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 844 346 A watching brief in October 2004 during topsoil stripping identified an isolated and truncated pit on the crest of the hill, containing charcoal-rich material, small sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and charred hazelnut fragments. No further features were present.

Report to be deposited with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**St Bride's Church, Douglas** (Douglas parish) D Stewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 835 309 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in June 2004 during the excavation of a deep cable pit directly in front of the N entrance to the church (NS83SW 5). This work was

part of a larger trenching exercise bringing a power cable across the N graveyard into the church.

The excavations revealed thin topsoil and paving overlying a thick single layer of brown graveyard material complete with dislocated human skeletal remains, overlying natural gravel. The main deposit in the graveyard is seen to bank against the foundations of the church and may have been an imported deposit to deepen the soil levels for inhumations, presumably post-14th century in date.

The trench exposed the substantial nature of the 19th-century reconstruction as well as revealing the absence of intact burials near the entrance of the church.

A further watching brief was undertaken in September 2004 during the installation of new services across the graveyard. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**Townhead Plantation** (Douglas parish) A Saville  
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NS 835 285 Neolithic polished stone axehead. Surface find by Mr G Callan in 1998. L 99mm x B 45mm x Th 23mm; Wt 133g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 13/04) and allocated to Douglas Museum Heritage Trust.

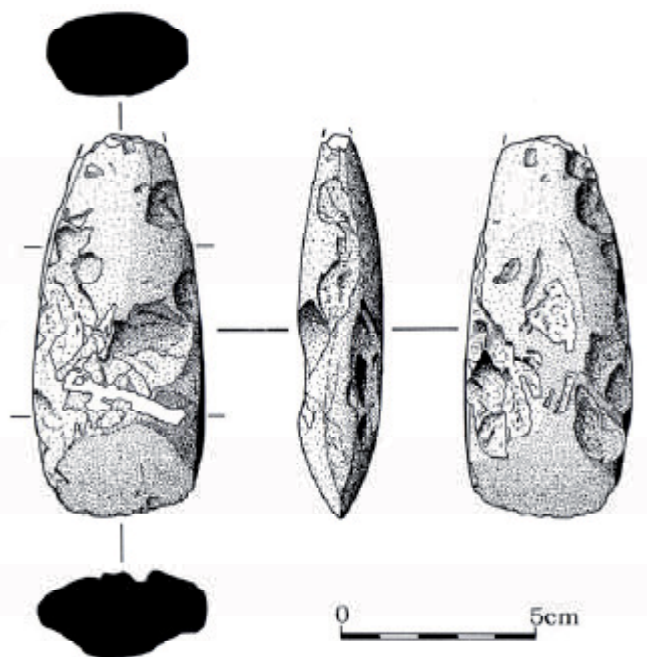


Fig 72. Townhead Plantation. Stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.  
© Crown Office.

**South Tarbrax Farm** (Dunsyre parish) E Archer  
Lithic

NT 04599 53985 Piece of worked grey chert.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Laigh Braehead, Thorntonhall** R Coleman  
(East Kilbride parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Cremation urn burial

NS 592 554 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January and February 2004 in advance of a housing development. Twenty-five trenches were excavated across the site, the majority of which contained only modern field drains.

However, on an area of higher ground at the N end of the site, a single plough-damaged cremation burial pit was located. The

pottery appears to be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date, and has incised decoration on some of the sherds. The vessel may be similar to Collared Urn types, which are decorated on the rim and collar, and was probably inverted, as the base of the pot and a part of the body had been ploughed out. The flat area of the knoll was subsequently stripped of topsoil and the burial completely excavated. There was no evidence that the burial was contained within an enclosure or that it was part of a larger cemetery, but two small pits were located close to the burial.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: CALA Homes (West) Ltd.

### **Laigh Kittochside**

(East Kilbride parish)

K G McLellan, I Shearer

(GUARD)

Evaluation

NS 610 561 Trial trenches were excavated by hand in March 2004 on a grassy mound in the SE corner of the grounds of Laigh Kittochside. The work was carried out to ascertain the nature of the grassy mound prior to its removal for development on the site. No archaeological features or finds were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

### **M77/GSO Gas Pipeline Rebuild**

(East Kilbride parish)

D Wilson

(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Eaglesham parish).

### **Mavor Avenue, East Kilbride**

(East Kilbride parish)

R Toolis

(AOC Archaeology)

Industrial structure/Victorian summer house

NS 6415 5630 A programme of archaeological excavation, consolidation and fencing works was undertaken between September and November 2003 on the site of what had previously been recorded as a lime kiln. The partial excavation of this structure revealed that what had originally been some form of industrial structure, the particular function of which has still to be determined, had been subsequently altered into a garden summer house, associated with a domestic residence identified in an earlier evaluation (*DES 2002*, 112). The structure comprised a circular single-roomed building, with a S-facing window and a sealed cistern that fed water to a sunken pond directly beneath the external side of the window. Modern tiles, bricks, slates and coins were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Macdonald Estates plc.

### **Station Road, Glassford** (Glassford parish)

C Evans

Watching brief

(GUARD)

NS 725 471 A watching brief was maintained in September 2004 during topsoil stripping in advance of a housing development. No archaeologically significant features or finds were observed. The site was drawn as an open space by Pont and appears as such in all later map evidence.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes (West) Scotland Ltd.

### **Cadzow Castle** (Hamilton parish)

C Shaw

Watching brief; standing building

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

recording

NS 728 542 A short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in October and November 2003 as part of an ongoing consolidation programme on the castle masonry.

The first phase monitored the removal of turf and topsoil from a small section of wall head at the far NW corner of the Middle Ward. This limited clearance work helped to expose the tops of

the outer face masonry of the N and W walls, as well as better define the broken window set in the N wall. Recording was also undertaken of the outer faces of the N and W walls. It appears that the two walls were constructed in a single phase.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

### **The School House**

(Lamington & Wandel parish)

D Wilson

(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NS 977 310 A watching brief was carried out in July 2004 during topsoil stripping of a small area of garden to the rear of the School House, as the site lies within the boundary of a cropmark of a Roman temporary camp. A modern wall foundation trench was recorded, within which one small piece of worked flint was recovered. No further archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Adrian Loening.

### **The Beeches, Lanark** (Lanark parish)

R Engl

Evaluation

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 891 430 Due to the presence of a recorded medieval coin findspot within a housing development area, nine evaluation trenches totalling 1800m<sup>2</sup> were opened in November 2004. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

### **Bloomgate Well, Lanark** (Lanark parish)

R Engl

Medieval/post-medieval well

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 881 436 Groundbreaking works unearthed a capped sandstone-built well next to St Nicholas Church, Bloomgate in May 2004. The well was drained and recorded prior to being infilled with hardcore. The well measured 1.7m in diameter and had a recorded depth of 5.2m; it consisted of 11 courses of sandstone blocking overlying a rubble-built lower course. Below this, at a depth of 4m, lay a large sandstone shelf covering approximately two-thirds of the well surface. This probably acted as a reservoir. The remains of a pump fastening were visible on the northern side of the structure. The well can be dated by documentary sources to 1662.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: TRANSCO.

### **107 Castlegate, Lanark** (Lanark parish)

R Will

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NS 879 433 Four trenches were excavated in October 2004 to investigate any archaeological deposits associated with the nearby Scheduled castle site and a listed barn, prior to proposals to renovate and extend the barn. No archaeological remains were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs Seymour.

### **Charleston Farm** (Lanark parish)

E Archer

Artefacts

NS 91506 41744	Two pieces of struck chert.
NS 91603 41767	Piece of struck chert.
NS 91462 41736	Piece of lead shot; fragment of 17th-century Bellarmine.
NS 91591 41765	Mottled brown clay marble, 18th century.
NS 91456 41726	Two pieces of glass slag; base fragment of late 18th-century bottle.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Gorstane, Ravenstruther** (Lanark parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 915 448 Prior to the proposed development of two parcels of land lying adjacent to the junction of two putative Roman roads, three evaluation trenches totalling 108m<sup>2</sup> were opened in October 2004. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Stuart King.

**High Parks Farm, Cleghorn** (Lanark parish) D Atkinson  
Roman road (Headland Archaeology)

NS 904 462 An excavation was carried out in November 2004 along the line of a Roman road (NS84NE 10) prior to a residential development. The site lies approximately 2.5km to the NW of Castledykes Roman fort. A 25 x 1.5m trench was excavated E-W across the projected line of the road, which revealed the damaged and truncated remains of a number of surfaces confined within possible kerbstones. The road was 15m wide and was oriented roughly NW-SE.

Construction details highlighted the preserved remains of paving stones and a culvert in the western extremity of the road, with the remains of cobbling and metalling to the E truncated by a modern field drain. A visible camber was noted where the paving survived, recorded just beneath the present ground surface. The remains of these surfaces were bedded on top of a compacted layer of redeposited subsoil comprising small stones and crushed sandstone. This deposit was seen to lie directly on top of a mixture of redeposited sand, natural subsoil and bedrock outcrops. The maximum surviving depth of the road substrates was approximately 0.8m. No associated finds were discovered during the excavation. Medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Stephen Barr.

**New Lanark Mills** (Lanark parish) R Coleman  
Textile mill (Headland Archaeology)

NS 879 425 A watching brief and standing building recording were undertaken between June and September 2004 within Mill No 2 (NS84SE 58.02), during groundworks and duntakings associated with redevelopment for a new swimming pool and leisure suite.

Remnants of the original main front wall of the pre-1884 mill were partially exposed. Foundations of the W wall of the original projecting stair tower and one edge of the pit for the central water wheel were also uncovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: New Lanark Conservation Trust.

**North Vennel, Lanark** (Lanark parish) E Archer  
Excavation

NS 88098 43779 A small excavation was conducted on the site of Houston's Printers, North Vennel, prior to redevelopment for housing. The first trench, 2 x 4m, was at the W end of the site. The excavation did not reveal anything apart from a pipe that ran across the trench. There were no finds.

The second trench, at the E end of the site, was more successful and was of similar dimensions to the first. In the top layer of black soil a wide variety of items were found, mostly modern rubbish; these included a length of iron pipe, a substantial amount of an earthenware Scottish and Newcastle ashtray, a mixture of 19th-century earthenware, some blue and white china, some clay pipe stems, a piece of a clay marble and one piece of late medieval green-glazed pottery. Glass, too, was found in this layer, mostly

fragments of 19th-century wine bottles (23 pieces), whereas only one piece of window glass was found.

In the second layer, which was sandy brown, only a couple of pieces of pottery were found, one of which was the base of a red earthenware dish, and a sherd of late medieval green-glazed pottery. Underneath this layer was the bedrock, which was interspersed with sandy brown soil. From the overall shallow nature of the deposits, it was considered that most of the layers of occupation had been removed in the 19th century, when the cottages which became part of the printers were constructed.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Scottish Wildlife Trust, New Lanark** K Macfadyen  
(Lanark parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Watching brief

NS 8813 4235 A watching brief was conducted in September 2004 over the unblocking of two windows on the W facade of the Scottish Wildlife Trust building, the former New Lanark dyeworks (NS84SE 58.22) of 19th-century date. Evidence for the original window arrangement was recorded, all the existing windows being mid-20th-century replacements.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Wildlife Trust.

**South Vennel, Lanark** (Lanark parish) S Mitchell  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NS 884 436 A watching brief was carried out in June 2004 prior to the construction of a residential development. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: CgMs Consulting for McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd.

**Birkhill House** (Lesmahagow parish) E Archer, I Reeve  
Excavation

NS 838 355 A small trench was dug at the back of the house adjacent to one examined previously (*DES 2003*, 126). Little was found apart from a couple of 18th-century pipe stems and some assorted fragments of 19th-century pottery.

Sponsor: RSVP (Retired and Senior Volunteer Program).

**Birkhill Park, Lesmahagow** S Stronach  
(Lesmahagow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 840 358 A desk-based assessment and evaluation in February 2004 indicated that this site was moorland up until the late 18th or early 19th century, when the land was improved. Documentary references indicate that several prehistoric burial cairns were cleared from the vicinity during the Improvement.

Seven evaluation trenches (1200m<sup>2</sup>) were excavated and generally exposed a shallow soil profile. Up to 1m of peat was encountered in the N of the site. No deposits, features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathclyde Nutrition Ltd.

**Craignethan Castle** (Lesmahagow parish) D Stewart  
Evaluation; watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 815 463 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2004 to determine the extent of the buried cobbled courtyard surface known to lie against the W side of the tower (see *DES 1998*, 91), and to monitor the cutting of a new drain trench from the N wall of the tower to the edge of the nearby gorge, a continuation of work carried out last year (*DES 2003*, 126).

The interpretation of the sequences located in the courtyard evaluation indicate the presence of a finely constructed cobbled surface, seen to the N and S of the tower as well as occupying all of the courtyard to the W of the tower.

A shallow trench within the confines of the courtyard N wall revealed only a sandy clay levelling horizon, presumably related to the original stone surface. A deep narrow trench through the N courtyard wall revealed the full shape of the cut, but showed no sign of a constructed doorway in this part of the wall.

Further archaeological monitoring was undertaken during two minor excavations in May 2004. The first involved the site of new cycle racks to be positioned to the NW of the outer courtyard next to an existing car park. The second was to clear out remaining sediment in the partly exposed stone-lined drain running along the N side of the tower in an area of newly laid setts. The latter revealed the fine quality of the old stone-lined box drain, which may well have drained a level represented by the buried cobble surface known to exist below the present turfed-over courtyard. The insertion of the W transverse wall broke through this drain, rendering it useless. However, the depth of debris over the NE corner of the courtyard (over 500mm in places – possibly a levelling-up process against the W wall) necessitated a higher-level drain which was consequently made an integral part of the W transverse wall construction, draining down into the severed end of the older drain below.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

#### **Linnhead Farm Mill, Kirkfieldbank**

(Lesmahagow parish)

D Sproat

(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NS 882 403 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in September and October 2004 prior to the renovation of the property. The mill is a two-storey building of two phases and still has its iron-framed undershot wheel attached.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr W Spiers.

#### **School Road, Sandford** (Stonehouse parish)

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 726 429 A watching brief was carried out in September 2004 during excavation works for a new riding arena at Tweedieside Paddock. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were noted during the works.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ms Joanne Hanson.

#### **Broadfield, Symington** (Symington parish)

Evaluation

R Will

(GUARD)

NS 9836 3403 An evaluation was carried out between April and November 2003 across the footprint of a proposed new dwelling, new outbuildings and access road in a field currently under pasture on the outskirts of Symington. No archaeological material was uncovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs A Kennedy.

#### **Clyde Valley Field School**

(Symington parish)

K Brophy, N Finlay, B Hanson,

J Huggett, L Sharpe

Excavation; geophysical survey

NS 992 368 A trial excavation was undertaken in August 2004 to ground-truth the cropmark of a putative enclosure first recorded from the air in 1992. Excavation established that this cropmark was caused by an unusual lens of silty sand within the sandy gravel subsoil and so represented a natural feature.

During the excavation, a number of small pit features were investigated, and one was found to contain prehistoric potsherds of at least three different vessels, part of a lignite bracelet, and an unusual lignite or jet object, possibly a waste flake. A second feature contained remains of a cremation burial. Sherds of a Bronze Age pot, possibly a disturbed cremation vessel, were recovered from the subsoil surface, and were possibly associated with a shallow cut feature. All features were consistent with the low-level Bronze Age activity previously picked up in the vicinity (DES 2003, 126–7).

An extensive geophysical survey was undertaken in the vicinity of the cropmark. A number of anomalies were picked up, a few of which were tested by excavation and shown to be ephemeral features. The main benefit of this exercise was methodological; survey results for stripped and unstripped areas can be compared. This project represents the establishment of an annual Clyde Valley Field School run by Glasgow University Department of Archaeology.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: University of Glasgow, Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd.

#### **Lamington** (Symington parish)

E Archer

Pottery; brooch

NS 98458 34169 Piece of Bellarmine pot and a fragment of a late 17th-century shoe buckle.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

#### **Knowehead, Robertson**

(Wiston & Robertson parish)

A Matthews, T Rees

(Rathmell Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 943 285 An archaeological evaluation in January 2004 on an area of agricultural ground comprised two trenches covering approximately 8.4% of the development area.

Four shallow linear features were investigated, but these contained no anthropic material and were assessed not to be of archaeological significance and probably derived from agricultural activity. Other features proved to be natural.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr A J B Forrest.

## STIRLING

#### **Perthshire Crannog Survey**

Survey

N Dixon, M Shelley

#### **Loch Earn, Edinample Crannog** (Balquhidder parish)

See entry in Perth and Kinross.

#### **Drumquhassle** (Drymen parish)

Roman fort

D J Woolliscroft

NS 484 872 Large-scale geophysical survey revealed a clearer image of the Roman fort than previously seen from the air. It has a double ditch with so-called 'parrot beak' entrance breaks. The fort measures c 111m E–W by 133m over the inner ditch: an area of c 1.47ha (3.6 acres). Ditches to the N and S have been interpreted as one or more annexes. The survey was able to trace a further 210m of one of these ditches, right past the fort's eastern side, and there are signs that these features might join the fort's southern outer ditch.

About 50m to the E of the fort, faint traces of a 20m<sup>2</sup> rectangular enclosure were found, around a copious spring that is the closest water source to the site. At present there is no evidence to confirm a Roman date, but it could represent a springhead structure of some sort.



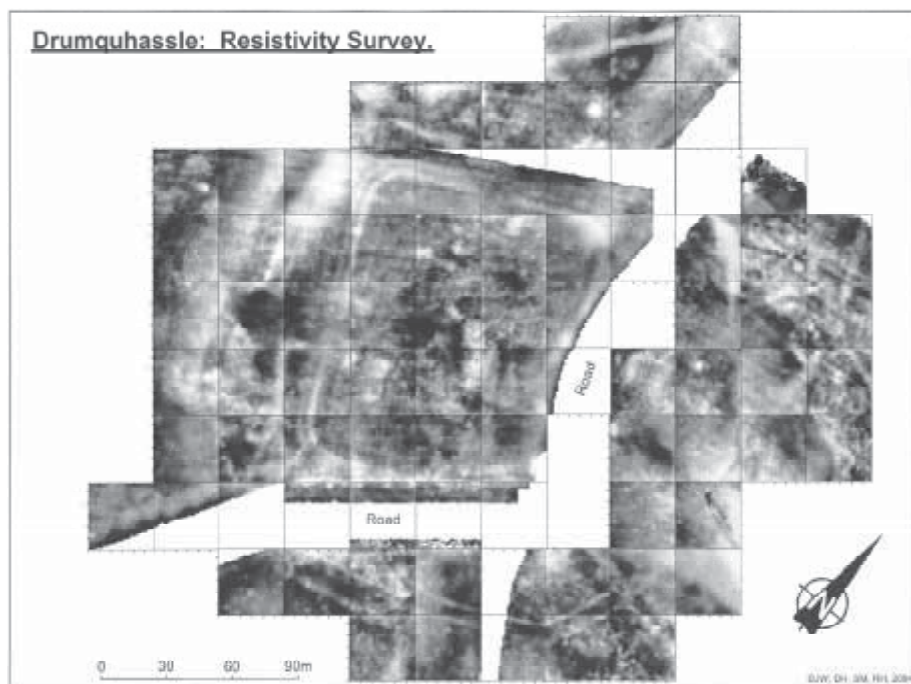


Fig 73. Drumquhassle. Resistivity survey.

A number of artefacts were picked up from molehills inside the SE quadrant of the fort, including sling bullets similar to those already recovered from the same part of the site, and an enamelled Roman brooch.

Sponsors: Roman Gask Project, Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.

#### **Dunblane** (Dunblane & Lecroft parish)

Early Bronze Age flat axeheads

T Cowie  
(NMS)

NN 78 00 Four Early Bronze Age flat axeheads found by Mr Colin Irvine and Mr Jim Smith while metal detecting in a field near the southern edge of Dunblane. In light of a site visit, it appears that two of the axeheads were found relatively close

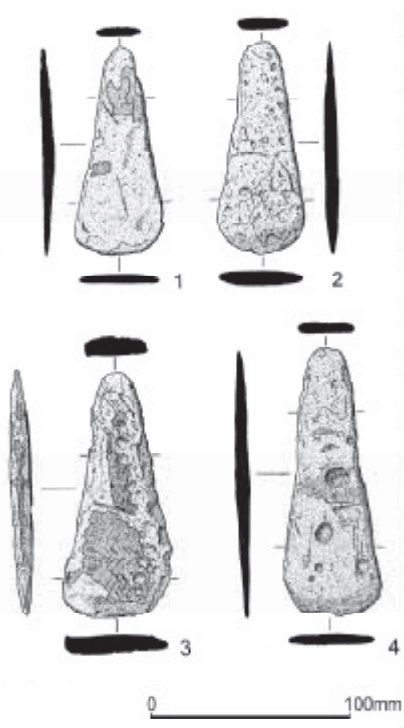


Fig 74. Dunblane. Four Early Bronze Age flat axeheads. Drawn by Alan Braby. © NMS.

together and may represent a dispersed hoard, but the other two are likely to have been separate single deposits.

Parallels for the group of finds as a whole lie among Early Bronze Age flat and developed flat axes; one retains traces of decoration. While detailed classification of the artefacts is precluded by their severely corroded and eroded condition, the range of axe types and circumstances of discovery suggest deposition on separate occasions over an extended period of time. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 60/03; TT 61/03) and allocated to Dunblane Museum.

#### **Falls of Lochay** (Killin parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 54015 35236 Ledge, 1m above ground level on a rock face; four cups, 50 x 25mm, 45 x 15mm and two at 40 x 10mm.

NN 54123 35381 Outcrop on lower slopes of Meall Dhuin Croisg, 0.3km NNE of Falls of Lochay (1). Section 1 has eight cups: two at 50 x 10mm, two at 55 x 10mm, 50 x 10mm and one shallow cup. Section 2, 1m to the S, has two cups, 40 x 10mm, and three shallow.

#### **Lub Chalan** (Killin parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked boulder

NN 45667 35827 Some 80m W of ruined building at Lub Chalan and 6m N of track to Tomochrocher, a boulder, 1.8 x 1.2m, bearing three cups at the NW; 40 x 10mm and two at 50 x 15mm.

#### **Moirlanich Longhouse** (Killin parish)

D Lynn

Watching brief

(GUARD)

NN 5621 3414 A watching brief in November and December 2004 monitored external drainage excavations around this stone-built cruck-framed longhouse from the 19th century (NN53SE 39). Trenches were dug along the bases of the N, E and S walls; the W gable wall was left to avoid disturbing structural remains found in 1996.

The only new structural feature encountered was the foundation for an unrecorded stone porch under and extending S from the current concrete-floored porch at the main SE doorway. The foundation had been incorporated into paving for the current porch. A small area of rough cobbling was revealed outside the SW doorway to the byre, and a small lean-to shed identified from old photos against the E gable wall had left no apparent structural remains or rubble. No evidence was found for any earlier structure on the site, though some of the basal stonework around the midpoints of the N and S long walls is enigmatic. Some micro-lenses of ash and midden were noted around both doorways, representing individual hearth dumpings.

Large quantities of domestic rubbish from the 19th and 20th centuries were found in topsoil throughout the excavations, including assorted metal objects (farming implements, roof fittings), bottle glass, and particularly broken crockery. The sump pit, away from the longhouse, showed heavy use of that area as a dump site for rubbish and ash.

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

**East Coldoch** (Kincardine parish)  
Iron Age settlement

D J Woolliscroft,  
B Hoffmann

NS 703 986 Continuing excavations at a large ditched roundhouse (see *DES 2003*, 127–8) added to the already complex stratigraphic position. At least four structural periods are now known, two of which ended by fire. Beneath the early floor levels a shallow gully was uncovered which may belong to an even earlier ring-ditch house. Two pits were uncovered beneath the roundhouse floor, both of which contained bone fragments; outside the house, a midden deposit was excavated.

Antonine Samian ware and Roman glass and beads from the late 3rd or early 4th century were recovered, and add to existing finds of late 1st- or early 2nd-century Roman glass and a 3rd-century radiocarbon date. The site also continued to yield excellent organic finds, including nuts, barley, oats, wheat and possible grape pips. The indications are, however, that this material may have been brought to the site already processed. Indeed, no cereal pollen has been found to suggest that it was even grown in the vicinity, so the occupants may have been in a position to trade for, tax or otherwise obtain agricultural products from elsewhere.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Wallace Monument** (Logie parish)  
Watching brief

D Hind  
(SUAT)

NS 809 956 (centre) A watching brief was carried out in November and December 2003 during investigations to locate the water supply entry point into the Wallace Monument, and affecting the fort ramparts.

A narrow 2.4m long trench was excavated against the foundation course of the building, to a maximum depth of 440mm. Some broken tile, brick, slate and vitrified pipe fragments were noted within the spoil. They appeared to comprise part of the backfill to the foundation trench for the monument. The water pipe was found to be of copper.

A further track was later excavated, crossing the rampart, running approximately E–W. The excavation uncovered large fragments of burnt stone within the rampart construction, mixed with modern debris, suggesting that the rampart has been subject to significant disturbance since the construction of the Wallace Monument.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Stirling Council.



Fig 75. Bannockburn. Arrowhead.

**Bannockburn** (St Ninians parish)  
Medieval arrowhead

D Alexander  
(NTS)

NS 795 906 An iron object with a pinched-in waist was found in upcast topsoil during trenching work just downslope and to the S of the Rotunda; L 35mm; Wt 4g. It appears to be the head of an iron arrowhead although the socket has broken off. It is thought to be a bodkin arrowhead, which had no barbs and was used for penetrating armour. This type of arrowhead was current at the time of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Pirnhall Services, Stirling** (St Ninians parish)  
Evaluation

D Hind  
(SUAT)

NS 802 888 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in December 2003 on the site of a proposed livestock auction mart, situated directly NW of the Stirling services area at the A9 Bannockburn interchange. The aim was locate the remains of the Roman road (NS88NW 42.1) which once passed by Stirling, joining the Antonine Wall to Ardoch fort, and to locate the remains of the farmstead of Herdsbrae (NS88NW 62).

Various landscape boundaries and other features were recorded, as was evidence of localised open cast coal extraction. A metallised surface consisting of packed gravel and pebbles was recorded, and interpreted as the Roman road.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: UA Group plc.

**Gowan Hills** (Stirling parish)  
Earthworks of ?fanning

C A-Kelly

NS 792 943 In the broad triangular hollow at the N end of Gowan Hill are a series of cropmarks and earthworks. At the W end are three low sub-rectangular platforms, about 5–6 x 6m, at the N edge of a sub-triangular hollow about 20m long E–W. At the E end is a shallow hollow-way, 18m long by 6m wide, with a low mound about 6m wide at its E end.

On the S side of the hollow, just E of the public path, are seven possible rigs oriented almost N–S and up to 4m wide. On the E side of the path are 20 possible rigs, aligned almost E–W and up to 2m wide, down the E slope.

On the S face of the rocky outcrop, at NS 791 942, there is a stone and earth bank, c 1m wide by 1m high, that follows the NW–SE orientation of the glacially eroded edge of the outcrop for c 22m, after which a possibly artificial terrace continues for another 25m. This could have marked a southern grazing limit.

**Stirling Castle, Palace** (Stirling parish)  
Monitoring; standing building  
recording; excavation

G Ewart, D Murray  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 789 940 In advance of an extensive programme of refurbishment within the Palace block in the castle, the entire complex was subject to a series of detailed archaeological

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

analyses, including test trenching in the vaults below the W Range, S Range and E Range, as part of the broad programme of excavation on the Ladies Lookout (see *DES 2003*, 128).

The results of the fieldwork, both from the upstanding building analysis and the excavations, has demonstrated how much of the Palace of James V derived from an existing layout featuring complex ranges and courtyards. At this interim stage, the evidence suggests that the 1540s work saw the encapsulation of versions of a S Range, W Range and E Range within the James V quadrangular plan, which in turn recycled a courtyard area as the focus for the new plan, the Lion's Den.

All the earlier ranges were themselves complex developments of originally separate buildings, which were extended and merged during the reign of James IV. Both the E and W Ranges survived, in part at least, to second floor level within the new work. On the S side, the new work was built over the old S Range (which lost its upper floor(s) at this time), and met the extended face of the James IV Forework. The remaining gap between the early S Range and Forework was vaulted over to form the S Transe of the James V layout.

Outside the new quadrangle, the old chapel of St Michael, the Princes Tower and probably a kitchen were retained within the new layout as discrete specialised ancillary structures, augmenting the various formal, private and service functions of the four new ranges on three floors.

Some of the sequence of building and conversion which followed the 1540s building programme has also been revealed more clearly. This includes the wholesale remodelling of the W Range in the 1580s and conversions to the upper floor during the early 17th century, all on behalf of James VI. During the late 17th century, the Earl of Mar carried on the sub-division of the upper floor, raised the roof line and constructed a new stair from the Upper Square to the upper floor.

A phased programme of archaeological excavation was completed on the Ladies Lookout between April and December 2004.

The site lies W of the Palace block and S of the Governor's Kitchen, and presently comprises a two-gun battery along the outer curtain wall of the castle. The gun platforms and associated paved surface occupy a terrace lying up to 2m below two sloping grassed areas immediately adjacent to the W Range of the Palace and Governor's Kitchen.

Overall, the Ladies Lookout reflects two natural bedrock terraces, the lower of which is presently occupied by the gun platforms and the upper by the grassed areas. The following main periods of use and abandonment for the Palace were observed.

*Period 1: 1480–1510.* The natural bedrock terracing has dictated the scale and orientation of the outer walls at the SW corner of the inner castle defensive enclosure. The Palace, as built by 1542, lay within a wall line built from the break in slope between the two natural terraces. The resulting wall ran diagonally across the site and retained buildings at its southern and northern ends. At this stage these are identified as a probable kitchen block to the N, and the W end of a range of buildings at the S end. Both these structures are provisionally dated to the reign of James IV, and are associated with royal accommodation towards the SW corner of the castle enclosure, within the new Forework and S of the Upper Square.

*Period 2: 1540–42.* During the reign of James V, parts of the earlier layout were converted to form the W and S ranges of a new palace. In the Ladies Lookout this work included the probable kitchen, and saw the retention of the diagonal outer wall as the limit for the major buildings in this part of the site.

However, a new outer wall with a distinctive curving alignment was built further to the W. It exploited the limits of the lowest natural rock terrace but appears to have been a revetting structure, and so most likely represents the extension of the available potential building/occupation area beyond the Period 2 limits of the site. It is not clear what function this new extension fulfilled, but it is likely that the retaining wall itself was much higher.

*Period 3: 1585–1625.* The W Range of the Palace was rebuilt and parts of both the kitchen and S Range were cleared away. This work was intended to upgrade the W Range for James VI in the 1580s, and also to rationalise the Palace plan after serious structural collapse, documented to the first quarter of the 17th century. The latter most likely refers to the outer rampart which was clearly reduced in height in Period 4.

*Period 4: 1708–50.* The need to create a wide gun battery at the SW corner of a redrafted defensive line saw the abandonment of the Period 1 diagonal wall line in favour of an irregular trace extending the earlier enclosure northwards. A new wall was constructed over the truncated Period 3 wall, to retain a massive dump of debris and soil, up to 7m deep, which formed the new artillery earthwork during the early 18th century. This battery featured two large gun platforms – one to the N and the other looking S. Elsewhere, a large ablution block was constructed against the face of the Period 3 Palace W Range.

*Period 5: 1850–1900.* The outer wall line was raised by some 3m and the gun platforms were reinforced. In addition, the ablution block was extended and new lavatories were built on the W rampart.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Main Street, Jamestown** (Bonhill parish) D Wilson  
Survey (AOC Archaeology)

NS 397 805 An inspection of the housing development area E of Main Street in May 2004 identified nothing of archaeological significance. The work was instigated due to the supposed undisturbed nature of the area in comparison to the surrounding industrial works. The 1963 OS map indicates that much of the area had been quarried, leaving discrete areas of unaffected land.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Turnberry Homes.

**20–54 Church Court, Dumbarton** F Baker  
(Dumbarton parish) (Firat Archaeological Services)  
Watching brief

NS 398 A watching brief was carried out in January and February 2003 of foundations for a new extension at the SW corner of Church Court and a new gas supply pipe. All the deposits encountered were redeposited and contained frequent late 20th-century building debris. However, four sherds of Scottish post-medieval reduced ware, three sherds of reduced late medieval pottery (all with green glaze), and one sherd of oxidised unglazed post-medieval pottery were recovered from redeposited topsoil used for garden landscaping at the SW corner of the 1980s building.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bield Housing Association Ltd.

**Dumbarton Castle** (Dumbarton parish) A Radley  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 400 744 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2004 during the excavation of foundation pads for a

handrail by the flight of stairs near the Governor's House, with a light gravel path covering the areas at the top and bottom of the steps. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

The need to erect scaffolding over the Inner Gateway and drawbridge required monitoring of clearance of turf and topsoil over bedrock on the E side of the gate. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

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

**3 High Street, Dumbarton** (Dumbarton parish) F Baker  
Watching brief (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 3970 7518 A watching brief in January 2004 of foundation trenches for an extension to the old procurator fiscal building did not locate any archaeological deposits earlier than the 19th century. The natural sand and gravel slopes southwards from the High Street towards the River Leven and has been truncated in the past, probably in the later 19th century. Redeposited sand and gravel had been laid across the site to level up the ground. No artefacts earlier than the late 19th century were recovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Budda Group.

**Duntocher Trinity Church** Martin Cook  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 4940 7273 A watching brief was required in November 2004 during the construction of an access ramp and underpinning of the tower at Duntocher Trinity Church (NS47SE 171), as the church lies adjacent to the site of a Roman fort and fortlet. No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Duntocher Trinity Parish Church.

**Golden Hill Nursery, Clydebank** F Baker  
(Old Kilpatrick parish) (Firat Archaeological Services)  
Evaluation

NS 4994 7242 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2003 of two previously excavated foundation trenches on the N side of Golden Hill Nursery, 13 Gavins Road, Hardgate. The site lies on the line of the Antonine Wall/vallum/road and the nursery building was located on an artificial terrace. The area is dominated by 20th-century service trenches and construction-related deposits. A cobble-filled field drain running N-S and a buried ground surface directly on the natural boulder clay horizon were the only two features of interest. No Roman artefacts or archaeological remains were found.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs G Johnston.

**Queen's Quay, Clydebank** (Old Kilpatrick parish) F Baker  
Survey (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 495 700 John Brown's Shipyard has been systematically demolished for redevelopment. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey focusing on the industrial archaeology of the site were undertaken in February and March 2003 to determine what archaeological features from the original 1871 shipyard and earlier might be present.

The Forth and Cart Canal (1840) runs along the E boundary of the site and the mouth into the River Clyde is clearly visible and the infilled canal probably survives. The mouth of the slipways where the Cunard liners were built will be preserved by the new development, and it is likely that remains of the infilled slips survive under make-up deposits. The early 20th-century slipways of the West Yard may also survive, as it is likely the structures

were simply backfilled when no longer required. Prior to the development of the site as a shipyard, it is identified as Barns of Clyde from the 16th century, and appears to have been in use only as agricultural land.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Clydeside Regeneration Ltd.

**Roman Court, Duntocher** (Old Kilpatrick parish) M Roy  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 494 728 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 as the line of the Antonine Wall and its associated ditch might cross the SW edge of the site. The Roman fort of Golden Hill Park and its related bathhouse lie directly to the S. A total of 64m<sup>2</sup> was investigated by means of evaluation trenches, though test pits were necessary in most areas to reach natural alluvial deposits. Modern made ground was identified to the S of the site, while made ground of 20th-century date and redeposited natural alluvial deposits associated with the burn were revealed in the N and E. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stuart McElney.

## WEST LoTHIAN

**Raven Craig** (Bathgate parish) T Cowie  
Bronze Age pottery (NMS)

NS 9906 7057 Fragments of prehistoric pottery were found by a member of the public around the central disturbed area of the cairn at Raven Craig. The cairn lies close to Bathgate and is prone to disturbance by children. The pottery comprises eight sherds, including about one-third of a base, c 80–100mm in diameter, and four body sherds ornamented with cord maggot impressions and jabs. No rim sherds are present, but the fabric, form and decorative features are indicative of a Food Vessel, most likely of simple bipartite form. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 89/03) and allocated to West Lothian Council.

**Happy Days Nursery, Linlithgow** M Corney  
(Linlithgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 999 771 A watching brief was maintained in July 2004 during groundworks associated with a development at 212 High Street. Three wall foundations of probable post-medieval or modern date were uncovered directly below modern concrete. The excavations did not extend any deeper, no artefacts were retrieved and the foundations were preserved *in situ*.

Report lodged with West Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs Angela Butler.

**22b & 66 High Street, Linlithgow** R Conolly  
(Linlithgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; watching brief

Historic building recording of two buildings was undertaken in April 2004 in advance of their conversion into flats.

NT 00442 77151 **22b High Street** (NT07NW 257). The building appears to have been constructed in the late 18th to early 19th century as a carriage/cart shed with stables and hay loft. A watching brief maintained during the excavation of a service trench established that the ground level within the plot had been raised in the modern period, and consequently no archaeologically significant features were disturbed.

NT 00360 77155 **66 High Street** (NT07NW 208). The building was found to be a single-phased 19th-century



## WESTERN ISLES

construction, comprising a gig shed and hayloft. It had been converted some time in the 20th century to be used as a garage.

Report lodged with West Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Andell Architects.

### **3-4 Union Road Linlithgow** (Linlithgow parish) A Dutton Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 9993 7699 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 2004 on a plot of undeveloped land between 3 and 4 Union Road in advance of a housing development. It was thought that features relating to medieval burghage plots lying to the S of the High Street could be uncovered, and other evidence concerning the development of the burgh. Undated boundary ditches, cultivation soils and possible terracing were recorded. Iron slag and prill recovered from a soil sample indicates metalworking activity, but this was undated.

Reports to be lodged with West Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Chris Kelly.

### **Westwood Shale-oil Works** (Livingston parish) M Cressey Survey (CFA Archaeology)

NT 009 640 A proposal for the redevelopment of the former shale-oil works led to an archaeological survey in June 2003. Twenty features of industrial archaeological interest were recorded. These included the Scheduled Five Sisters bing (NT06SW 22.01) and factory buildings (e.g. works laboratory, locomotive shed and stores, the foreman's office and the former Westwood Mine offices and workshops). The industrial development of the site is likely to have erased any older archaeological remains.

Report lodged with West Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Watson Construction Group.

### **Lochcote Stables, Torphichen** M Hastie (Torphichen parish) (Headland Archaeology) Watching brief

NS 9769 7396 A desk-based assessment and watching brief were undertaken between March and October 2004 during the restoration, conversion and extension of stable buildings. The stable buildings are not recorded until the late 1800s, being documented on both the 1899 and 1926 OS maps which show the buildings and trackways that are still present today.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of drain tracks around the stable building, excavation of test pits, the removal of soil within the stable building, and the excavation of a service trench to the W.

The remains of a stone trough or tank, c 0.9 x 1.4m, were uncovered within the stable building. The function of this feature is unknown but it was probably an original feature of the stables. The service trench to the W passed within 5m of the remains of Lochcote Castle (NS97SE 2), but encountered only rubble relating to the demolition of Lochcote House (NS97SE 116) in the 19th century. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil. No other archaeological features were uncovered.

Reports lodged with West Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Scott Cairns.

## WESTERN ISLES

### **All T Glas (Tranol Mor), Ballantrushal** M R Curtis, (Barvas parish) G R Curtis ?Cairn

NB 3860 5333 Grass-covered artificial mound which appears to be c 0.7m high. It is c 12.5m NW-SE by c 8.3m at its base, and c 3.9m NW-SE by c 4m at its uneven crest.

Probing indicated that it is a firm gritty mound surrounded by at least 22 stones, each approximately 0.2 x 0.4m. These 'kerb stones' are spaced along the perimeter of a circle of c 6m diameter. Since it was built, c 0.2-0.3m of soil has formed over and around the structure.

The mound is located in a small field opposite Croft 17 Ballantrushal, and was initially noted by Mr Donald John Smith. There is no local record of the mound having been built or used, or having a local name. From this location, the top of the Trushal Stone (NB35SE 1) can be seen 1140m away.

### **Arnol Blackhouse, Lewis** (Barvas parish) C Shaw Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NB 310 492 A short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in February 2004 at the Brown House at Arnol (NB34NW 2.15) during the excavation and re-establishment of a French drain surrounding the property. There were no finds of archaeological importance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

### **Ballantrushal** (Barvas parish) M R Curtis, G R Curtis Artificial platform or cairn

NB 3771 5353 Sub-circular artificial (grass-covered) platform or cairn of earth and stones, 0.9m high; 6.6m NW-SE by 7.5m at its base; 3.6m NW-SE by 5m at its shoulder, which is level and stands a maximum of 0.9m above ground which slopes slightly down to the NW, NE and SE.

The land is rough grazing from which all peat was removed in the early 20th century, leaving the exposed glacial till surface with numerous earthfast and loose stones and boulders. Ballantrushal Stone Circle (NB35SE 58; *DES 2002*, 118-19) lies 115m away. In the same area are also lines of stone walls apparently pre-peat, two 20th-century rectangular stone settings of less than 2 x 2m, tracks, and the ruins of a blackhouse.

No local record or memory has been detected of the platform being built. It was used as the foundation for a bothy used by local youngsters before WW1.

Probing confirmed that the original structure is composed of soil and scattered stones, none of which are exposed. On top of the structure, but not centrally, there is a 'modern' rectangular hollow, 1.3 x 2.4m and nearly 0.25m deep, with some outcast stones up to 0.4m around its edges.

From the platform, the midsummer sun sets into the sea directly above the Trushal Stone, 300m away. Only the top part of the stone can be seen. The circle of standing stones which once stood around the Trushal Stone could not have been seen. It is notable that the platform is located at the top of sloping ground in a very limited area from where the sea and the Trushal Stone can be seen.

### **Creagan Carrach Stone Circle** G R Curtis, M R Curtis (Barvas parish) ?Stone circle

NB 3812 5410 There is some evidence for the former existence of a stone circle about 30m diameter, originally consisting of 11 or 12 standing stones but now only empty socket holes. A survey was made of the area to show the positions of the visible packing stones, and some probing was undertaken to record their main dimensions.

The evidence is in the form of seven locations where stones up to 0.8m long lie in annular settings, with stones in the centre of each group being lower than the tops of the stones surrounding it. Although some stones are loose or displaced, the layouts suggest packing stones around the lost megaliths. These seven locations

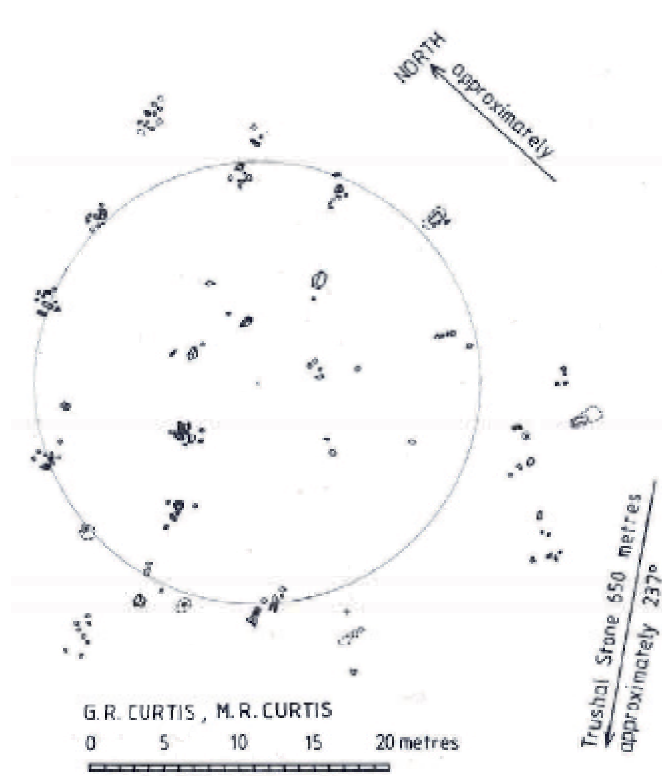


Fig 76. Creagan Carrach. Stone circle.

are spread along an arc of a circle 29–30m in diameter. The remaining gap, which is the nearest part of the circle to a nearby old stone wall, suggests the positions of four or five more standing stones. These seven locations all lie in or at the side of old randomly curving and converging ditches less than 5m apart, as distinct from the rest of the field, on land that has been previously cultivated.

Inside the circle there is a pile of field clearance where the stones in the centre are smaller and higher. Elsewhere in the same field there are many earthfast till stones and similar piles of field clearance stones. There are also low walls, lines of piles of field clearance, and parallel ditches spaced more than 5m apart.

The circle is located on the left bank of the Shader River in Ballantrushal Croft 22. Its centre is about 45m from the left bank of the river. It stood on flattish ground near the top of a low ridge, which ends to the NW at the rock outcrop of Creagan Carrach, which means 'the ridge with a rocky top and a sudden drop'.

All the megaliths have disappeared, and probably some of the packing stones, possibly within the last few centuries. In the late 19th century, crofts and blackhouses were established along the right bank of the river. It is not surprising that standing stones which could have been used as lintels, or could have been split into lintels, have disappeared. There are several split stones in the vicinity with drill holes and metal wedges in them.

From this location most of the Trushal Stone is visible 650m away, and the stone circle which once surrounded it was probably visible on the horizon (DES 2002, 119).

#### North Dell, Lewis (Barvas parish)

Watching brief

S Jacobson  
(Rathmell Archaeology)

NB 500 627 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out in September and October 2004 on a development site. Struck lithics were recovered from the spoil of the already completed portion of an access road. Rig and furrow of an uncertain age was recorded, on a NE–SW alignment.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions.

#### Sea Stack Survey, Lewis

(Barvas; Uig parishes)

Survey

C Barrowman

A second season of fieldwork was carried out during the summer of 2004, building on work undertaken the previous year by the Severe Terrain Archaeological Campaign (STAC project).

Four stack sites were visited using rope access techniques. A full topographic and archaeological survey was conducted for all four sites.

#### Dun Arnistean (Barvas parish)

Iron Age building; Iron Age pottery; stone tools

NB 4884 6266 Dun Arnistean is a small, intertidal sea stack near Cross, Ness. The scant foundations of a small rectangular building lie in the lee of a rock outcrop which forms the summit of the stack. This building was partially excavated in 1970 and periodically in the early 1980s by the late Professor Murray Campbell, and several highly decorated Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered. Miscellaneous stone tools and pot lids were also recorded. The excavation trench from 1970 is still visible and was surveyed.

Numerous sections of walling and masonry are now exposed as a consequence of natural weathering, although it is difficult to interpret the exact shape of any structures. Approximately 80 further sherds of pottery, around 10 pebble tools (including small hammerstones and rubbers), two chips of flint, and several pieces of animal bone were recovered and surveyed *in situ*. This material was scattered across the whole site as the erosion is so extensive.

A fragment of rotary quern made from Lewisian Gneiss, found from Dun Arnistean a few years ago by local archaeologists, is currently in private hands on Lewis. This has been photographed and measured.

#### Dunasbroc (Barvas parish)

Walling; prehistoric pottery; stone tools

NB 4713 6215 Dunasbroc (NB46SE 19) is a small conical stack. Although there are no structural remains on the flat summit of the stack, a series of eroding sections below the summit on the eastern landward face reveal ephemeral structures and occupation debris.

A small section of drystone walling measuring approximately 4m long and 0.5m high (at least four courses) is present below the summit, and further traces of walling were recorded below and to the S of this. A large decorated fragment of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery was recovered from an eroding face to the N of the main section of walling. Another eroding face, directly above the walling, revealed further occupation debris, including a smoothing stone and charcoal deposits. An apparent access ramp or path appears to have been terraced into the eastern face of the stack, running from the deposits described above to its base. Occasional eroding sections of soil are present along this, revealing charcoal lumps, animal bone and further pottery sherds.

#### Dun Othail (Barvas parish)

Fort; ?chapel; buildings

NB 542 515 This stack does not have any structures on its summit, but there is a series of structures on the lower grassy slopes to the E of the dun. The turfed-over footings of a perimeter wall enclose a series of terraces over an area of approximately 20 x 20m on the lowest slopes of the eastern part of the dun. This wall abuts a near-vertical cliff face at its W end, and an entrance is positioned about 2m to the E of this. The wall then continues to the E, along the top of a cliff face; it is heavily revetted at this point, presumably to support it where the cliff has no proper edge. Two small fragments of undiagnostic pottery were recovered from amongst the revetting stones.

## WESTERN ISLES

The area within the confines of the perimeter wall is also enclosed naturally to the N, E and S by steep drops to the sea, and a steep grass-covered hill slopes upwards to the summit of Dun Othail to the W. There are turf-covered walls of two buildings on the lower terrace; the first has two rooms measuring 4 x 2m and 3 x 2m respectively, and is built into the perimeter wall. The second building lies 2m to the NW, by the lee of a rock outcrop, and measures 6 x 3m. A natural access ramp leads to the top of this outcrop, and traces of revetted walling are visible to the N. This revetting maintains a narrow path, which is cut into the steep slope at the base of the stack, and leads to a third small rectangular building, measuring 5 x 3m.

A possible fourth building sits on a higher terrace, access to which is gained by climbing relatively steeply between large boulders and rock outcrops. This terrace measures only 2 x 2m. Above this elevation the walls of the stack grow steeper and progress is impossible without the aid of ropes. There are no further terraces or structures.

### Stac a Chaisteal (Uig parish)

Defended sea stack; galleried dun; stone tool


NB 2024 4540 The complex remains of a possible late prehistoric dun (NB24NW 5) occupy a dramatic position atop a tall stack, once accessible via a narrow neck of land, now collapsed and eroding severely. There are at least seven structures in various degrees of preservation covering an area approximately 20m N–S by 15m. The main structure consists of a 4m wide drystone wall, running E–W across the landward edge of the summit for approximately 13m. The eastern corner is upstanding to approximately 1.5m, and retains a clear right-angled corner. This is built on the very edge of the outcrop which forms the top of the stack, teetering above a near-vertical cliff face. The wall is divided roughly in two by an entrance passage measuring just over 1m in width. Little remains of the structure to the W of this entrance, save turfed-over footings and large foundation stones. These footings extend to the very edge of the western side of the stack, again stopping abruptly at a 50m high vertical cliff face. A stone hammer was recovered eroding from the E side of the entrance passage.

The best-preserved eastern half of this wall actually forms a larger structure when viewed from the N. A gallery or passageway runs through it E–W, although it is hard to discern the exact internal dimensions of this feature due to considerable collapse of masonry at the SW corner. Large lintel stones cover the roof of this passage, and an opening 1m wide and high in the NE corner may have formed an entrance.

There are the remains of many turfed-over wall footings across the remainder of the summit to the N of the main defensive wall. The best preserved of these is a sub-rectangular building with a curved end, oriented N–S and measuring approximately 6 x 4m. The walls of this building are obscured at its southern end by irregular wall footings and tumbled masonry, but it may once have been related to the larger defensive wall.

A corbelled circular shieling-like structure partly overlies the rectangular structure to the NE. This appears to be a more recent building, and presumably the other structures were robbed of stone for its construction. The corbelling of the roof has partially collapsed. It measures 0.5m in maximum height and roughly 2m in diameter.

A series of revetted terraces, on which are the faint remains of other structures, lead to the steep slopes at the back or N of the stack.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, Museum nan Eilean Siar, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis.

### Shader Riverside Stone Circle

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

(Barvas parish)

?Stone circle

NB 3803 5433 There is evidence for the former existence of a stone circle about 42m diameter, probably consisting of nine standing stones and possibly with an internal setting. This evidence is in the form of stone slabs, broken stones (some of which are lying over voids), and groups of possible packing stones. There are at least five positions spread around the perimeter where megaliths may have stood. Gaps suggest at least three more positions.

A survey was made of the area to show the positions of the visible stones, and probing was undertaken to ascertain the full outlines of these and of any adjacent buried stones, and to record their main dimensions. The largest slab is 1.55 x 0.9m.

The circle is located on rough grazing land on the left bank of the Shader River, opposite Upper Shader Croft 3, about 110m upstream of the stepping stones, and about 250m downstream of Creagan Carrach (this volume, 132–3). It stood on a possible flood plain composed mainly of glacial till, from which any peat has long since been removed. The land is low lying, less than 10m above sea level. The centre of the circle is about 27m from the left bank of the river.

Almost all of the megaliths have disappeared, and probably many of the packing stones, possibly within the last few centuries. Before 1850, a dam was built 80m upstream and a mill was built 120m downstream, with a lade and training walls between them along the right bank. In the late 19th century crofts and blackhouses were established along the right bank of the river. It is not surprising that most of the standing stones which could have been used as lintels, or could have been split into lintels, have disappeared. There are several split stones in the vicinity with drill holes and metal wedges still in them. In addition, floods may have occurred here that may have washed away the supporting material for packing stones.

From this circle virtually all the Trushal Stone is visible, and the stone circle which once surrounded it would have been visible on the horizon, 740m away. At midwinter, the prehistoric setting sun would have set into the circle around the Trushal Stone (*DES 2002*, 119).

### South Bragar, Lewis (Barvas parish)

S Jacobson

Watching brief

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NB 284 495 A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out in September and October 2004 on a development site. The tidal flat showed little promise of any archaeological deposits, and none were exposed during the monitoring works.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions.

### Steinacleit (nr), Ballantrushal

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

(Barvas parish)

?Standing stone or damaged burial chamber

NB 3804 5295 A possible standing stone, 1.2m high by 0.78m by 0.1–0.16m thick, stands in a wet hollow some 2m across, leaning at an angle of c 75°, apparently created by digging in an attempt to remove the stone. The top has been partially broken off; the N face may have been split off totally. A loose slab lies 1m to the N. Another slab with a void underneath lies at the E side of the hollow, with another stone on it.

The location of the stones is near the top of a shoulder of high ground with extensive views to the W, NW and N. The area is rough grazing with the remains of partially worked peat banks and some drainage ditches. It was extensively cultivated after WW1. Due to the disturbed state of the site, it is uncertain whether

the remains are of a single standing stone setting or are part of the chamber of a burial cairn.

From this stone the midsummer sun sets into the sea directly above the Trushal Stone, 980m away. Only the top part of the stone can be seen. The circle of stones which once stood around the Trushal Stone could not have been seen (*DES 2002*, 119).

This stance, the Ballantrushal platform, the Trushal Stone and the midsummer sunset are not precisely in a line because this stance is at an elevation of 50m, and the platform is at about 35m with the effect of apparently lowering the sea horizon, and thus moving the azimuth of the midsummer sunset further N.

#### **Swainbost Machair** (Barvas parish)

G Cunningham

Late prehistoric/post-medieval finds

NB 5054 6373 A number of artefacts were found during an archaeology walk undertaken by the local Young Roots Youth Group, accompanied by a local archaeologist, as part of an investigation into local archaeology sites. They were all recovered from one site (NB56SW 14). The material is eroding from a windblown sand dune and lies as a spread measuring approximately 4 x 6m. Part of a stone wall is eroding from the same dune.

The finds consist of: 52 body sherds and three rim sherds of local hand-made pottery; eight fragments of stone pot-boilers; assorted mammal bones, including sheep and cow (two sheep bones show butchery marks); four quartz flakes; a triangular piece of shaped Gneiss; a stone pot lid; a fragment of burnt flint; some undiagnostic corroded iron objects, including possible nails; seven pieces of slag, and one furnace lining; several limpet and whelk shells; two small square pieces of copper sheeting (c 7 x 7mm), one with a hole punched through it; and a possible saddle quernstone (large beach pebble with pecked hollow in surface). Sponsors: HLF, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

#### **Tom a' Thùiris Stone Setting (Feadan Siorravig), Ballantrushal** (Barvas parish)

M R Curtis,

G R Curtis

?Stone setting or platform

NB 3717 5335 There is a small but conspicuous high point W of Ballantrushal in rough moorland where extensive areas of peat were cut in the past. About 15m NE of the high point, which is covered by uncut peat, there is a row of five stones, maximum size 0.4m, one course deep and about 2m long, set directly on

the till in a 20th-century peat cutting, and extending at least 2m under the adjacent uncut peat (0.3–0.6m deep). A group of seven larger stones, up to 1.1m long, lie in an adjacent area, 2 x 2.5m, close to flat bedrock also exposed by the peat cutting. The stones may have been dislodged by peat cutting.

From this position the midsummer sun rose out of the land/sea junction on the horizon, directly above the Trushal Stone, which is visible about 600m away. Part of the stone circle around the Trushal Stone may have been visible.

#### **Tom Rébhal, Ballantrushal** (Barvas parish)

M R Curtis,

Former earth mound

G R Curtis

NB 3841 5365 There are the ploughed-out remains of what used to be a conspicuous mound, said to have been c 1.2m high and c 6m across at a slight rise on flattish ground. Its local name is Tom Rébhal and the mound was noted by Mr Donald John Smith, who said that c 0.6m off the top of the mound was removed by his grandfather. He removed another 0.6m, to level the field and ease the use of farm machinery.

Probing confirmed that there is ploughsoil 0.2–0.35m deep, and located a shallow area, c 6 x 7m, over stone and grit, and 0.16–0.18m deep under the minor high point of the field. Fieldwalking recovered only 19th- and 20th-century artefacts and stones less than 0.1m. From this location the top of the Trushal Stone can be seen 860m away.

#### **Harris Survey Project** (Harris parish)

J Hunter

Survey

NB 145 110 (North Harris Estate); NG 050 960 (Horgabost); NG 050 830 (Rodel) Intensive field survey took place in June and July 2004 in three sectors of Harris: in the mountain area to the N (Vigadale); on the machair to the W (Horgabost); and in a well-documented area to the S (Rodel). Monuments recorded covered those from prehistory through to WW2, and consisted significantly of boundary features and post-Clearance building remains. A number of shieling clusters and mill sites were also recorded. Many earlier monuments were identified, notably a concentration of likely medieval dwellings in the Rodel area.

The survey also included some detailed planning and geophysics. A total of 530 individual monuments were identified.

Archive deposited in Western Isles SMR.

Sponsors: University of Birmingham, Harris Development Ltd.



Fig 77. Harris Survey Project. Roofed shielings recorded in the mountains of North Harris.



## WESTERN ISLES

**St Kilda** (Harris parish)  
19th-century village


S Bain  
(NTS)

NF 101 991 (centre) A survey of the coastline in Village Bay was carried out to assess the impact of erosion on possible archaeological deposits. The survey indicated minimal erosion along the NE side of the bay.

The annual monitoring of cleits across the island was carried out and the photographic survey of them continued. A photographic survey of the head dyke was also progressed.

A small excavation around House 6, Main Street, Hirta, was carried out in advance of a new drain. A large number of late 19th/early 20th-century artefacts were recovered, suggesting that the area behind and to the W side of the house had been used as a midden.

A portion of thatch, including surviving heather rope, was noted within the wall core of Blackhouse F.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , NTS.


**St Kilda Artefacts and Manuports Project** A Fleming  
(Harris parish)  
Survey

NF 101 993 (centre) Standing structures in the Village Bay area, mostly of 19th- and 20th-century date, were searched for artefacts and manuports in June and July 2004. Finds include pounder/grinders, Skaill knives, flaked cobbles, cores and fire-cracked stones; also rotary quern fragments and half a trough quern.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR.

**Scarista, Harris** (Harris parish) A Hunter Blair  
Inhumation (AOC Archaeology)

NG 0073 9302 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in April 2004 following the discovery of human remains eroding out of a sand dune at Sgaristadh Beag. The remains were revealed to be part of an inhumation burial. In addition, a topographic survey was carried out around the Scaristmore parish churchyard and the adjacent coastline. Finds include pottery, slag and worked bone.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS .

**The Village, Hirta, St Kilda** M Carruthers, O Lelong,  
(Harris parish) D Maguire, I Shearer (GUARD)  
Souterrain; 19th-century crofting village

NF 100 994 Two trenches, with a combined area of 114m<sup>2</sup>, were opened in June and July 2004 immediately S and E of the souterrain known as the Fairy House in the Village, in order to assess the extent of earlier investigations and the potential for undisturbed archaeology around the souterrain.

Trench 1, to the S, established the position of an earlier trench, and also the presence of walling and a built platform curving around the southern end of the souterrain, with associated later prehistoric deposits.

Trench 2, to the E, uncovered substantial wall lines and associated deposits, also of late prehistoric date. The wall lines may relate to a previously unknown side passage or chamber to the souterrain, and to a monumental curvilinear structure, possibly an Atlantic roundhouse. The area in the eastern part of the trench had been cultivated in the 19th century, and a very slight stone wall demarcated the cultivated ground from the undisturbed area.

Geophysical survey (resistivity and gradiometer) was conducted over a large transect centred on the burial ground; numerous anomalies, including possible structures, were identified. Topographic survey was carried out over part of the same transect.

The work was carried out with the assistance of NTS Work Party volunteers.

Report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**The Shiant's Project (SHIP)** (Lochs parish) P Foster  
Excavation; survey

During late August 2003 the SHIP project continued work at the early medieval, possibly monastic, site (RI 41) on Rough Island and the multi-period settlement site on House Island (HI 15). Activities included an environmental assessment, the investigation of the range of potting temper materials available on the islands, and the production of a set of fired clay tiles as a comparative collection. A small number of new sites were found, underlining the fact that field survey work should never be considered complete. A plane table survey was carried out of the excavation sites and their environs, and also the main settlement area on House Island.

NG 4117 9829 **Garbh Eilean (Rough Island)**. In 2003, previously exposed deposits (*DES 2001*, 101–2) were removed, some samples being wet-sieved on site. Their removal revealed further earlier structural and depositional phases. Additional plain Pictish pottery of the 6th–9th century was recovered, which suggests that although more than one phase of occupation is represented, only one cultural period is present. The identification of the site as an early monastic enclave still awaits some definitive proof, although there is some circumstantial evidence, including its *annat* place name, for its ecclesiastical credentials.

The 2004 excavations continued with the excavation of two more occupation phases. Pottery with applied wavy line decoration recovered from both phases showed that the site had passed from the Late Iron Age to the early medieval. Structural features included part of the Iron Age roundhouse wall upon which the early medieval roundhouse is built. The Iron Age central hearths appeared exactly under those of the medieval house, indicating that both roundhouses are of a similar diameter although the medieval house is less well designed and its wall circuit is more ovoid. Close to the Iron Age hearth was a square setting of vertically embedded stones containing a large stone slab: a worktop most likely used for food preparation. This discovery of a second Iron Age site on the islands suggests that the late prehistoric population may have been much higher than at first thought. The most notable finds are several Iron Age glass beads.



Fig 78. The Shiant's. Dark Age house.

There was no further evidence to support the site's interpretation as a monastic enclave. We can now be fairly certain that the early medieval roundhouse was still standing and its stone corbelled roof was intact when it was used as a shieling hut sometime in the late 17th to late 18th century. Only after this time does the mass of dumped roofing lintels and walling stone appear in the record within the house. This is most likely the point at which the nearby sheep fank and field walls were constructed, using the roundhouses as a convenient stone quarry, perhaps sometime in the 19th century.

NG 4199 9726 **Eilean an Tighe (House Island)**. Originally started in 2000 (*DES 2000*, 95–6), the excavation of this blackhouse complex in 2003 reached deposits and structural features up to 0.4m below the 18th/19th-century walls, and bedrock was revealed in several places. The site is composed of elements of at least the Middle and Late Iron Age, possibly Pictish, later Norse and medieval, more certainly the 15th to 16th century, and the standing buildings with their deposits of the Early Modern period. Whether all or some of these periods form a continuous thread of time is at present impossible to ascertain. Preliminary fabric analysis shows little variation in pottery across time, and most of the forms individually show few distinctive characteristics so that, at present, the recognition of cultural periods rests on just a few of the more distinctive forms.

It has become clear that the standing buildings of the blackhouse and its associated outhouses were the last in a long line of probable similar structures of post-medieval and possibly medieval date. This is to a great extent shown by the position of the main centrally located fireplaces, which remained in a sequence almost in the same place one after the other. The earliest one currently exposed was 0.3m below the blackhouse floor level. The excavations within the blackhouse living space and integral byre were not as deep as those in the smaller excavations within a barn attached to the N side of the house and a winnowing barn on the S side, or the excavations outside the W walls. In all of these excavations bedrock was reached in a greater part of their areas. In each area, earlier walls have been found, set at varying depths and running in various directions. These tend to indicate that the earlier settlement phases cover a greater area than that of the Early Modern blackhouse complex, and extend from it in all directions.

In the initial stages of the excavations it was thought that a local stone tool industry might have been in operation, at least in the Early Modern period. A stone hoe blade was found in the blackhouse deposits and an area of one of the island's basalt



Fig 79. The Shiant. Late Iron Age house.



Fig 80. The Shiant. Spongeware.

scree slopes was considered to be a stoneworking site. In later years, the scree site was closely examined and dismissed as a natural erosion feature. Several stone flakes were found at intervals during the excavations, but were considered to be accidental fractures – the result of stone building rather than of working (they were however retained). In 2003, the quantity of flakes recovered became too numerous to be considered all accidental. As a result, at least two stoneworking areas have been found in what may prove to be 15th-century or earlier levels. Pieces that fit together have been identified, along with several tools of basalt – a large flake cleaver and a finely worked borer. Many flints had been found at all levels, but all were unretouched flakes and chunks of strike-a-lights and the occasional gun flint. A flint borer of almost identical pattern to the basalt example was found. This stoneworking aspect is an important addition to the known and expected activities of the various periods emerging from the blackhouse site and the islands in general.

Excavation in 2003 had stopped within the interior floor space of the blackhouse at an Iron Age surface pitted and pock-marked by numerous post- and stake-holes, some still with their wood in place. In 2004, the deposit into which these holes had been cut was excavated along with the next deposit, which, apart from a single clay-lined pit, was generally featureless. There were, however, trampled spreads of orange burnt soil and several bonfire hearths. Abundant pottery sherds were scattered throughout the deposit, but they were so underfired that they had completely returned to a soft clay state.

The next two deposits were layers of thick clayey soil with abundant charcoal flecking. The bottom deposit rested on bedrock, 0.8m below the base of the blackhouse walls. Several large fragments of pottery were recovered and it has been possible to compare them with the thick-walled barrel jars and dishes found in the pre-bronch deposits of Dun Vulcan on South Uist, dated to the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age.

The superstructure of the blackhouse was investigated further. Evidence was gathered to show details of some of the alterations and rebuilding episodes that the house has been subject to, especially a period of re-occupation in the early 19th century.

Recording at the 19th/20th-century lobsterman's bothies is revealing more of their architectural anatomy, and the excavation of a possible root crop storage clamp produced a hammered silver coin of James dated to around 1600.

Archive to be deposited in Stornoway Museum and the NMRS. Sponsors: Hunter Trust, Adam Nicholson.





Fig 81. A' Cheadhach Bheag. Eighth-century mount.

**A' Cheadhach Bheag** (South Uist parish)  
8th-century mount

C Bourke  
(NMS)

NF 75 41 Insular gilt and chip-carved bronze mount of roughly 8th-century date, either from a belt or harness or something ecclesiastical, presumably used in conjunction with other similar appliques. There appears to be evidence for iron rivets – a sign of secondary modification, perhaps in Viking hands. Ext 61mm; Int 47mm; Th 1.2mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 44/03) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean.

**Bornish** (South Uist parish)  
Late Iron Age to Norse settlement

N Sharples

NF 729 302 The basic topography of this site has been outlined previously (see *DES 2000*, 96–7). Between May and July 2004 the excavations of mounds 2 and 2A were continued (*DES 2003*,



Fig 82. Bornish. Plough marks on mound 2a.



Fig 83. Bornish. Excavation of house on mound 2.

132–3). On mound 2, work focused on house 2 which dates to the 11th century AD, though there was limited excavation of earlier and later deposits.

The basic dimensions of house 2 were confirmed, and this year's excavation involved the removal of the floor deposits in the eastern half of the building and the exploration of the entrance. The entrance faced S and was located close to the E wall. It was constructed on a paved area which extended under the walls and outside the excavation area. It seems that this paving was associated with the E end of house 1, which was oriented on a slightly different alignment to house 2. It represents a significant area of overlap between the two buildings. The interior of the E end of house 2 was not radically different to the W end and there was no evidence for cattle stalling in this area. The central hearth area continued up to the entrance. The quantity and quality of the finds dropped off towards the E end of the house, with the largest concentrations occurring in the centre.

These finds include some important objects. There is a group of largely complete composite combs which stand out from the broken fragments normally found. Close by, a fragment of green porphyry from Laconia was found. This is the second fragment from the site: an unrecognised piece was recovered from mound 1 in 1997. Other finds from the floor include a piece of amber, which may be from a large cross, and two cut silver coins, one a quarter and the other a half.

A trench was excavated on the edge of mound 2, and the depth of stratigraphy indicates that there is a substantial quantity of archaeology in the area surrounding the houses that have been the focus of our excavation. This work stopped after the


exposure of the remains of a substantial structure close to the base of the sequence, which may be Pictish in date.

The excavation of mound 2A continued on from 2000. A larger area of the southern half of the mound was cleared to expose another building, and confirmed that there is a sequence of overlapping houses in this area, similar to that on the other mounds. The main focus of the excavation was removing the deposits in the northern half of the mound to get down to the ard-marked natural that marks the base of the archaeology in this area. This was successfully accomplished. The distinctive nature of activity in this area was confirmed by the presence of a sequence of hearths that preceded the kilns noted in previous years. The ploughsoil was rich in artefactual material and a large assemblage of animal bone was recovered. There is no evidence for any Pictish material in this assemblage, and so it should provide an important collection of early Viking material.

The assemblage recovered from the site is now very substantial, and this season alone we recovered over 110 pieces of worked antler, 140 objects of worked bone, 10 whalebone objects, 7 pieces of lead, 33 copper alloy objects and fragments, 315 iron objects or fragments, 2 glass beads and a counter, 35 stone tools including a substantial number of whetstones, and over 170 flints.

This was the last year of excavation at Bornish. The vast quantity of material recovered over the last decade requires detailed analysis and publication and any extensive delay would compromise the analysis. The remains of house 2 and house 3 on mound 2 have been completely excavated and we have bottomed a large area of mound 2A. The stratigraphic integrity of the recovered assemblages will provide a solid basis for the analysis of cultural change during the Norse occupation of the Western Isles. However, much more could be done and it may be desirable to return to the site in the future.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Cardiff.

### Bruthach an Tionail Ard, Kilpheder


C Barrowman

(South Uist parish)

Hammerstone

NF 732 202 Degraded hammerstone made from a beach pebble of Lewisian Gneiss found eroding from a footpath directly to the S of the wheelhouse remains. Approximately 95 x 90 x 54mm, with distinctive wear and batter traces on either end.

Deposited in Museum nan Eilean Siar.

Sponsor: HS .

### Cill Donnain (Kildonan)

M Parker Pearson, K Seddon

(South Uist parish)

Earlier Bronze Age Cordoned Urn settlement

NF 7284 2857 In July 2004, coring was completed across this Cordoned Urn-period settlement mound (*DES 2003*, 133). The mound is only visible on the surface on its E side where it has been damaged by recent quarrying. Otherwise, it is buried beneath a thin layer of clean sand which previously separated it from Middle Iron Age levels that were mostly excavated by Sheffield University between 1988–91.

The Early Bronze Age settlement mound contains stratified deposits, surviving to a depth of almost a metre and covering an area of 23m SE–NW by 15m. The mound's axis is on the same alignment as a Middle Bronze Age U-shaped house (c 1670–1320 BC) excavated at Cladh Hallan (*DES 2002*, 121–2) and is likely to contain a sequence of Cordoned Urn-period buildings (c 1800–1500 BC). More than 150m<sup>3</sup> of stratified settlement deposits remain *in situ* within this mound, making it an unusually well-preserved example of a settlement from a period in which such remains are archaeologically under-represented throughout

Britain and Europe. The settlement was located on a dune ridge, dropping away 0.4–0.7m on its NE and S sides.

The landscape context of this Early Bronze Age settlement is particularly striking, within 50m of a prehistoric standing stone and within a few hundred metres of well-preserved Beaker and other Early Bronze Age settlements at Cill Donnain I and Sligenach (*DES 1998*, 104). An airborne heat-sensing survey has identified a circular anomaly beneath dunes about 500m to the W, potentially a buried stone circle.

The coring programme also revealed that the depths of Middle Iron Age deposits increase from W to E, confirming that the small wheelhouse excavated in 1988–91 was a peripheral building constructed on the western edge of a much larger Middle Iron Age mound, the full dimensions of which are hidden under a large dune. The juxtaposition of the Middle Iron Age wheelhouse directly on top of the Early Bronze Age mound is notable and raises the possibility that the relationship was more than simply fortuitous.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

### Howmore Ecclesiastical Complex

A Reynolds,

(South Uist parish)

M Hamilton, J A Raven

Standing building recording; earthwork and geophysical survey

NF 7581 3647 A 4-week programme of structural, topographical and geophysical survey was undertaken at the medieval ecclesiastical site at Howmore (NF73NE 1) in July of 2003 and 2004. The remains comprise four medieval buildings surviving to varying degrees and two post-medieval burial enclosures, sited on an eminence and now largely enclosed by a wall of 19th-century origin. Whether the eminence upon which the churches are located is of natural or artificial origin remains to be established, although a detailed survey of the earthworks revealed evidence for relatively recent cuttings made into its eastern side and through the middle of the site.

The two principal medieval buildings are the axially aligned churches of Teampull Mhoire and Teampull Caluim Chille. Both are represented only by their eastern ends, although the remaining outlines are traceable as a combination of earthworks and partially exposed foundations. To the S of Teampull Mhoire, a further chapel of smaller proportions, known as Caibeul Dhubhgaill, survives to a greater extent, although the walls are much eroded having lost much of their outer facing on the N and S sides. To the NE of Teampull Caluim Chille lies the Clan Ranald burial chapel, or Caibeul Clann 'ic Ailean, generally believed to have been created in the mid-16th century. The two post-medieval burial enclosures lie immediately to the N and W of the Clan Ranald chapel. Teampull Mhoire, the westernmost of the two principal churches, is usually thought to be the earliest of the entire group, on the basis of a two-light opening of 13th-century character surviving in the eastern wall. A loose fragment of moulded stone with dog-tooth ornament, found lying in the Clan Ranald chapel, is presumed to have been displaced from Teampull Mhoire.

Structural recording set out to explore in detail the structural sequence at Howmore, and to investigate the locale by topographical and geophysical survey for the remains of a further chapel, recorded by T S Muir in the 19th century but now lost, and for any other features of potential significance. A full photographic survey of the structures and associated monuments was also completed. Recording of the surviving E end elevation of Teampull Caluim Chille revealed two phases of building, whereby the primary building had been widened on the N side. Earthwork survey suggests that the structure was divided internally into three compartments. These divisions relate to the widened



## WESTERN ISLES

church and are thus secondary features. Caibeul Dhubhgaill is evidently of a single phase and represents a single-celled building of the same width as the primary phase Teampull Caluim Chille.

Recording of the Clan Ranald chapel revealed a complex sequence of four principal phases. The earliest comprises the eastern part of the chapel, which is again comparable in form and dimension both to the first phase of Teampull Caluim Chille and Caibeul Dhubhgaill. The second phase involved widening of the structure on the northern side, similar to the second phase of Teampull Caluim Chille. A chancel arch was then inserted and is dated to the 13th century by the discovery of an *in situ* moulded stone with dog-tooth ornament, identical to the loose fragment within the chapel. It can therefore be demonstrated that the Clan Ranald chapel has two structural phases prior to the 13th century, and that the character of the earliest of these phases is also exhibited in Teampull Caluim Chille and in Caibeul Dhubhgaill.

Teampull Mhoire appears to have been erected in one phase, although the surviving elevation has been modified subsequent to the removal of stones from the lancet windows. Geophysical survey revealed that the mound is likely to have been natural and that this church, like the last phase of Teampull Caluim Chille, was split into three internal divisions. It seems likely that this was the last medieval church built upon the site.

The northern post-medieval burial chapel was built outwith the rest of the complex and only later incorporated into the enclosure wall. That to the W may be a reconstruction of an earlier structure, recorded by Muir. The present fabric is consistent with the enclosure wall, constructed around 1855.

The existence of a cross-incised slab of likely early medieval date at Howmore is also suggestive of origins earlier than the 13th century for religious activity at the site, and future work is planned to investigate the dating of the medieval structures by scientific means.

Sponsors: Hunter Archaeological Trust, University of Glasgow, Institute of Archaeology, UCL.

**Lewis Hotel, Stornoway** (Stornoway parish) C Fyles  
Evaluation; watching brief (SUAT)

NB 4215 3276 (SW corner of site) An evaluation was conducted in September 2004 of the site of a proposed mixed residential and commercial development adjacent to the Lewis Hotel at 6–10 North Beach Street. It was thought that evidence of a Cromwellian fort, and a 17th-century church and its associated burial ground might be exposed on the site, as well as traces of medieval settlement. Three trial trenches were excavated down to the undisturbed natural subsoil. In the first of these (1.8 x 6m), a pit measuring 1.6m in diameter was exposed, containing a fill of black organic silt with numerous inclusions of shell. The second trench (1.8 x 11m) contained a possible wall of densely packed irregular boulder rubble, 2.4m across, beneath a layer of peat ash. This was not thought to represent either the fort or the church, but more likely to derive from a later building. The third trench exposed a layer of degraded limestone mortar, evidently from a phase of demolition.

No evidence of the church or the fort was encountered. Sherds of pottery recovered can all be dated to the 18th century.



Fig 84. Brenish. Medieval finger ring.

A watching brief was maintained in November 2004 on ground reduction work across the site. This exposed two areas of demolition deposits, both extending for 2m, and comprising layers of peat ash and concentrations of boulder rubble. In the SW corner of the site, human skull fragments were exposed in the base of one of two adjoining pits. These fragments had apparently been redeposited from the second pit, which was truncated by the first and was itself a rubbish disposal pit containing shell midden, animal bone and small fragments of human bone. These features suggest that the edge of the burial ground lay in close proximity to the site, and may have extended to the western end of Point Street.

No other features were exposed, although the possible wall feature from the evaluation phase was re-exposed in order to ascertain its full extent, which was found to be 3m<sup>2</sup>.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Donald MacFarlane (Stornoway) Ltd.

**Brenish** (Uig parish) S Campbell  
Medieval finger ring (NMS)

NA 99 26 Ring made from a strip of copper alloy and engraved with five panels showing various cruciform designs. Although in base metal, the best parallel is the class of silver and niello rings from the late 12th century. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 107/03) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean.

**Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubh, Mealista** C Barrowman  
(Uig parish)

Pottery from medieval settlement

NA 990 240 Large sherd (90 x 80mm) of friable pottery recovered from eroding sandy cliff edge to the SW of this Scheduled monument. May pre-date medieval remains. Deposited with the Museum nan Eilean Siar.

Sponsor: HS<sup>1</sup>.

# 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 archaeological field programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS) followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections held in the RCAHMS Archive. Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the RCAHMS collections, are published in the RCAHMS *Annual Review*, 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 RCAHMS records database.

During the course of the year the former Archaeology and Buildings Divisions, along with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), have been reorganised to create a more integrated management framework. The new structure comprises: Survey and Recording, bringing together the work of the Archaeology and Buildings Divisions, Survey and Graphics, Photography and the Liaison Section of the NMRS; Collections, the archaeological and architectural archives of RCAHMS; and Education and Outreach, which includes Public Services, combined with enhanced responsibilities for developing the education and outreach capability of RCAHMS.

## SURVEY AND RECORDING

### General

Although fieldwork for the survey of Strath Don was completed in 2003, two associated survey programmes – the Recumbent Stone Circle project and the completion of the area's Early Medieval carved stones – continued throughout 2004. The major survey undertaken in 2004 took place at Yarrows in Caithness, where a detailed exercise in mapping the historic landscape has resulted in the preparation of some 650 site entries for the RCAHMS database.

### Strath Don, Aberdeenshire

Work on the preparation of the volume on Strath Don has continued and arrangements are in place for its publication in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Recumbent Stone Circles

This project has been designed to survey the recumbent and related stone circles of north-east Scotland that lie outside the area covered by the forthcoming Strath Don publication. The results of the survey will be combined with the work undertaken in Strath Don in a thematic volume examining this important group of



Fig 85. In 2004 the Royal Commission undertook a survey of the landscape around the Loch of Yarrows, Caithness, in partnership with the Caithness Archaeology Trust. This photograph shows James Hepher, one of the RCAHMS survey and Graphics Officers, undertaking a plane-table survey of the broch and associated buildings at South Yarrows (ND34SW 1). Digital photograph catalogue number DP004084 (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS)

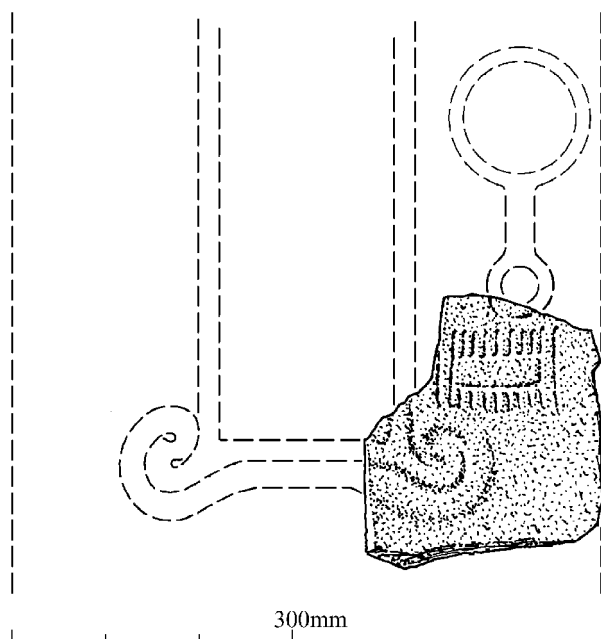


Fig 86. Drawing of a cross-slab at Birse, Aberdeenshire (NO59NE 18.02). Formerly interpreted as the leg of a Pictish elephant, the curlicue motif was re-identified by the Commission in 2003 as the volute of an interlace cross. Drawn as part of the Commission's Aberdeenshire Carved Stones project. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC952088)

monuments. Survey, including an examination of the geology of the monuments, will be completed in 2005.

### Aberdeenshire Carved Stones

The survey of Early Medieval carved stones in north-east Scotland, which lie outside the area covered by the forthcoming Strath Don publication, continued in 2004 and resulted in the discovery of two previously unrecorded ogham inscriptions on the edge of a Pictish cross-slab at Fordoun.

### Yarrows, Caithness

This project, in partnership with the Caithness Archaeology Trust (CAT), was designed to record in detail the archaeological landscape around the Loch of Yarrows. Monuments that were recorded range in type from chambered tombs and standing stones to limekilns and harbours, and in date from the Neolithic to the Second World War. Among the new discoveries are several burial cairns and a setting of stone rows. All the monuments were surveyed using global positioning system (GPS) technology, and the opportunity was taken at three of the sites to use this technology to further develop the methodology for producing three-dimensional digital terrain models (DTMs).

### Aerial Survey

The relatively wet spring and summer weather of 2004 produced a disappointing number of cropmarks. However, the opportunity was taken to record upstanding sites in areas poorly represented in the RCAHMS archive; of particular interest was a series of sorties

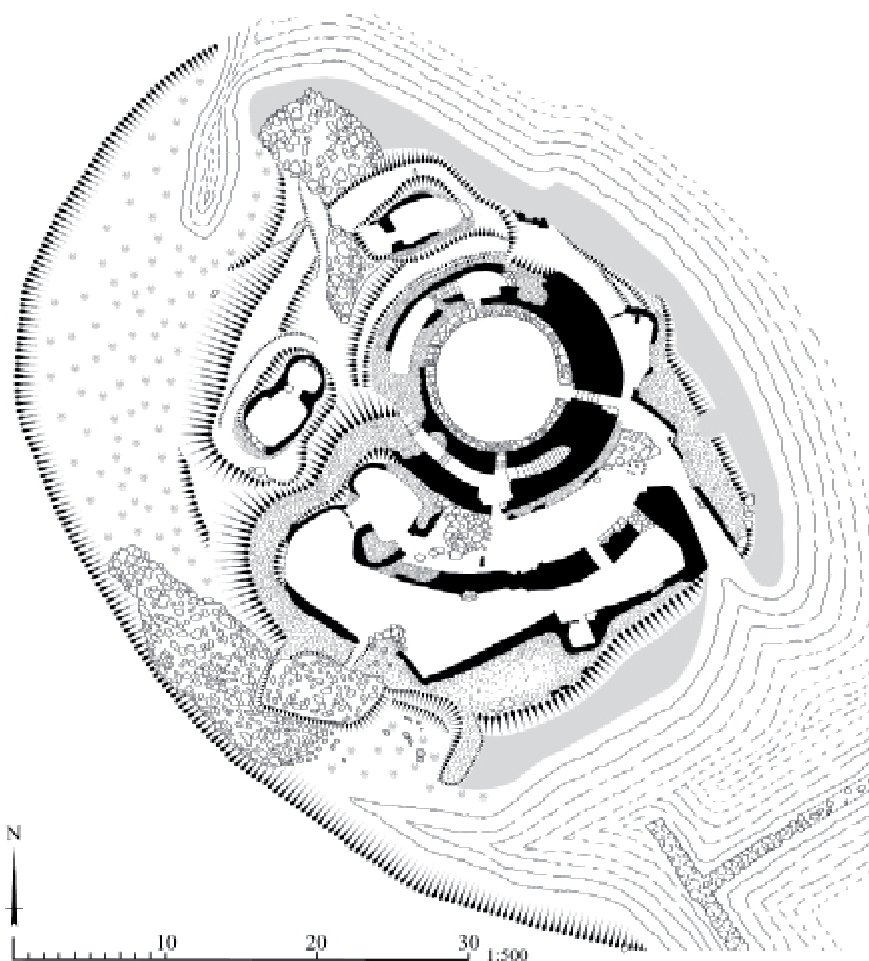


Fig 87. Plane-table survey of a broch and associated buildings at South Yarrows (ND34SW 1). Surveyed at 1:250 and reproduced here at 1:500. Digital image catalogue number GV004083 (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS)



based on Stornoway, which recorded a large number of prehistoric and later sites and landscapes on Lewis.

### Special Surveys

RCAHMS undertook a number of special surveys in 2004, including mapping a complex of cup-and-ring markings at Burntisland, Fife, and recording the early medieval carvings of crosses at St Ninian's Cave, Dumfries and Galloway.

### Historic Land-use Assessment

The Historic Land-use Assessment project is carried out in partnership with Historic Scotland. During the course of 2004 mapping was undertaken and completed in the Lothians, Stirling and Caithness. Additional maps were completed to increase coverage around parts of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire, and to complete the coverage of the Antonine Wall. Work is currently being undertaken in the Buchan and Kincardine areas. During the course of the year the Historic Land-use Assessment web site was launched. This allows basic HLA data to be viewed by the public and is available through the RCAHMS website.

## EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Following the development of an Education Policy in 2003, RCAHMS continued to undertake research to inform the education and outreach strategy.

Under the Careers Scotland *Excellence in Education through Business Links* scheme, four teachers joined RCAHMS on placement to assess the value of the Commission's resources in terms of education for both primary and secondary schools. Relevant areas of the school curriculum were identified and the exercise was of great value to RCAHMS in terms of planning new educational initiatives.

RCAHMS has been working with colleagues in other heritage organisations to deliver training to Cultural Coordinators throughout Scotland at events in Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The training is designed to encourage Cultural Coordinators to develop projects for schools using the heritage resources available.

With funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, a programme of lectures was given to local Scottish civic trust and amenity groups throughout the country. This was accompanied by a detailed exhibition illustrating the information to be found in RCAHMS and how people can use the material for their own research. The learning outcomes of the audience of this project, as well as the general in person and online audience of RCAHMS were evaluated using the *Inspiring Learning for All* methodology, with encouraging and useful results.

Working with a mentor from the Arts and Business Skills Bank, RCAHMS undertook a project to develop a strategy to raise the Commission's profile. An Audience Development Plan was produced and this will provide a framework for a range of activities for the Education and Outreach Group in 2005–6.

RCAHMS continues to improve access to information about Scotland's archaeology, buildings and maritime heritage. In 2004–5, some 65,000 images were made available through Canmore and this number continues to grow on a daily basis as more material from the Collections is digitised. In partnership with Historic Scotland, a new website was launched at [www.pastmap.org.uk](http://www.pastmap.org.uk). PASTMAP gives access to information about Scotland's Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as well as to the information in Canmore. In recent months, information about Scotland's designed landscapes and gardens has also been included. Some 5100 additional people registered to use Canmore and 4500 PASTMAP, and in total some 255,000 enquiries were made. Developments to Canmore continue and in 2005–6 the

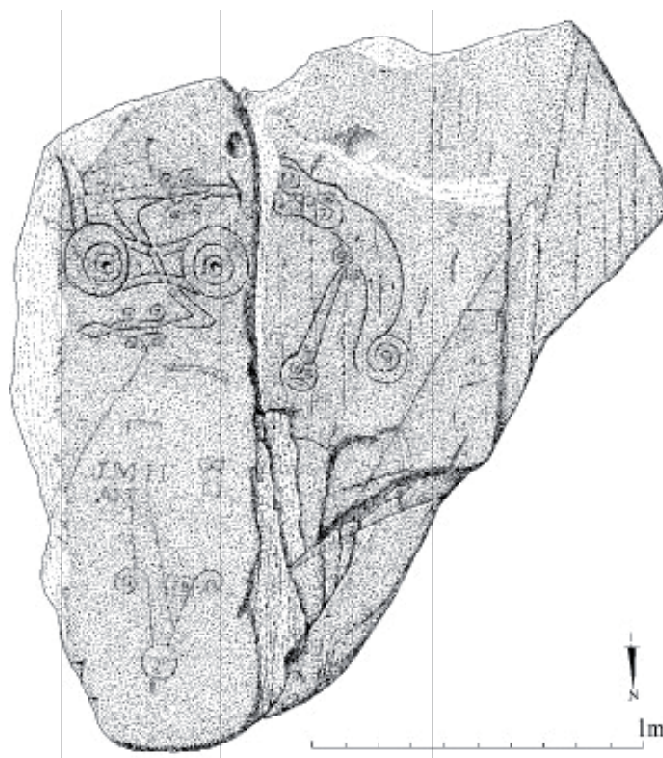


Fig 88. Drawing of Pictish symbols on a rock outcrop on the west side of the entrance passage to the fort on Trusty's Hill, Anwoth, Dumfries and Galloway (NX55NE 2.02), undertaken as part of the current RCAHMS survey of all the Pictish carved stones in Scotland. The ogham inscription on the E side of the outcrop is a new discovery. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC952087)

ability to search just for images will be introduced, as well as access to some archived digital data.

## COLLECTIONS

In the course of the year some 87,000 items were deposited in the collections. Survey and excavation archives, in the traditional form of paper reports, drawings, photographs and negatives, make up much of this figure. Digital archives, however, comprise an increasing proportion of the whole. Digital media, be it in the form of text, database or image, are of growing importance in the recording of sites and, through the Web, the dissemination of information. RCAHMS is taking a lead role in the development of policies and guidelines on standards of creation and preservation, to ensure that this material continues to be accessible for the future. Copies of guidelines for the creation of digital archives are available online, through the Freedom of Information section of the RCAHMS website [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk).

Among notable accessions are two coloured plates, from the *Illustrated London News*, 1898, depicting scenes and details from W A Donnelly's excavations at Dumbuck Crannog, West Dunbartonshire. RCAHMS is shortly to produce an illustrated booklet on Dumbuck, summarising the 19th-century investigations, the controversy over the forged artefacts, and the recent survey and re-excavation of the site by R Sands and A Hale.

The RCAHMS public search room is open for consultation, Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

Telephone: 0131 662 1456  
 Fax: 0131 662 1477/1499  
 Email: [nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk)  
 Website: [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)



All the material detailed in the following accessions list is available for public consultation, although it may be a considerable period of time before it is catalogued and available in Canmore. Contact Dr Iain Fraser to check whether an appointment is necessary to consult any of the material.

Due to the move of the RCAHMS report in DES to cover the financial year, there is a gap in the published lists of accessions between October 2002 and March 2003. Information about archaeological accessions during this period is available in the RCAHMS *Annual Review 2002–3*, available from the address above.

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS April 2004 to March 2005

### SCOTLAND, GENERAL

Typescript copy of 'A history of the islands of the Firth of Forth', by B E Baillie, no date. (Mr B E Baillie)

Report of Coastal Zone Assessment Survey of the Firth of Clyde and Isle of Bute, CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

A bookplate of J Graham Callander, FSA Scot, formerly Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The design includes a flint arrowhead, within a border of interlace and Pictish symbols. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

A large collection of offprints from academic journals relating to archaeological subjects, collected by Dr E W Mackie. (Dr E W Mackie)

A set of index cards believed to have been compiled and used by O G S Crawford for *The Topography of Roman Scotland* (Cambridge University Press, 1949). (Mr G Maxwell)

CD-ROMs containing aerial photographs of Roman sites in Scotland, for the Roman Gask Project, by D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool, 2003 and 2004. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool)

### SCOTLAND, MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Photocopy of portion of Naval Staff Monograph relating to loss, in 1914, of HMS *Pathfinder*. (Mr I Mackenzie, Admiralty Library)

Details of Lancaster and Whitehaven registered vessels lost in Scottish waters. (Ms M Robinson)

Spreadsheet summary of Receiver of Wreck droits relating to material reported under amnesty, 2001–02. (Mr S A Waring, English Heritage)

Article, 'Glen Carradale CN253', by M Smylie, on the remains of a Campbeltown motor ringer, now at Lochaline, Argyll and Bute. From *Fishing Boats*, newsletter of the 40+ Fishing Boat Association, no. 20 (Autumn 2001), 39–40. (Mr P Robertson, Nautical Archaeology Society)

Copy of final report of Wreck Amnesty, by Maritime and Coastguard Agency, 2002. (Ms S Erelby, Maritime and Coastguard Agency)

Data relating to a 17th-century Designated Historic Wreck, Bagh Poll A'Bhacain, Kinlochbervie, North Minch, Highland, 2004. (Mrs R Watban, NMS)

Illustrated typescript report on underwater site survey of the wreck of the barque *Ayrshire*, Gilsabight, Muckle Roe, Shetland, by C Richardson, 2004. (Mr P C Richardson, Shetland Islands Council)

### ABERDEEN CITY

Archive from an excavation by AOC Archaeology Group: Western Castle Hill, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from survey and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Crombie Mills, Grandholm, Bridge of Don, 2000–03. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

### ABERDEENSHIRE

Copies of updates to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, 2004. (Aberdeenshire Council)

Reports of archaeological recording, buildings survey and evaluation by Addyman Associates Ltd: Leith Hall, Kennethmont, 2001–02; The Lodge, Dalvorar, Mar Lodge Estate, 2002; The Porter's Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate, 2002, revised 2004. (Addyman Associates Ltd)

Publication drawings for T Rees's article, 'The excavation of Cairnwell ring-cairn, Portlethen, Aberdeenshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 127 (1997). (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of fieldwork, survey and excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2004: Aberdeen to Lochside Natural Gas Pipeline, summary account; isolated features; Plots 1/1, 7/4, 18/7 and 18/8; Sites 55 and 132. Also, site archive from a watching brief: Neolithic and Bronze Age sites, St Fergus to Peterhead Gas Pipeline, 1998. Archive from excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd for the Edinburgh University Field School: Capo Long Barrow 1998–9. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs by S Farrell, 2004: Forest Road, Kintore; Doune of Invernocht (with archive material). (Mr S Farrell)

Data structure report of geophysical survey and trial excavations by GUARD: Haddo House, 2004. (GUARD)

Reports of archaeological recording and watching briefs by SUAT Ltd: Tower Walkway, Drum Castle, 2004; Fyvie Castle Gardener's Store, 2004; Kair House, Laurencekirk, 2004. (SUAT)

Report of archaeological investigations by Scotia Archaeology: Drumminor Castle, near Rhynie, 2003–04. (Scotia Archaeology)

Colour photocopy of plan of 'The Picts Cave' souterrain, Glenkindie, by W C Lukis, 1884. Taken from a scan of the original drawing by H Sebire, Guernsey Museum and Art Galleries. (Ms H Sebire, Guernsey Museum and Art Galleries)

### ANGUS

Archive from excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd for the Edinburgh University Field School: Hawkhill, 1999–2000; Ironhill, 1998; Mains of Edzell, 1998; Newbarns, 1998–9; Redcastle, 1997–8; West Grange of Conon, 2000; West Mains, 1998. Also, reports of evaluations, excavations, walk-over survey and standing building survey by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Newton Farm, Carnoustie, Phases 1 and 3, 2004; Sand and Gravel Workings, Hatton Mill, Friockheim, 2004; Upper Victoria, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of archaeological desktop and walkover surveys by S Farrell: Hatton Mill, Boysack, 2004; Waulkmill Quarry, Boysack, 2004. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from excavation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Dalhousie Bridge, Dunlappie, Edzell, 2000. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)



Fig 89. Excavations at Redcastle Barrow Cemetery, Angus by CFA Archaeology as part of the University of Edinburgh, Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School in 1997. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC952043)



Fig 90. RCAHMS staff photographing excavations at Redcastle Barrow Cemetery, Angus by CFA Archaeology as part of the University of Edinburgh, Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School in 1997. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC952044)



Fig 91. Square barrow 1 at Redcastle Barrow Cemetery, Angus during excavations by CFA Archaeology as part of the University of Edinburgh, Angus and South Aberdeenshire Field School in 1997. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC952045)

Typescript report and original site illustrations relating to excavations at Cardean Roman Fort by Professor A Robertson, 1966–8. (HS)

Archive from excavations at Fordhouse barrow, Dun, by E V W Proudfoot and R Petersen, 1994–7. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services)

Archive from archaeological excavations and watching brief by Scotia Archaeology: Melgund Castle, 1990–6; New Wynd/Chapel Street, Montrose, 2004. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports of evaluations and excavation by SUAT Ltd: 29–35 Seagate, Arbroath, 2004; Greenlawhill, Barry, Carnoustie, 2004; Railway Field, Inverkeilor, 2004; Manor Drive, Forfar, 2004; Manor Lea, Forfar, 2004. (SUAT)

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Report of watching brief and archaeological evaluation by Addyman Associates Ltd: Fasdale, Tobermory, Isle of Mull, 2004; Torr Mhic Redhinn, Mull, 2003. (Addyman Associates Ltd)

Archives from excavation, evaluation and test-pitting by AOC Archaeology Group: Cairn Car Park, Kilmartin, 2003; Glenshellach, Oban, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Kingarth Quarry, Isle of Bute, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

A collection of pencil drawings of early medieval sculpture at Clad a' Bhile, Ellary, drawn by Dr C J Young, no date. (Dr C J Young, English Heritage)

Reports of evaluations, assessments, watching brief and excavations by GUARD: Ardrishaig and Kintarbert, 2004; Barr Mor, Kilmartin, 2004; Isle of Gigha, 2004; Isle of Gigha, area to south of church, 2004; Isle of Gigha, 2005; Port Askaig, Isle of Islay, 2004; Lochnell Arms Hotel, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from an evaluation and a marking out survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Cruach Mhor, Glendaruel, 2003; Kirman Farm, Kilmichael Glassary, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of draft typescript report and drawings from the Arran Field Survey, 1976; report from excavations at Colintrave, by J Kendrick, 1979–80. (HS)

Drafts and other papers from the excavation of cists at Upper Largie, by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh, 1982–3. (Mr R J Mercer)

Archive from watching briefs and archaeological evaluations by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Colonsay Fuel Installation, 2003; Killellan Farm, Dunoon, 2004. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from watching briefs and field evaluations by Scotia Archaeology: Kilmory Castle, Lochgilphead, 2004; Plots 2, 3 and 4, Torran, Ford, 2004; Kilmartin, 2004; Plot 2, Bridgewater, Kilmichael Glassary, 2003; Overhead power line refurbishment, Central and West Islay and Jura, 2003; Raniven, Breadalbane Street, Oban, 2004. (Scotia Archaeology)

A proof copy of *The Carved Stones of Islay*, by R C Graham, 1895. The volume was given to K A Steer, then Secretary of RCAHMS, by his predecessor, A Graham, son of the author, following publication of *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands*, 1977. (Mr K A Steer)

Reports of watching brief and evaluation by SUAT Ltd: Sorrisdale, Isle of Coll, 2004; Ford, Lochgilphead, 2004. (SUAT)

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Report of desk-based assessment by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Parkmill Stone, Alloa, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archive from surveys by AOC Archaeology Group: North Solway promontory forts, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from desk-based assessment by CFA Archaeology Ltd: pipeline from Beattock Compressor Station to Block Valve 2, 2001; Thistle Street, Stranraer, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Note of a watching brief at Sweetheart Abbey, by J Brann, Dumfries and Galloway Council, 2004. (Dumfries and Galloway Council)

Postcard of Caerlaverock Castle, by J Valentine, c 1942. (Mr S Farrell)

Archive from evaluation and historic building recording by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Kelton Mill Kennels/Midtown Byre, Threave, 2004; Whithorn Priory Pend, 1998; Whithorn Trust Research Committee, Whithorn, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour negatives from site visits by Historic Scotland inspectors: Whithorn Priory and Museum, 2004. (HS)

Archive from excavations at Long Knowe, 1976, and Castle O'er, Over Rig, 1985, by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh. (Mr R J Mercer)

Archive from archaeological evaluation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Nether Murhat, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 2003. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

CD-ROM containing digital photographs of the Lag Tower, Dunscore, by Solway Heritage, 2004. (Solway Heritage)

Reports by T C Welsh on sites in Dumfries and Galloway: homestead enclosure and other remains, Craigielandshill, Beattock; Gallows Hill earthwork, Lochmaben Old Motte; cairn and other remains, Chapel Farm area, Moffat; homesteads and enclosures, and Roman road alignment, Chapel Farm, Moffat. (Dr T C Welsh)

Additional archive material, correspondence and specialist reports, from the Phase 1 excavations at Whithorn Priory, Dumfries and Galloway, by P Hill, 1986–91. (Whithorn Trust)

## DUNDEE CITY

Reports of archaeological watching briefs and recording by SUAT Ltd: 4 Exchange Street, 2004; Stannergate Road, Port of Dundee, 2004; 21–25 Union Street, Dundee, 2004. (SUAT)

## EAST AYRSHIRE

Report of evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Altonhill Farm, Kilmarnock, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure report by GUARD: Hogg Hall, Galston, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from watching brief and evaluations by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Pennylands Road, Auchinleck, 2004; John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock, 2004; Crosshouse Road, Kilmaurs, 2004; 11a Kilmarnock Road, Mauchline, 2003. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from walkover and evaluation by AOC Archaeology Group: Lennox Castle Hospital, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological evaluation and excavation by GUARD: Bearsden Roman fort, 2003. (GUARD)

## EAST LoTHIAN

Archive from evaluation and archaeological works by AOC Archaeology Group: Ashfield Gardens, Dunbar, Phase II, 2003; Shorthope Street, Musselburgh, 2004; Nether Abbey Hotel, North Berwick, 2003; West Windygoul, Tranent, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological evaluations, watching briefs and excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: The Poplars, Rig Street/Back Lane, Aberlady, 2004; The Brae, Athelstaneford, 2004; 9 High Street, Belhaven, Dunbar, 2004; Church Street, Dunbar, 2004; Halhill Farm, Dunbar, 2004; Bankrugg, Gifford, 2002; Whittinghame Drive, Haddington, 2004; Thurston Manor Holiday Home Park, Innerwick, 2004; St Michael's Coach House, Inveresk, 2004; St Michael's Stables, Inveresk, 2002; The Cottage, Gosford Road, Longniddry, 2004; Loch Hill Farm, Longniddry, 2002; 14 Bridge Street, Musselburgh, 2004; 78 Edenhall Crescent, Musselburgh, 2004; West Pans Pottery, 64 Ravensheugh Road, Musselburgh, 2004; 33 Forth Street, North Berwick, 2004; Law Road/St Andrew's Street, North Berwick, 2004; Pencaitland Primary School, 2004; Prestonkirk House, 2001; Elder Street, Tranent, 2004. Also, report of archaeological recording by Edinburgh University Department of Archaeology: the 2003 fire on Traprain Law, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

CD-ROM containing geophysical data, Traprain Law Environs Project, Phase 2, 2004. (Durham University Archaeological Services)

Report by GUARD: Dryburn Bridge: a possible case of leprosy from the Bronze Age, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from watching briefs, assessments, excavations, historic building surveys, and evaluations by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Harbour site, High Street, Cockenzie, 2002; Dunbar Golf Course, 2000; John Muir's Birthplace, Dunbar, 2002; The Vaults, Dunbar Harbour, 2003; Co-op building, West Barns, Dunbar, 2004; Longniddry Coast Road, 1999; Briery Bank, Haddington, 2004; 9 Letham Mains, Haddington, 2003; Goshen Farm, Musselburgh, 2004; North Berwick Law, 2000 and 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Correspondence, drafts and photographs from excavations at Torness, by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh, 1975, and from survey work at Chesters Hillfort, Drem, 1976–7. (Mr R J Mercer)

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Archive from excavation by AOC Archaeology Group: Williamwood High School Site, Clarkston, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)



Reports of surveys by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists: Bonnyton Moor, Bogside and Bonnyton, 2003; Blackhouse, Castlehill and Crosslees, Eaglesham Parish, 2004. (Mrs S and Mr R Hunter, ACFA)

Reports of watching brief, trial trenching, and human bone analysis, by GUARD: Neilston Parish Church, 2004; Greenlaw, Newton Mearns. Phases 1 and 2, 2004. (GUARD)

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Archive from excavation, evaluation and watching briefs by AOC Archaeology Group: Bonnington Road Lane, 2003; Cargilfield School, Cramond, 2002; Edmonstone Biomedical Research Park, 2004; George IV Bridge, 2004; Hermiston Park and Ride, 2004; Lochend Gardens, 2004; Oxbgangs Primary, 2004; Ratho to Dalmahoy Line Rebuild, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological desk-based assessment, excavation, surveys, evaluations and watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Granton Harbour, 2004; 49 Spylaw Street, Edinburgh, 2004; Kirkliston Graveyard, 2004; Mitchell Street, Leith, 2004; North Fort Street, Leith, 2004; St Mary's Star of the Sea, Leith (Area A), 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: Geophysical Investigation in the Parkland to the east of Cramond House, Edinburgh, 2004; Cramond Roman Fort, Legionary Building Stone at the Old Schoolhouse, Cramond, 2003. (Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Archive from evaluations, historic building surveys, excavations, watching briefs, desk-based assessments, and walkover survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd: 10 Broughton Market, 2004; 22 Calton Road, Edinburgh, 2003; Dalziel's Garage, Coburg Street, 2003; City Mortuary, Cowgate, Edinburgh, 2003; Dalmahoy Country Club, 2004; Duddingston Loch, Edinburgh, 2003; The Steading, Eastfield Road, 2003; Holyrood Park, 2004; Old Clocktower, 111 Holyrood Road, 2004; Beaverhall, 31–33 Water Street, Leith, 2002;

Dock Street, Leith, 2002; Water Street, Leith, 1999; Lochrin Basin, 2001 and 2003; West Edinburgh Busways, 2002. Also, CD-ROM containing database, report and other digital data of sites and monuments in the Cramond area, compiled by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from desk-based assessment, archaeological monitoring and evaluation of the Edinburgh Airport Proposed Parallel Taxiway Extension, Framework Archaeology, 2003–04. (Oxford Archaeology)

Archive from excavations by Professor D Simpson: Kaimes Hillfort, 1964–72. (Dr E Murphy, Queen's University, Belfast)

## FIFE

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Holly Road, Leven, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological field evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: J3 Duloch Park, Dunfermline, 2004. Also, archive from evaluations, surveys and assessments: Kingdom Gateway Development, Dunfermline, 2001; Newark Castle, St Monans, 2001; Wemyss Coastal Villages Initiative: Dysart, East Wemyss and West Wemyss, 1999; 132kV transmission system in Fife, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2001. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of geophysical investigation in Pittencrieff Park, Dunfermline, by A C M Calder, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society. (Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Photographs of early medieval crosses at Carnbee and Kilduncan, by T E Gray, 2004. (Mr T E Gray)

Archive material from evaluations, assessments, survey and excavation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: 14–16 St Margaret Street, Dunfermline, 2003; House of Falkland, 1998, 2002. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Interim report of the excavations at Clatchard Craig fort, Newburgh, 1959, by R Hope Simpson. Also, pottery drawings from excavations at Wemyss Caves, by E W Mackie, 1981. (HS)



Fig 92. Cist O, found under the horned cairn complex during excavations by Robert Cairns, Moira Greig and Colvin Greig at the long cist cemetery at Lundin Links, Fife in 1965–6. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC952040)



Fig 93. Probable female skeleton found in Cist U in the long cist cemetery at Lundin Links, Fife during excavations by Robert Cairns, Moira Greig and Colvin Greig in 1965–6. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC952041)

Correspondence and draft texts relating to excavations at Balfarg, 1977–8, and from survey at Craigluscar, 1988, by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report of geophysical surveys and test pits at Hill of Tarvit, Cupar, by Durham University Archaeological Services, 2004. (NTS)

Archive from survey and watching brief by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Balmullo Quarry, 2004; Crail Airfield, 2003. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from archaeological excavation and evaluation by Scotia Archaeology: Bogleys standing stone, Kingslaw, Kirkcaldy, 2004; 64 High Street, Pittenweem, 2004; (with the Time Team) Holly Road, Leven, 2002. Also, reports from archaeological evaluations and standing building survey: Balmerino Farm Steading, 2003; Clayton Caravan Park, St Andrews, 2004. (Scotia Archaeology.)

Photocopy of drawing of medieval incised graveslab of David Barclay and his wife, from St Devenic's Church, Creich, now in Luthrie Parish Church. By I G Scott, 2004. (Mr I G Scott)

Reports of watching brief and survey by SUAT Ltd: Peterham Bridge Car Park, St Andrews, 2004; WWII Work Camp at Bonnytown Farm, Dunino, St Andrews, 2004. (SUAT)

## GLASGOW CITY

Archive from excavation and watching brief by AOC Archaeology Group: Carmunnock, 2004; Glasgow Southern Orbital Watching Brief, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd: No. 577 Parkhouse Road, Glasgow, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of excavation and assessment by GUARD: Ingram Street, 2004; Summerston, Maryhill. 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from an evaluation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: 138 Elliot Street, Finnieston, 2002. (Headland Archaeology Ltd) Summary archive report and CD-ROM for excavations at the Braehead Enclosure, by AOC Archaeology Group, 2001. (HS)

Archive from archaeological excavations by Scotia Archaeology: Crookston Castle, 1973–5. (Scotia Archaeology)

Drawings of early medieval sculptured stones, by I G Scott, 1991–2, comprising: 'Fantasia on a selection of Govan crosses, with others from the same area and to the same scale'; sketch outlines of the Govan stones compared; Govan cross-slab no 8. (Mr I G Scott)

## HIGHLAND

Digital images of various sites, by D Alston, 2004: souterrain, Beinn A' Bhraigaidh (Ben Braggie); two structures, Strathrory, Ross and Cromarty; re-used medieval grave-slab stone fragment, Kiltarn Parish Church. (Mr D Alston)

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Dingwall Auction Mart, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological survey and excavations by Prof R Bradley at Clava, 1994–7. Also, archive from excavations by J E Thawley at Newton of Petty, 1975–7. (Prof R Bradley, University of Reading)

CD-ROM containing archive document relating to Caledonian Canal dock repairs, Muirtown Locks, Inverness, Highland, by British Waterways Scotland, 2003–04. (Mr P Colenso, British Waterways Scotland)

Reports of archaeological evaluations, geophysical survey, fieldwalking, watching brief, historic building desk-based survey and excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Causeymire Windfarm, Achkeester, Spittal, Caithness, 2004; North Head, Broadhaven, Wick, Caithness, 2001; Beechwood Park, Raigmore, Inverness, 2004; ring-ditch and cremation cemetery, Area 1, Seafeld West, Inverness, 1996; Westercraigs, Inverness, 2004; A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe Road Upgrade, Phase 2, Lubmore to Glen Docherty Viewpoint, 2004; Morayhill Quarry, Inverness, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs, evaluations, recording, desktop and walkover surveys, by S Farrell, some with additional archive material: Achnacarin-Stoer Water Mains, 2004; Achrimsdale Area Water Mains, 2004; Ferry Lane, Beaully, 2004; Simpson's Nursery, Beaully, 2004; Beaully East Water Mains, 2004; Beaully West Water Mains, 2004; Toberchurn Woods, Black Isle, 2004; Broallan Water Mains, 2004; Achilty by Contin, 2004; Culbo Water Mains, 2004; Faebuie Water Mains, by Culloden, 2004; Woodside, Culloden, 2004; Culloden Water Mains, 2004; Docharty Water Mains, 2004; Strone Cottages, Dores, 2004; Grannie's Heilan' Hame, Embo, 2004; Fortrose Water Main, 2004 (with C Murray); Garrogie, 2004; Gartymore Water Mains Renewal Project, by Helmsdale, Sutherland, 2004; Hill of Fearn Water Mains, 2004; Hotspot Group 3 Water Mains Project, Sutherland, 2004; Hotspot Group 6 Water Mains Project, Sutherland, 2004; Inverness Flood Relief Scheme, 2004; 2–6 Eastgate, Inverness, 2004 (with test-holes data report by Grampian Soil Surveys Ltd, 2003); MacLennan Crescent, Inverness, 2004; A96/Smithton Road, Inverness, 2004; Kessock Area Water Mains, 2004; Killearnan Church, Milton, Ross-shire, 2004; Baldow Park, Kincaig, Badenoch and Strathspey, 2004; Kinlochewe Water Mains Renewal Project, 2004; Kishorn, Wester Ross, 2004; West Shinness Water Mains, by Lairg, Sutherland, 2004; Spinningdale Water Mains, by Migdale, Sutherland, 2004; Nedd Water Mains, 2004; Nigg Area Water Mains, 2004; Portgower Water Mains Renewal Project, Sutherland, 2004; Portmahomack Water Mains Renewal Project, 2004; Resolis Water Mains, 2004; Langwell Bog Water Mains, Rogart, 2004; South Assynt Water Mains, Black Isle, 2004; Stonefield Area Water Mains, 2004; Strathcarron Water Mains, 2004; Rhifail Forest Grant Scheme, Strathnaver, 2004; West Contullich Water Mains, 2004; proposed quarry at Wester Urray, 2004. Also, miscellaneous reports and other material: radiocarbon dating and analysis of cremation material from Culduthel Farm, Inverness, by S Farrell, 2004, with report of assessment of samples by Headland Archaeology Ltd; Glenconvinth, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2002; Lairg Regional Water Mains, Phases 1–3, by J Hooper, 2002; Lochinver Water Mains, by C Dagg, 2003; Cnoc na Cille, Husabost, Skye by S Birch, 2004. Reports and other material relating to excavation, conservation, radiocarbon dating and analysis of cremation vessel at Lochloy, Naim, by S Farrell, AOC Archaeology Group, and S Stevenson, 2003–04. Report of radiocarbon dating from West Torbreck, Inverness, 2004. Field notebook for projects by S Farrell, June 2003 to April 2004. Photocopy of postcard of Sutherland Arms Hotel, Dornoch, no date, and colour print of threshing barn at Hartmount, 2004. (Mr S Farrell)

Two colour photographs, by I Fisher, of the Edderton Stone, Easter Ross, during re-erection, 29 July 2004. The photographs show details of the lower portions of the face and reverse of the cross-slab previously concealed. (Mr I Fisher)

Archive material from assessments, surveys, evaluation and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Fort William West water mains scheme, 2001; Glendoebeg, Fort Augustus, 2002; Milton of Leys, Inverness, 2000 and 2001; NOSWA Moray Firth

North Water pipeline, 2001; Wester Lairs, Strathnairn, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report and CD-ROM relating to an archaeological evaluation at Ardalan, Muir of Ord, by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd, 2004. (Mr J Wood, Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

Notes and photographs of various archaeological sites, by M Howe, 2003–04: Broad Stone, Inverness; Holm House Motte. (Mr M Howe)

Papers and other material from various projects directed by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh: Shin Forest Survey, 1976; Lairg Field Survey, 1978; Forsinard Field Survey, 1979; Sutherland Survey, 1980; Caithness Survey, 1980–3, Northern Scotland, field survey, 1987. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report of an archaeological survey of Glen Feshie, Inverness-shire, by M M Marshall, North of Scotland Archaeological Society, 2003. (Ms M M Marshall, North of Scotland Archaeological Society)

Report of archaeological investigations by SUAT Ltd: Dalfaber Golf Course, Aviemore, 2004; Inverness Airport Access Road, 2004. (SUAT)

Drawings of early medieval sculptured stones, by I G Scott, 1991–4: detail of animal ornament, and of interlace and boss on the Nigg cross-slab. (Mr I G Scott)

Reports by T C Welsh, 2004, on a homestead moat and other remains, Poyntzfield Mill Wood, Ballyskelly Burn, Cromarty, and on a homestead dun and other remains, Ballycherry Burn, Braelangwell, Cromarty. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report of photographic survey of possible archaeological remains, Small Isles and Inverie Ferry Scheme, Inverie, Knoydart, by M Wildgoose, 2004. (Mr M Wildgoose)

Report on standing building survey, Drummondhill, Inverness, by J Wordsworth, 2004. (Mr J Wordsworth)

## MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from archaeological works by AOC Archaeology Group: Almond Valley Pipeline, 2000–01. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of standing building survey, evaluation, field survey, watching brief and excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Kinleith Mill, Currie, 2004; Edmonstone Road, Danderhall, 2004; Newbigging Opencast Coal Mine, 2004; Newbigging Opencast Coal Scheme, 2004; Penicuik Trout Farm, Penicuik, 2004; Thornybank, 1996–7. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: Harken Burn Castlehill, survey and excavation, 2004. (Mr H M D Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

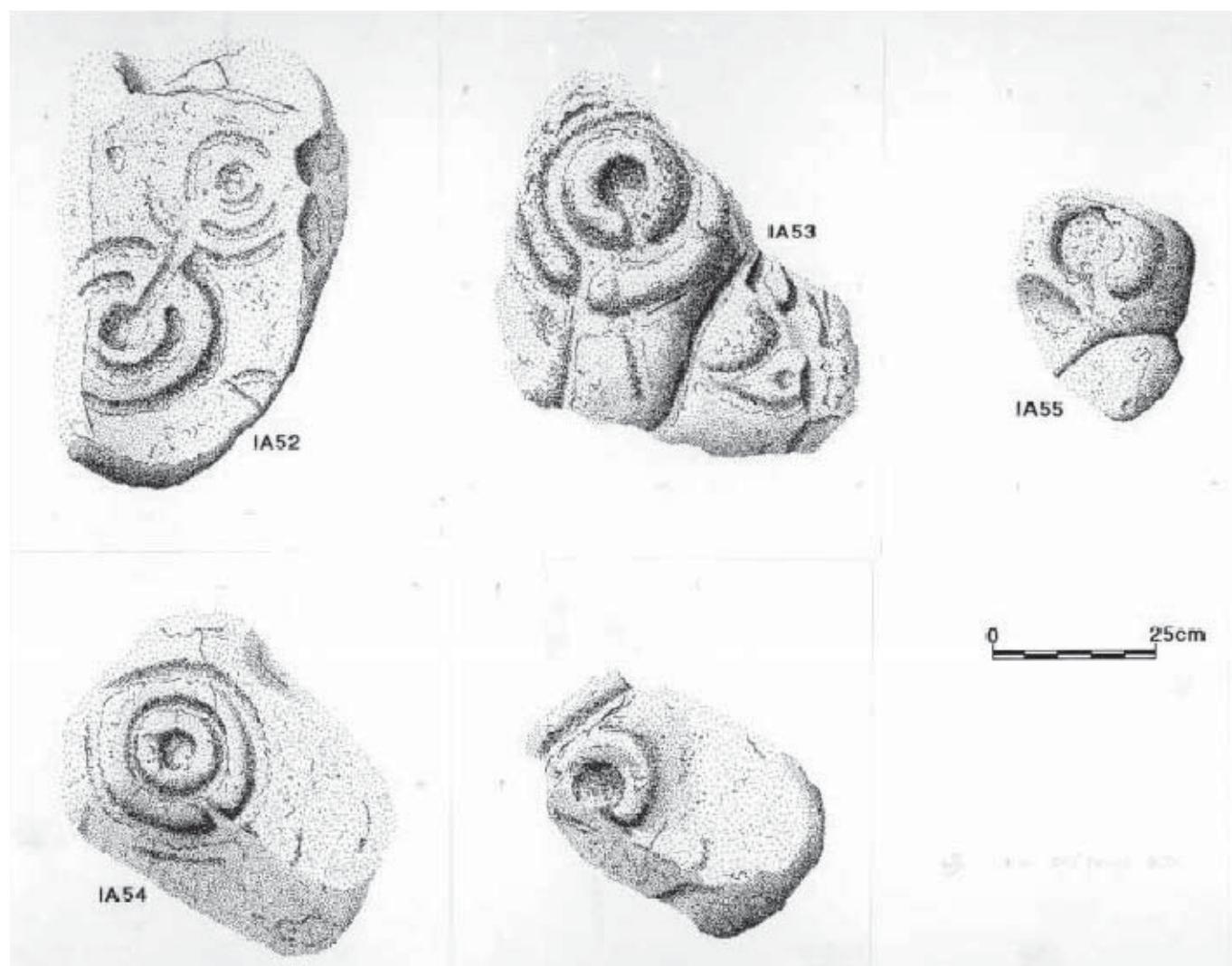


Fig 94. Drawings of cup-and-ring marked stones found at Kaimies Hillfort, Midlothian during excavations by Professor Derek Simpson, 1964–72. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland/Derek Simpson. RCAHMS SC952039)



Site notebook from excavations by R B K Stevenson at Camphill, Braidwood, 1940 and 1947–8, and Rullion Green, 1948. (NMS)

## MORAY

Report of watching brief, excavations, desk-based assessment and field inspection by CFA Archaeology Ltd: proposed windfarm, Paul's Hill, 2004; Southern Elgin, 2000. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of archaeological desktop and walkover survey, and watching brief by S Farrell: Clarklyhill Water Mains, 2004; Sanquhar Farm, Forres and Rafford. Site Notebook and report of archaeological watching brief at RAF Kinloss, Moray, by S Farrell, 2004. (Mr S Farrell)

Copy of *The Forgotten Tombstones of Moray, volume 2. Old Drainie Church, situated on RAF Lossiemouth in the Parish of Drainie*, by the Moray Burial Ground Research Group, 2004. (Mr B B Bishop, Moray Burial Ground Research Group)

Report of excavations at Birnie, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 2004. (Dr F Hunter, NMS)

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

Report of evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Glencloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran, 2004. Also, archive from evaluation and watching briefs: Low Glencloy, Brodick, Isle of Arran, 2002; 47 Almswall Road, Kilwinning, 2001. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Desk-top study and field survey report by GUARD: Scottish Extractive Industries: The North and South Ayrshire Coalfields, 2004; data structure report by GUARD: Kilmory, Arran, Phase II, 2004. (GUARD)

Draft catalogue of sites recorded in the Arran Survey, by R J Mercer, University of Edinburgh, 1976. (Mr R J Mercer)

Data structure report by The National Trust for Scotland: Brodick Castle Limekiln, 2004. (NTS)

Archive from evaluations and watching briefs by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Springbank Farm, Brodick, 2004; 160 High Street, Irvine, 2004; Buckreddan Nursing Home, Kilwinning, 2003; West of Drimlabarra, Kildonan, 2004. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: City of Glasgow-North Lanarkshire: M80 Steps to Haggs, 2003–04. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological assessments and excavation by GUARD: Caldercruix Paper Mill, 2004; Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix, 2004; Cavalry Park, Kilsyth, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from landscape survey and watching brief by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Kilsyth Lennox Golf Club Extension, 2003. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

## ORKNEY

Archive from a watching brief, excavation and survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Hackness Gun Battery, Hoy, 1997, 1999, 2001. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

CD-ROM containing publication images from the monograph, O Owen and M Dalland, *Scar: a Viking boat burial on Sanday, Orkney*, 1999. Also, Central Excavation Unit photographic record book from excavations at Birsay Parish Church, Birsay, in 1982. (HS)

Photographs and annotated sketch-plans of various sites in Orkney, by M Howe, 2004, including: Berstane Broch; Broch of Breckness; Broch of Lingro; Burn of Deepdale; Burn of Wideford 'drain'; Campston Broch; structures at Comely; Grieves Cottage; Hawell burnt mound; Howie of the Manse; Lamb Holm; Long Howe inscribed stone; Markstone of Gaitnip; Stackrue Lyking Broch; Tingwall; Veltigar mounds; Via cist. (Mr M Howe)

Reports on geophysical survey by GSB Prospection: Orkney Islands: Orkney World Heritage Site Phase IV: volumes I and II, 2004. Data structure report by Orkney Archaeological Trust: Mine Howe, Tankerness, 2003 (Orkney Archaeological Trust)

Archive from excavations by Prof D Simpson: Gyre Cist, 1971; Orquill Souterrain, 1971. (Dr E Murphy, Queen's University, Belfast)

## PERTH AND KINROSS

Reports by Addyman Associates Ltd: survey of graffiti, Ossian's Hall, The Hermitage, Dunkeld, 2002, revised 2004; Little Tombane, near Trochry, 2004. (Addyman Associates Ltd)



Fig 95. Excavation of the Viking boat burial at Scar, Orkney in progress by Olwyn Owen and Magnar Dalland in 1991. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS DP003955)





Fig 96. Scar Viking boat burial. This photograph, from the excavations by Olwyn Owen and Magnar Dalland of a Viking boat burial at Scar, Orkney in 1991, shows the remains of the boat after the burials of a man, woman and child have been removed. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS DP003949)

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Braco to Gleneagles, 2003; Duchlage Farm, Crieff, 2003; Crieff Road, Perth, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological evaluation and survey by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Newburgh Road, Abernethy, 2001; Knockard Road, Pitlochry, 2004; Upper Glendevon Reservoir, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)



Fig 97. A selection of the artefacts found with the female burial during excavations of the Viking boat burial at Scar, Orkney by Olwyn Owen and Magnar Dalland in 1991. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland. RCAHMS DP004064)

Reports of survey and excavations by GUARD as part of the Ben Lawers Landscape Project: Tombreck and Kiltyrie, 2004; Kiltyrie and Meall Greigh, 2004. (GUARD)

Photographs of early medieval crosses at Dull, Portmoak and Lovat Cottage, Weem, by T E Gray, 2004. (Mr T E Gray)

Two slides of T E Gray photographing the Portmoak cross-slab, Portmoak Parish Church, by M Hall, 2004. (Mr M Hall)

Archive from an evaluation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Crees Inn, Abernethy, 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

A set of photographs by S McLean, documenting the retrieval of the Dalmarnock logboat, Little Dunkeld, 1975. (Mr S McLean)

Publication archive from excavations by R J Mercer at Sketewan, 1988. (Mr R J Mercer)

Report of archaeological evaluation by The National Trust for Scotland: Kerrowmore Enclosure, Glen Lyon, Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, Schools Project 2003 and 2004. (NTS)

Archive from excavations by Prof D Simpson: Fortingall stone circles, 1970. (Dr E Murphy, Queen's University, Belfast)

Archive from field survey by Prof R Bradley: Strath Tay, 1994. (Prof R Bradley, University of Reading)

Report on archaeological investigation by Scotia Archaeology: Denmarkfield Standing Stone, Redgorton, 2002. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs, excavation, evaluations, survey, and building recording by SUAT Ltd: Moness Heights,



Fig 98. Excavation of the stone circles at Fortingall in 1970 by Professor Derek Simpson. (© Crown copyright: Historic Scotland/Derek Simpson. RCAHMS SC952042)

Aberfeldy, 2004; Old South Kirk, Kirk Wynd, Abernethy, 2004; Camusericht Lodge, Bridge of Gaur, 2005; Elthorne, Dundee Road, Coupar Angus, 2004; Pony Park, Forfar Road, Coupar Angus, 2004; WWII Remains at Findo Gask Airfield, 2004; The Yard, Glencarse, 2004; Camerons, Skinnergate, Perth, 2004; The Oculus, St John's Kirk, Perth, 2005; former Pullar's Site, Kinnoull Street/Union Street, Perth, 2004; Perth Racecourse, Scone, 2004. (SUAT)

## RENFREWSHIRE

Report of archaeological watching brief by Addyman Associates Ltd: 41 High Street, Renfrew, 2003. (Addyman Associates Ltd)

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Stoddart's Carpet Factory, Elderslie, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive material from evaluation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Arkleston Farm, Paisley, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from evaluation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Duncan's Feu, Houston, 2004. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archive from evaluation and excavations by AOC Archaeology Group: Longnewton Mill, Ancrum, 2003; Auchencrow II, Berwickshire, 2004; The Latch, Carllops, 2003; Friarsgate, Jedburgh, 2004; Kelso Abbey Sub-Station, 2004; Braidwood, Buccleuch Street, Melrose, 2004; Oakendean, Melrose, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs, evaluations, excavation, and historic building survey by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Dreva Hill, near Broughton, 2004; Linton Hill, Kirk Yetholm, 2004; Rings Plantation, Kirk Yetholm, 2002; Main Street, Lilliesleaf, 2000; Melrose Road, Newton St Boswells, 2004; Dryburgh Estate, St Boswells, 2004; Brunty Cottages, near Spottiswoode, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive material from building recording, evaluation, and watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Berwickshire Outfalls Project, Coldingham, 2003; Coldingham Priory, 2003; Castle Dykes, Dunglass, 2003; East Boonraw Farm, Hawick, 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Site notebook from excavations by R B K Stevenson in the Manor Valley, 1939. (NMS)

## SHETLAND

Report on a previously unrecorded enclosure on the Daal, Foula, by D Benson, 2004. (Mr D Benson)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: Burravoe, Yell, 2004; Greenbank, Yell, Cullivoe, 2004; Shetland Community Archaeological Project, Sand Wick, Unst, 2004; Bod of Udhouse, Mossbank, Delting, 2004; Setter, Yell, 2004. (GUARD)

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Town Centre, Ayr, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of test pits, watching brief, desk-top study and field survey by GUARD: Scottish Extractive Industries: The North and South Ayrshire Coalfields, 2004; Doonbrae, Alloway, 2004; Citadel Place, Ayr, 2004; Dunure Road, Ayr, 2004; Kyle Street, Ayr, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Mark Farm, Pinwherry, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of archaeological investigations by SUAT Ltd: Hamilton Street, Girvan, 2005. (SUAT)

Archive from desk-based assessment and survey, and evaluations by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Auchalton Meadows, 2004; Knowehead, Roberton, 2004; Alloway Road, Maybole, 2004. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from excavations, investigation and watching brief by AOC Archaeology Group: Linnhead Farm Mill, Kirkfieldbank, Lanark, 2004; Townhall House Plot, Newbiggin, 2004; School Road, Sandford, Strathaven, 2004; Wilsontown to Crooklands, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological evaluations, survey and trial trenching by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Sydes Brae, Blantyre, 2004; Carmichael, 2004; Glentaggart Opencast Coal Scheme, 2004; Wilsontown Opencast Coal Scheme (Phase 1), 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure reports and reports of evaluations by GUARD: Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell, 2004; Hawthorn Walk, Cambuslang, 2004; 107 Castlegate, Lanark, 2004; Broadfield, Burnhead Road, Symington, 2004. (GUARD)

Archives from evaluation and watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Camps Road, Crawford, 2004; Auction Market, Hyndford Road, Lanark, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Colour negatives from site visits by Historic Scotland inspectors: effigy of James the Gross in transit to St Bride's Church, Douglas, from the Historic Scotland Conservation Centre. (HS)

Archive from evaluations by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd: Memorial Halls, Bothwell, 2004; George Paul Road, Carnwath, 2003; Knowehead, Roberton, 2004; Braehead Cottage, Thorntonhall, 2003. (Rathmell Archaeology Ltd)

Reports from archaeological assessment and evaluation by Scotia Archaeology: South Lanarkshire: Castlepark, Lanark, 2003. (Scotia Archaeology)



## STIRLING

Reports of archaeological field surveys in Glen Lochay by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists: Tullich Farm, 2003; Corrycharmaig, 2003; Innischoarach, 2004; Dalgirdy, 2004. (Mr D MacInnes, ACFA)

Reports of archaeological evaluations by SUAT Ltd: Pimhall Services, 2004; Darnley Street Play Park, Stirling, 2004. (SUAT)

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: The Artizan Centre, Dumbarton, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from an evaluation and excavation by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Risk Street, Dumbarton, 2003. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Two coloured illustrations by W Donnelly of the excavation of Dumbuck Crannog, published in the *Illustrated London News*, 1898. (Purchased)

## WEST LOTHIAN

Archives from watching brief and investigation by AOC Archaeology Group: Early Bronze Age cist, Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow, 1997; Lowport Primary School, Linlithgow, 2001–02. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of watching brief by GUARD: Linlithgow Palace, 2005. (GUARD)

Archive material from assessments, building survey, trial excavation and watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd: 212 High Street,

Linlithgow, 2004; Low Port Centre, Linlithgow, 2003; St Michael's Bakery, Linlithgow, 2003; Lochcotes, near Torphichen, 2004. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Digital images showing Blackness Admiralty Target Barge, 2004. (HS)

## WESTERN ISLES

Archive from watching brief by AOC Archaeology Group: Arnish Point, Isle of Lewis, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of Severe Terrain Archaeological Campaign (STAC), Rope Access and Topographical Survey, Pilot Project, Isle of Lewis, 2004. (Western Isles Council)

Field notes, drawings and other papers relating to survey and excavation by P Foster and Sheffield University in the Southern Hebrides: Sandray, 1991; Mingulay, 1994 and 1996; Vatersay, 1995, and the Shiant Islands, 2003. (Mr P Foster)

Archive from excavations and survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Arnol Survey, 1999; 39 Arnol excavation, 1997. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments Architects Report: photographs and slides of structures on North Rona, taken during a visit by Historic Scotland, 1990. (HS)

Archive from excavations by Prof D Simpson: Ensay, Manish Strand Midden, 1965–8; Harris, Northton, 1965–8. (Dr E Murphy, Queen's University, Belfast)

Report of archaeological assessment by SUAT Ltd: Lewis Hotel, Stornoway, 2004. (SUAT)



Fig 99. Dumbuck Crannog, West Dunbartonshire. Drawing by W A Donnelly. © Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC936013)

# A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

## Introduction

This list consists of dates notified to the compiler between November 2003 and late December 2004. Most palaeoenvironmental dates are omitted although those which have an obvious direct significance for an archaeological site are included.

Date sponsors other than HS are identified at the end of some site date lists. The compiler is grateful to AOC Archaeology Group, CFA, GUARD, Headland Archaeology and NTS for providing many such dates, and to all others who contributed. Where no sponsor is identified the dates were paid for by HS.

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 could be cited as Murray, H, 2005, 'Crathes Warren Field', *DES 2004* (ns) 5, 155.

Non-HS entries for inclusion in next year's list should be sent to the compiler at Patrick.Ashmore@scotland.gsi.gov.uk, before Christmas 2005.

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
ABERDEENSHIRE					
Crathes Warren Field (NO 7393 9670) Murray, H					
SUERC-4030	Charred naked barley grain (Sample 2) from fill 8/2 of a post-pit of the main wall of a timber building. It is thought that the building burnt, and charred debris slumped into post-pits and burnt post-pipes, although it may have derived from an earlier phase of construction or use of the building.	Charred grain	5005	35	-25.00
SUERC-4031	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 5) from the main fill 5/4 of pit 5 in a pit alignment, above the silting of Sample 4. This was a charcoal-rich layer but totally lacking artefactual dating. No bone was identified during environmental assessment. As there is no indication of the function of the pit alignment it is not clear if the charcoal was a primary part of the function of the pit (such as ritual fire) or if it may derive from fire/site clearance during a time quite soon after the pit was dug and before the sides silted in.	Charcoal	5025	35	-25.80
SUERC-4032	Charred emmer grain (Sample 6) from fill 11/2 of a post-pit of main wall of structure. Sample 8 (SUERC-4033) and Sample 10 (SUERC-4034) are from the primary fill of the same post-pit. The three dates are indistinguishable. See SUERC-4030 above.	Charred grain	4990	40	-22.70
SUERC-4033	Charred emmer grain (Sample 8) from primary fill 11/5 of post-pit 11. This appears to lie below the earth packing the post. A similar burnt deposit occurred in the base of several post-pits and may be derived from site clearance before the structure was built, or may have been a deliberate inclusion. Sample 10 (SUERC-4034) is from another primary fill of the same post-pit, and Sample 6 (SUERC-4032) is from a context at the top of the same post-pit. The three dates are indistinguishable.	Charred grain	4950	35	-24.50
SUERC-4034	Charred naked barley grain (Sample 10) from primary fill 11/6 of post-pit 11. This appears to be primary fill below the earth packing the post. A similar burnt deposit occurred in the base of several post-pits and may be derived from site clearance before structure built, or may be a more deliberate inclusion. See also Sample 8 (SUERC-4033) from a similar context to Sample 10, and Sample 6 (SUERC-4032) from the top of same post-pit.	Charred grain	4945	35	-23.80
SUERC-4038	Charred bread/club wheat grain (Sample 12) from charcoal-filled layer 30/2 at the top of a layer of burnt material relating to destruction of the building overlying the sunken fills of a large pit (F30) on the axial line of the building. This grain relates to what was going on in the building at the time of destruction rather than being specific to the original function of the pit.	Charred grain	4980	35	-24.30
SUERC-4039	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 23) from timber which appeared to form a lining (30/2) of a large pit (30) on the axial line of the building. This was sealed by all the fills of the pit to a c 0.7m depth near the base of the context. Samples 23 to 26 (SUERC-4039 to 4043) are from different timbers in the same context and all appeared to be some form of lining. The use of alder and possibly hazel (Sample 24) suggests greenwood – as they appeared to be small diameter branches curved down the side of the pit with no obvious woven elements.	Charcoal	4975	35	-26.10
SUERC-4041	Piece of alder or hazel charcoal (Sample 24) from timber which appeared to form a lining (30/2) of large pit 30. See Samples 23, 25 and 26.	Charcoal	4945	40	-25.70
SUERC-4042	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 25) from timber which appeared to form a lining (30/2) of large pit 30. See Samples 23, 24 and 26.	Charcoal	5020	35	-27.30
SUERC-4043	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 26) from timber which appeared to form a lining (30/2) of large pit 30. See Samples 23-5.	Charcoal	4990	35	-26.40
SUERC-4044	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 27) from the outer burnt part (3/2) of one of the main structural timbers of the building. The oak is likely to have been worked green with stone tools so was probably <i>in situ</i> within one year of cutting/death; but if the timber was split longitudinally before use the charcoal could be from either heart or sap wood.	Charcoal	5205	35	-26.80
SUERC-4048	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 29) from the outer burnt part (43/4) of one of the main structural timbers of the building. The oak is likely to have been worked green with stone tools so was probably <i>in situ</i> within one year of cutting/death; but if the timber was split longitudinally before use the charcoal could be from either heart or sap wood.	Charcoal	5235	35	-25.40
SUERC-4049	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 31) from the outer burnt part (46/2) of one of the main structural timbers of the building. The oak is likely to have been worked green with stone tools so was probably <i>in situ</i> within one year of cutting/death; but if the timber was split longitudinally before use the charcoal could be from either heart or sap wood.	Charcoal	5065	35	-25.00



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
<b>Kair House, Laurencekirk</b> (NO 7688 7651) Fyles, C*					
SUERC-3586	Several pieces of charcoal from Sample 2 of primary fill 113 of ditch feature 106 at Kair House, a Georgian mansion on the site of a Roman marching camp, 8km N of Laurencekirk.	Charcoal	880	35	-27.6
*Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc					
<b>Forest Road, Kintore</b> (NT 787 151) Cook, M*					
GU-11324	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 9117 of post-hole of Structure 64, the four poster porch of Structure 30, a ring-ditch roundhouse.	Charcoal	2730	50	-25.9
SUERC-1320	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 114 of post-hole of Structure 13, a post-hole roundhouse with a porch.	Charcoal	2270	60	-26.2
SUERC-1321	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 439 of Complex Pit 40.	Charcoal	2265	45	-25.1
SUERC-1322	Charred wheat grain from fill 458 of Complex Pit 18.	Charred grain	4635	40	-24.0
SUERC-1323	Piece of oak charcoal from burnt material 1501 within pit in Structure 79, a hollow and stake-holes. See also SUERC-1324.	Charcoal	4855	40	-24.1
SUERC-1324	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt material 1501. See also SUERC-1323.	Charcoal	4785	50	-26.1
SUERC-1325	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 5504 of Complex Pit 16.	Charcoal	4865	50	-24.9
SUERC-1326	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt layer 7013 within Complex Pit 1.	Charcoal	4145	40	-28.5
SUERC-1330	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 7046 of Oven 7.	Charcoal	1980	40	-26.1
SUERC-1332	Charred barley grain from fill 7541 of Rubbish Pit 2.	Charred grain	1850	40	-23.5
SUERC-1333	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 7788 of a layer in Structure 55, a ring-ditch with post-holes outwith the ring-ditch. See also SUERC-1334.	Charcoal	4340	40	-25.6
SUERC-1334	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 7788 of layer in Structure 55. See also SUERC-1333.	Charcoal	4440	40	-26.4
SUERC-1335	Piece of hazel charcoal from a peg within plank 8344 in Structure 27, a hollow.	Charcoal	8344	40	-27.4
SUERC-1336	Piece of alder charcoal from burnt layer 8419 within Oven 69. See also SUERC-1340.	Charcoal	1865	40	-27.0
SUERC-1340	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt layer 8419 within Oven 69. See also SUERC-1336.	Charcoal	1890	45	-25.4
SUERC-1341	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8422 of Oven 68.	Charcoal	1985	45	-25.8
SUERC-1342	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8446 of Oven 31.	Charcoal	2680	45	-25.2
SUERC-1343	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt layer 8639 within Complex Pit 12.	Charcoal	3105	40	-26.1
SUERC-1344	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8705 of the ditch of Structure 65, a rectilinear ditched enclosure. See also SUERC-1367 and SUERC-1371 from different contexts in Structure 65.	Charcoal	5195	45	-25.0
SUERC-1345	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 8716 of a pit in Structure 23, a ring-ditch with post-holes within the ring-ditch. See also SUERC 1346.	Charcoal	2730	60	-26.2
SUERC-1346	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8716 of a pit in Structure 23. See also SUERC 1345.	Charcoal	2725	95	-26.7
SUERC-1351	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8749 of Complex Pit 04.	Charcoal	3035	45	-26.4
SUERC-1353	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8832 of Complex Pit 42. See also SUERC-1354.	Charcoal	1845	45	-26.1
SUERC-1354	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8832 of Complex Pit 42. See also SUERC-1353.	Charcoal	1565	45	-28.5
SUERC-1355	Charred wheat grain from fill 9099 of Complex Pit 39. See also SUERC-1356.	Charred grain	4735	110	-24.0
SUERC-1356	Charred barley grain from fill 9099 of Complex Pit 39. See also SUERC-1355.	Charred grain	4755	45	-24.3
SUERC-1357	Charred barley grain from fill 9131 of Oven 98.	Charred grain	2515	45	-21.4
SUERC-1361	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 9147 of Complex Pit 13.	Charcoal	2275	40	-25.2
SUERC-1362	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 9421 of a post-hole forming part of Structure 38, a post-hole roundhouse.	Charcoal	2825	40	-24.5
SUERC-1363	Piece of hazel charcoal from lower fill 9631 of Oven 56.	Charcoal	2015	40	-26.8
SUERC-1364	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 9927 of a pit in Structure 45, a post-hole roundhouse. See also SUERC-1365.	Charcoal	2375	40	-25.8
SUERC-1365	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 9927 of a pit in Structure 45. See also SUERC-1364.	Charcoal	2435	65	-25.4
SUERC-1366	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 10998 of Complex Pit 21.	Charcoal	1275	60	-26.5
SUERC-1367	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt material 11006 within the mound of Structure 65. See also SUERC-1344 and SUERC-1371.	Charcoal	5250	60	-26.4
SUERC-1371	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 11009 of a post-hole in Structure 65. See also SUERC-1344 and SUERC-1367.	Charcoal	5075	45	-26.3
SUERC-1372	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11048 of Complex Pit 41. See also SUERC-1373.	Charcoal	2285	40	-25.2
SUERC-1373	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 11048 of Complex Pit 41. See also SUERC-1372.	Charcoal	2295	40	-26.9
SUERC-1374	Piece of birch charcoal from burnt layer 11131 within Complex Pit 20.	Charcoal	4895	45	-25.2
SUERC-1375	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11132 of Complex Pit 27.	Charcoal	4835	40	-25.1
SUERC-1376	Piece of alder charcoal from burnt layer 11315 within Complex Pit 29.	Charcoal	4965	40	-27.3
SUERC-1377	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11344 of Complex Pit 22.	Charcoal	1865	40	-24.7
SUERC-1382	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11354 of Complex Pit 5.	Charcoal	4400	45	-25.6
SUERC-1383	Piece of alder charcoal from burnt layer 11401 within Complex Pit 10.	Charcoal	4385	50	-28.4
SUERC-1384	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 11415 of Complex Pit 11.	Charcoal	4970	40	-26.2
SUERC-1385	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 11423 of Structure 55, a ring-ditch with post-holes outwith the ring-ditch. See also SUERC-1386.	Charcoal	3375	45	-25.9
SUERC-1386	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11423 of Structure 55. See also SUERC-1385.	Charcoal	3240	45	-25.0
SUERC-1387	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 11513 of Complex Pit 44. See also SUERC-1388.	Charcoal	1885	40	-26.1
SUERC-1388	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11513 of Complex Pit 44. See also SUERC-1387.	Charcoal	1890	45	-25.4
SUERC-1392	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 11527 of Oven 109. See also SUERC-1393.	Charcoal	1865	40	-26.9
SUERC-1393	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 11527 of Oven 109. See also SUERC-1392.	Charcoal	1965	45	-26.1
SUERC-1394	Piece of Pomoideae charcoal from fill 11544 of Oven 80. See also SUERC-1395 and SUERC-2655.	Charcoal	1935	40	-28.0
SUERC-1395	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 11544 of Oven 80. See also SUERC-1394 and SUERC-2655.	Charcoal	1720	60	-26.7
SUERC-1396	Piece of birch charcoal from burnt material 11563 within Complex Pit 6. See also SUERC-1397.	Charcoal	4215	40	-27.1

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
Forest Road, Kintore (NT 787 151) Cook, M* (cont.)					
SUERC-1397	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt material 11563 within Complex Pit 6. See also SUERC-1396.	Charcoal	4250	45	-26.4
SUERC-1685	Piece of hazel charcoal from burnt material 7047 in Oven 7.	Charcoal	1870	40	-25.9
SUERC-2132	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 8749 of Complex Pit 4. See also SUERC-2642.	Charcoal	2795	35	-25.1
SUERC-2641	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 7362 of post-hole in Structure 77, a ring-ditch with post-holes outwith the ring-ditch.	Charcoal	3170	35	-24.7
SUERC-2642	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8749 of Complex Pit 4. See also SUERC-2132.	Charcoal	2840	35	-25.0
SUERC-2643	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 9608 of Oven 98. See also SUERC-2644 from a different context of Oven 98.	Charcoal	1875	35	-27.3
SUERC-2644	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 9131 of Oven 98. See also SUERC-2643 from a different context of Oven 98, providing a significantly younger date.	Charcoal	2440	35	-27.1
SUERC-2645	Charred barley grain from fill 9689 of Complex Pit 46.	Charred grain	1230	45	-23.9
SUERC-2646	Charred wheat grain from fill 11139 of Complex Pit 33.	Charred grain	4740	35	-23.8
SUERC-2650	Charred barley grain from fill 11243 of Oven 86. See also SUERC-2651.	Charred grain	1145	35	-22.8
SUERC-2651	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 11243 of Oven 86. See also SUERC-2650.	Charcoal	1155	35	-26.5
SUERC-2654	Charred hazelnut shell from fill 11338 of Complex Pit 38.	Charred hazelnut shell	4755	35	-25.1
SUERC-2655	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 11544 of Oven 80. See also SUERC-1394 and SUERC-1395 providing a significantly younger date.	Charcoal	1930	35	-24.4
SUERC-3627	Charred hazelnut shell from fill 11274 of Oven 65. Another sample (SUERC-4128) from the same context produced a significantly different result.	Charred hazelnut shell	4840	40	-25.8
SUERC-4128	Charred hazelnut shell from fill 11274 of Oven 65. Another sample (SUERC-3627) from the same context produced a significantly different result.	Charred hazelnut shell	4690	35	-26.2
*Sponsor: Bett Homes					
Skilmafilly, Maud (NJ 909 398) Johnson, M*					
GrA-24019	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, femur with <i>linea aspera</i> from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 006/4.	Bone, human	3460	40	
GrA-24020	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human left petrous part temporal bone from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 010/3.	Bone, human	3495	40	
GrA-24021	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, probably femur, from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 012/1.	Bone, human	3395	45	
GrA-24024	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?femur/humerus) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 017/1.	Bone, human	3470	40	
GrA-24025	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?femur) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 020/2.	Bone, human	3385	40	
GrA-24026	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human cranium (?frontal) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 022/1.	Bone, human	3415	40	
GrA-24027	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated long bone shaft (?femur) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 025/1.	Bone, human	3560	45	
GrA-24029	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human cranium from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 001/2.	Bone, human	3455	40	
GrA-24030	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (tibia) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 002/1.	Bone, human	3450	40	
GrA-24031	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?humerus) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 004/5.	Bone, human	3445	40	
GrA-24034	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human proximal end femur from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 042/1.	Bone, human	3365	40	
GrA-24035	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?humerus) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 043/2.	Bone, human	3390	40	
GrA-24039	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human spine? scapula from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 026/2.	Bone, human	3485	40	
GrA-24040	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, perhaps a femur, from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 027.	Bone, human	3545	40	
GrA-24041	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated long bone shaft (?femur) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 029/2.	Bone, human	3510	45	
GrA-24043	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?humerus) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 031/2.	Bone, human	3430	40	
GrA-24045	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?humerus) from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 033/1.	Bone, human	3455	40	
GrA-24046	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, perhaps a humerus, from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 035/3.	Bone, human	3485	40	
GrA-24047	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, possibly a tibia, from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 039/1.	Bone, human	3380	45	
GrA-26519	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft from an urned cremation within pit 003.	Bone, human	3400	40	
GrA-26520	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft, possibly a tibia, from an urned cremation within pit 005.	Bone, human	3375	40	
GrA-26521	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human humerus shaft from an urned cremation within pit 007.	Bone, human	3390	40	
GrA-26523	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?ulna) from an urned cremation within pit 013.	Bone, human	3320	40	

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C	
<b>Skilmaffilly, Maud</b> (NJ 909 398) Johnson, M* (cont.)				
GrA-26524	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone shaft (?humerus) from an urned cremation within pit 021.	Bone, human	3455	40
GrA-26525	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human femur shaft from an urned cremation within pit 024.	Bone, human	3360	40
GrA-26528	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human long bone (?tibia) from an urned cremation within pit 030.	Bone, human	3490	40
GrA-26529	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human humerus shaft from an urned cremation within pit 034.	Bone, human	3490	40
GrA-26530	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human femur shaft from an urned cremation within pit 040.	Bone, human	3480	40
GrA-26531	Bone apatite from a fragment of a cremated human fibula shaft from an urned cremation within pit 044.	Bone, human	3470	40
Poz-7676	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 039/1.	Charcoal	3415	35
Poz-7677	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 039/1.	Charcoal	3695	35
Poz-7679	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 034.	Charcoal	3465	35
Poz-7680	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 034.	Charcoal	3515	35
Poz-7681	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 040.	Charcoal	3445	35
Poz-7682	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 040.	Charcoal	3480	35
Poz-7683	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 025/2.	Charcoal	3410	35
Poz-7684	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 025/2.	Charcoal	3455	35
Poz-7685	Piece of hazel charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 006/4	Charcoal	3330	35
Poz-7686	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 006/4.	Charcoal	3305	35
Poz-7688	Piece of birch charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 004/4.	Charcoal	3540	30
Poz-7689	Piece of birch charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 004/4.	Charcoal	3555	30
Poz-7690	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 021.	Charcoal	3505	30
Poz-7691	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 021.	Charcoal	3540	35
Poz-7692	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 029/1.	Charcoal	3520	35
Poz-7694	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 029/1.	Charcoal	3505	30
Poz-7695	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 033/1.	Charcoal	3430	35
Poz-7696	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 033/1.	Charcoal	3395	35
Poz-7698	Piece of hazel charcoal from within 036/1, the fill of a large, deep, complex pit lying within the cremation cemetery. See also Poz-7699.	Charcoal	5300	40
Poz-7699	Piece of hazel charcoal from within 036/1. See also Poz-7698.	Charcoal	5260	40
Poz-7700	Piece of oak charcoal from within 036/2, the fill of a large, deep, complex pit lying within the cremation cemetery. See also Poz-7701 and Poz-7702.	Charcoal	5510	40
Poz-7701	Piece of oak charcoal from within 036/2. See also Poz-7700 and Poz-7702.	Charcoal	5380	40
Poz-7702	Piece of birch charcoal from within 036/2. See also Poz-7700 and Poz-7701.	Charcoal	5600	40
Poz-7703	Piece of oak charcoal from within 036/8, the fill of a large, deep, complex pit lying within the cremation cemetery.	Charcoal	5500	40
Poz-7704	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 038/3.	Charcoal	3495	35
Poz-7705	Piece of oak charcoal from an un-urned cremation within pit fill 038/2.	Charcoal	3590	35
Poz-7706	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 044.	Charcoal	4090	35
Poz-7708	Piece of oak charcoal from an urned cremation within pit 044.	Charcoal	3505	35

\*Sponsor: ERM

## ANGUS

### Fordhouse Barrow, House of Dun (NO 6658 6053) Proudfoot, E

SUERC-2715	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 2265) found in complete urn 2122 = vessel 35. It was found in context 116 in mound unit 21 which consisted of large rounded quartzite boulders and loose dark orange brown sandy loam. It was a deliberate burial deposit and there were other artefacts in the layer.	Bone, human	3515	35	-24.90
SUERC-2716	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 2012/1), identified as part of a single individual. From bone deposit 130 in cist 1 with other artefacts.	Bone, human	3605	35	-26.50
SUERC-2720	Bone apatite from cremated human bone, identified as part of a single individual. From bone deposit 130 in cist 1 with other artefacts.	Bone, human	3610	35	-25.50
SUERC-2721	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 3135) in vessel 48 from Context 511 in pit 26. Integral.	Bone, human	3510	35	-20.70
SUERC-2722	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 3061) found in a dark brown sandy silt loam 606, possibly forming the original floor of the chamber. The sample could be remains of an original cremation in the chamber, trampled into its lowest levels when the chamber was deliberately refilled. See also SUERC-2723, found nearby.	Bone, human	3575	35	-25.30
SUERC-2723	Bone apatite from cremated bone (Sample 3062) from a dark brown sandy silt loam, possibly the original chamber floor. See also SUERC-2722, found nearby.	Bone, human	3645	35	-25.20
SUERC-2724	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 2439) found in a dark brown sandy loam 217 in an encrusted urn in the fill of Pit 27 (218).	Bone, human	3570	35	-21.80
SUERC-2725	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 2002) from Context 313. The sample was part of cremation group 15 (1 adult, 1 juvenile) in vessel 31, with other finds, including a boar's tusk among bones in pit 33.	Bone, human	3335	35	-25.80
SUERC-2726	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 2942) in a strong brown loamy sand (340) in oval pit 24. This pit was a grave, with flints and strong phosphate residues.	Bone, human	4340	35	-23.70

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>		
<b>Tannadice Parish Church</b> (NO 4752 5807) Cachart, R					
SUERC-2939	Collagen from a human left femur (Sample 01) from articulated burial 115 cut into soil in an open area on the N side of the vestry, cut by the 19th-century church and its predecessor. See also SUERC-2940.	Bone, human	1005	35	-20.10
SUERC-2940	Collagen from a human left femur (Sample 01). See also SUERC-2939.	Bone, human	1010	35	-20.10
SUERC-2944	Collagen from a human child mandible (Sample 02) found with loose teeth from the same child from articulated burial 155 cut into soil in an open area on the N side of the vestry, cut by the 19th-century church and its predecessor. See also SUERC-2945.	Bone, human	970	35	-21.30
SUERC-2945	Collagen from a human child mandible (Sample 02). See also SUERC-2944.	Bone, human	990	35	-21.30
SUERC-2946	Collagen from a human skull fragment (Sample 03) from articulated burial 176 cut into soil in an open area on the N side of the vestry, cut by the 19th-century church and its predecessor. The burial was possibly in a cist and may have been from the Early Christian period.	Bone, human	1170	35	-20.70
SUERC-2947	Collagen from a human mandible with complete adult dentition (Sample 04) from articulated burial 161 cut into soil in an open area on the N side of the vestry, cut by the 19th-century church and its predecessor. The burial may be Early Christian as disturbed by earlier church wall. See also SUERC-2948.	Bone, human	960	35	-20.30
SUERC-2948	Collagen from a human mandible (Sample 04). See also SUERC-2947.	Bone, human	975	35	-20.30
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>					
<b>Ardnave Point Dunes, Islay</b> (NR 2941 7485) Hardy, K					
SUERC-2436	Red deer antler (Sample ICP02/antlers) from a large pile (ICP136) which currently lies embedded in a sand dune. As the antlers lie in a pile, they must have been put there artificially, most probably by humans. It is not known what length of time passed between the antler shedding or death of the deer, and its incorporation into the pile.	Antler	1490	40	-20.10
<b>Ardnave, Islay</b> (NR 29061 72901) Moore, H					
SUERC-1673	Piece of oak roundwood charcoal (Sample 1) from a dense discrete pile of burnt material (01). The surrounding ground surface appeared scorched, indicating that the burning had taken place <i>in situ</i> . The remainder of the exposed old ground surface (OGS) was relatively sterile. The OGS was clearly stratified between deposits of windblown sand. The upper covering of windblown sand was up to 3m deep; the lower deposit was at least 1m deep and covered natural till. Numerous fragments of cremated bone were found within this deposit also. It is thought that the sample material was brought onto the site as fuel and that it was burnt at the location where it was later recovered by excavation.	Charcoal	1170	45	-26.00
<b>Dubh Loch</b> (NN 1138 1079) Cavers, G					
GU-11924	Alder wood (Sample ACS-03/Dub) from a structural horizontal timber, one of several parallel embedded timbers on top of the crannog mound. Its state of preservation indicates that the timber was harvested immediately prior to use.	Wood	2030	50	-26.70
<b>Dun Daraich Mire, Cowal</b> (NS 181 893) Miller, J and Rennie, E					
SUERC-3479	Organic material from Sample Core 1, 40m N and 80m W of the base line, close to the Dun, from the base of ombrogenous mire at 235–240cm depth. The organic sediment is at the interface between underlying gravels and (possibly glacial) clay, and the onset of later organic accumulation. The organic material has resulted from growth and death <i>in situ</i> of mire vegetation, and has been sealed by further organic overgrowth.	Organic material	4725	35	-28.50
<b>Inchmarnock</b> (NS 0237 5965) Conolly, R, Jones, E and Lowe, C*					
SUERC-2630	Fragment of human bone from inhumation burial (Skeleton 15). The site includes evidence for a medieval chapel; burials; metalworking debris and a corn-drying kiln.	Bone, human	375	35	-19.7
SUERC-2631	Piece of birch charcoal from basal fill 4439 of a stone-lined pit.	Charcoal	1415	35	-26.4
SUERC-2633	Carbonised oat grains from primary fill 8005 of the fire-pit of a corn-drying kiln, sealed by demolition/abandonment deposits.	Charred grain	880	35	-24.5
SUERC-2634	Carbonised oat grains from a band of charcoal within spread of material 8019 surrounding the bowl end of a kiln. The band of charcoal is thought to represent a burnt down wattle fence, sealed by a mixture of silting and kiln debris. The context seals post-holes, possibly forming a structure around the bowl end of the kiln.	Charred grain	945	35	-25.0
SUERC-2635	Carbonised oat grains from <i>in situ</i> fill 8037 of the fire-pit of a kiln, sealed by trample and mixed burnt material and overlying the primary fill of the kiln.	Charred grain	745	35	-25.4
*Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith					
<b>Loch Avich</b> (NM 9211 1418) Cavers, G					
GU-11920	Alder wood (Sample ACS-03/Avi) from a worked timber, one of several embedded timbers on top of submerged area of the crannog mound. Its state of preservation indicates that the timber was harvested immediately prior to use.	Wood	2560	50	-28.90
<b>Loch Eck</b> (NS 1401 9459) Cavers, G					
GU-11923	Oak wood (Sample ACS-03/Eck) from a worked timber from the base of the crannog mound, forming part of the construction of the original crannog mound. Its state of preservation indicates that the timber was harvested immediately prior to use.	Wood	780	50	-27.20



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>		
<b>Loch Glashan</b> SUERC-2453	(NR 916 925) Crone, B A Ash wood from a carved wooden vessel (Sample FN 15) found in the brushwood layer along with the bulk of the organic artefacts. It had been pierced and split by the insertion of piling into the palisade and is therefore the only recorded evidence for two phases of activity on the crannog. A concentration of artefacts found in the area suggests that the site may have been used as a midden during occupation, or a dump on abandonment of the crannog. The timber had been conserved with carbowax which was removed during pre-treatment.	Wood	1650	40	-27.20
<b>Loch Leathan</b> GU-11921	(NR 8746 9834) Cavers, G Oak wood (Sample ACS-03/Lea) from a structural oak pile driven into the loch bed beside the crannog. Its state of preservation indicates that the timber was harvested immediately prior to use.	Wood	2480	50	-26.00
<b>Loch Seil</b> (NM 8039 2029) Cavers, G GU-11922	Alder wood (Sample ACS-03/Sei) from a structural pile from the loch bed beside the crannog and forming part of the crannog superstructure. Its state of preservation indicates that the timber was harvested immediately prior to use.	Wood	1500	50	-27.30
<b>Lub Gleann Chalreasdail ICP 104</b> (NR 4490 6125) Hardy, K* SUERC-3380	Limpet shells from test pit in a large solid shell midden containing bone and metal items in a cave.	Shell	455	40	0.8
*Sponsor: NMS					
<b>MacArthur's Head ICP 109</b> (NR 4616 5929) Hardy, K* SUERC-3381	Limpet shells from test pit in a large shell midden including some bone and pottery in a cave.	Shell	1245	40	1.5
SUERC-3382	Limpet shells from test pit in a large shell midden including some bone and pottery in a cave.	Shell	1180	40	1.5
*Sponsor: NMS					
<b>MacArthur's Head ICP 110</b> (NR 4615 5915) Hardy, K* SUERC-3383	Limpet shells from test pit in a cave.	Shell	665	40	1.0
*Sponsor: NMS					
<b>North Carraig Fhadda ICP 7</b> (NR 3476 4453) Hardy, K* SUERC-3384	Limpet shells from test pit in a cave.	Shell	1605	45	2.0
*Sponsor: NMS					

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

<b>Aird Quarry</b> (NX 0975 6005) Cook, M L* SUERC-4089	Bone apatite from cremated bone from post-hole fill 69.	Bone	2695	40	-22.6
SUERC-4090	Bone apatite from cremated bone from post-hole fill 112.	Bone	2510	35	-22.1
SUERC-4091	Piece of oak charcoal from post-hole fill 017.	Charcoal	2730	35	-26.3
SUERC-4092	Piece of oak charcoal from post-hole fill 059.	Charcoal	2440	35	-25.8
SUERC-4093	Piece of oak charcoal from post-hole fill 112.	Charcoal	2645	35	-27.2
SUERC-4094	Piece of hazel charcoal from post-hole fill 136.	Charcoal	4745	35	-25.3
*Sponsor: McMillan Plant					
<b>Barlockhart</b> (NX 20500 56325) Crone, B A SUERC-1674	Wood from a hazel stake (Barlockhart Stake 1), located adjacent to the crannog, <i>in situ</i> in an upright position. Discovered by reconnaissance corer at 2m depth below surface, the stake was covered by a natural build-up of peaty lacustrine deposits.	Wood	1975	45	-28.10
SUERC-1675	An oak stake (Barlockhart Stake 2), located in an upright position, <i>in situ</i> , was discovered by reconnaissance corer at 1.5m depth below surface. The stake was covered by a very mixed grey-brown peat which contained grey mineral soil, stones, charcoal and burnt bone, indicating clearly anthropic deposits. The stratigraphy in this core indicates that the stake sits within the dome of the crannog mound, ie near the original centre of the crannog.	Wood	1980	40	-26.60
<b>Dunragit</b> (NX 1480 5735) Thomas, J SUERC-2099	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 1105) well sealed in uppermost fill 010 of a large post-hole of the middle post ring of the later Neolithic enclosure (cut 027). This fill probably represents the post-pipe of a post that rotted out. The fill may be material that tumbled into the post void as the timber rotted out, perhaps from the original packing material but possibly from the overlying soil; in either case the charcoal may have been residual.	Charcoal	7535	35	-25.90
SUERC-2103	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1052) from well within fill 013 of one of the post-holes of the post-defined cursus monument which pre-dates the Late Neolithic enclosure (cut number 040). The post-hole was cut into natural gravel. The posts of this structure had all been deliberately burned. It is suggested that the oak charcoal here represents the burnt post stump, and that the hazel was burned in the same episode – possibly brushwood used in burning the upright.	Charcoal	4890	35	-26.30

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
<b>Dunragit (NX 1480 5735) Thomas, J (cont.)</b>					
SUERC-2104	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1055) from fill 048 of large pit 050 near to the innermost ring of the later Neolithic enclosure. This feature produced numerous sherds of Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery. The pit was cut into natural gravel, and fill 048 was sealed by upper layers of fill. This context represents part of a deliberate backfill containing what seem to be placed deposits of material culture. Backfilling was presumably prompt, and the extensive range of charcoal from the context probably relates to this event.	Charcoal	4085	35	-26.30
SUERC-2106	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1063) from uppermost fill 004 of large pit 050 cut into natural gravel near to the innermost ring of the Later Neolithic enclosure. This feature produced numerous sherds of Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery and fill 004 represents part of a deliberate backfill containing what seem to be placed deposits of material culture. Backfilling was presumably prompt, and the extensive range of charcoal from the context probably relates to this event.	Charcoal	4055	35	-24.80
SUERC-2107	Hazelnut shell (Sample 1141) from a layer of fill 049 in large pit 050 near to the innermost ring of the later Neolithic enclosure. See also SUERC-2104 from a similar context.	Charcoal	4150	35	-29.30
SUERC-2108	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 024 Bag A) from primary gravel fill 244 of first-phase post-hole 063 of the inner ring of the later Neolithic enclosure. The post-hole was cut into the natural gravel, and fill 244 was sealed by later layers of fill. This material is integral to the gravel packing around the post-pipe, and thus was deposited as part of the initial construction of the monument. The oak charcoal in the post-hole formed a compact mass, which the excavator considered to represent a plank.	Charcoal	4025	35	-25.30
SUERC-2109	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 1134) from fill 048 of large pit 050 cut into natural gravel near to the innermost ring of the later Neolithic enclosure. See also SUERC-2104 and SUERC-2107.	Charcoal	4175	45	-27.30
<b>Holm (NX 9596 8038) Thomas, J</b>					
SUERC-2119	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 007) securely sealed in gravel layer 038 of the fill of pit 022 of the double pit avenue which succeeded the post avenues on the site. The fills of each of the pits in the pit avenue contained a great quantity of burnt material. This did not relate to burning <i>in situ</i> , but suggested that extensive burning had taken place in the area, and that the resulting material had contributed to the primary silting of the cut features. Given that these were pits cut into gravel, and that much of this silting would have been very rapid, and that the quantities of burnt material are very substantial, it is likely that the burning event(s) and the cutting and filling of the pits are near contemporary, but given the succession of burning events on the site it may be residual.	Charcoal	3720	35	-27.40
SUERC-2123	Heather charcoal (Sample 020) from fill 006 within pit 022 of the double pit avenue, which succeeded the post avenues on the site. Securely sealed, in a gravel fill of a feature cut into gravel. See SUERC-2119 re fills of pits in the pit avenue.	Charcoal	2975	40	-24.80
SUERC-2124	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 026) from fill 073 within pit 075 of the double pit avenue, which succeeded the post avenues on the site. Securely sealed in a gravel fill of a feature cut into gravel. See SUERC-2119 re fills of pits in the pit avenue.	Charcoal	5095	35	-27.40
SUERC-2126	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 030) from fill 073 within pit 075 of the double pit avenue, which succeeded the post avenues on the site. Securely sealed in a gravel fill of a feature cut into gravel. See SUERC-2119 re fills of pits in the pit avenue.	Charcoal	5095	50	-25.60
SUERC-2127	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 058) from principal fill 160 of a slot within the ring-ditch complex in Trench B. This is part of a series of ring-ditch structures which seem to terminate the post alignments. This is the principal fill of a feature cut into natural gravel. The slot appears to represent a structural element of the ring-ditch complex. Assuming this to be a part of the avenue/cursus, it is likely that burnt matter here relates to one of the phases of the burning of the monument. Its incorporation into this deposit is unlikely to post-date this activity by a significant number of years, but given the succession of burning events on the site it may be residual.	Charcoal	3055	35	-25.70
SUERC-2128	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 061) from layer 155, the principal fill within the ring-ditch in Trench B. This is part of a series of ring-ditch structures which seem to terminate the post alignments. Assuming this to be a part of the avenue/cursus, it is likely that burnt matter here relates to one of the phases of the burning of the monument. Its incorporation into this deposit is unlikely to post-date the burning by a significant number of years but given the succession of burning events on the site it may be residual.	Charcoal	2030	35	-27.30
SUERC-2129	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 067 (Bag 1)) from an <i>in situ</i> oak post from fill 227 within a cursus post-hole (cut 115). This is the third of three posts within this post-hole. It is possible that the post was from a large split timber and therefore the dated sample may be significantly earlier than the death of the tree which supplied the post, or of much the same date, or some date in between. See also SUERC-2130 and SUERC-2131.	Charcoal	5000	40	-25.50
SUERC-2130	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 067 (Bag 2)) from an <i>in situ</i> post from fill 227 within cursus post-hole 115. See SUERC-2129 and SUERC-2131.	Charcoal	5025	40	-24.50
SUERC-2131	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 069) from an <i>in situ</i> post in fill 198 within cursus post-hole 115. The earliest of three posts within this post-hole. See SUERC-2129 and SUERC-2130.	Charcoal	5075	40	-24.80
<b>Hollywood Cursus Complex (NX 950 810) Thomas, J</b>					
SUERC-2113	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 02) from fill 014 of one of the post-holes of the post setting within the ditch of the North Cursus. This post-hole cut through the earlier large post-hole (224) which seems to pre-date the cursus. The charcoal seemingly represents the burnt post within the post-hole.	Charcoal	4740	35	-26.20

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>		
<b>Holywood Cursus Complex</b> (NX 950 810) Thomas, J (cont.)					
SUERC-2114	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 07) from layer 104 in the North Cursus ditch, which apparently relates to its deliberate backfilling. The material in the layer may have been part of the bank prior to its collapse or destruction.	Charcoal	8330	40	-23.70
SUERC-2115	Hazelnut shell (Sample 09) from fill 135 of one of the post-holes of a post setting within the ditch of the North Cursus. The post-hole contained sherds of carinated bowl pottery. The oak post was burnt in its post-hole, and the other material in the latter was probably burnt at the same time.	Charcoal	4960	35	-25.00
SUERC-2116	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 15 (Bag 2)) from sealed layer 053 within very large post-hole 224 at the N end of the North Cursus. Burning took place <i>in situ</i> , and the charcoal may have come from the post. The post-hole pre-dated the cursus, and held a very large upright. It was cut into natural gravel.	Charcoal	4725	40	-25.10
SUERC-2117	Piece of oak roundwood charcoal (Sample 34) from fill 155 of a cut into gravelly ditch fills in the top of the North Cursus ditch, sealed by the top silty layer of the ditch. This relatively narrow feature would have filled very quickly, especially given that it was cut into loose gravelly ditch fill. It potentially dates the refurbishment of the monument after deliberate backfilling of the ditch.	Charcoal	3775	35	-25.80
SUERC-2118	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 42) from primary ditch fill 185, a sealed layer in a ditch terminal revealed in the same trench as the terminal of the North Cursus. The ditch was cut into natural gravel. The date should reveal whether this feature forms part of the same monumental complex.	Charcoal	3965	40	-26.50
<b>Loch Arthur</b> (NX 9028 6898) Crone, B A					
SUERC-2989	The outer ten rings of alder wood (Sample Tr1/19) of one of the horizontal timbers from organic matrix 1004 overlying, underlying and surrounding the timbers investigated in Trench 1. This deposit was very similar to context 1004 encountered in Trench 2, and contained various organic materials, principally large twigs (30%), twig and wood fragments (30%), hazelnuts and hazelnut shells (10%), woodchips (10%), small stones and inorganic grit (10%) and comminuted leaf and plant material (10%).	Wood	2240	35	-29.20
SUERC-2990	The outer ten rings of alder wood (Sample Tr2/201) of one of the horizontal timbers from brown-orange fibrous organic deposit 2003, with very fine particle size overlying, underlying and surrounding the timbers investigated in Trench 2. This deposit was very similar to context 1004 encountered in Trench 1, and contained hazelnuts and hazelnut shells (10%), woodchips (20%), bracken and twig fragments (60%) and stones (10%). The deposit also included occasional lenses of inorganic gravel and sand, and occasional fire-cracked stones were also present.	Wood	2275	35	-28.70
SUERC-2991	The outer ten rings of alder wood (Sample Tr3/1) from a timber of a layer of horizontal alder timbers (3003), underlying a layer of loch silts (3002) at the base of upper stone mound 3001. The timbers are all around 8–10cm in diameter and are laid in parallel lines resembling the foundations for a floor. The timbers appear to form a lattice-like arrangement, with timbers laid in layers and then others laid on top at right angles. Fibrous black organic material between the timbers is likely to be the remains of decaying plant material. Some hazelnut shells were recovered from this context.	Wood	2215	35	-28.20
<b>Cults Loch 3</b> (NX 1206 6047) Crone, B A					
GU-12138	Wood from an oak stake (Sample 1), from a group of stakes inserted into the loch bed around the promontory. The stakes appear to be part of a construction built around the promontory and possibly felled specifically for that purpose.	Wood	2340	50	-26.40
<b>Pict's Knowe</b> (NX 9538 7213) Thomas, J					
SUERC-2093	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 2687) from Early Neolithic pit 6270, sealed by a layer of peat running beneath the henge bank, cut into sandy subsoil and filled with sandy material. The pit contained worked flints and carinated bowl pottery. The fragments of charcoal were incorporated into the ?deliberate backfilling of the pit. If this were from firewood, it is unlikely that it was very old when it entered this matrix.	Charcoal	4945	35	-26.90
SUERC-2094	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 2491) from Early Neolithic pit 6471, sealed by a layer of peat running beneath the henge bank, cut into sandy subsoil and filled with sandy material. The pit contained worked flints and carinated bowl pottery. The fragments of charcoal were incorporated into the ?deliberate backfilling of the pit. If this were from firewood, it is unlikely that it was very old when it entered this matrix.	Charcoal	4945	35	-28.20
SUERC-2095	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample 2655 (date1)) from Early Neolithic pit fill 6725, sealed by a layer of peat, and located directly beneath the henge bank. The pit was cut into sandy subsoil and filled with sandy soil. It contained a rich artefact assemblage, including sherds from several vessels, flints, and a flake from a stone axe. The backfilling of the pit was deliberate and if the fragments of charcoal and nut shell were from firewood, it is unlikely that they were very old when they entered this matrix. See also SUERC-2096.	Charcoal	4900	35	-24.40
SUERC-2096	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 2655 (date 2)) from Early Neolithic pit fill 6725. See also SUERC-2095.	Charcoal	4875	35	-26.10
SUERC-2097	Twig of oak charcoal (Sample 2057) from a sealed layer 2813/4 of sand within the make-up of the henge bank. The sand overlay the peat beneath the bank, and was sealed by other layers of bank construction. The bank construction material was almost certainly upcast from digging the ditch, and it is most likely that this charcoal resulted from clearing the site of vegetation ahead of construction, although it is possible that it relates to hearth fires contemporary with construction. See also SUERC-2098.	Charcoal	1885	35	-24.50

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>		
<b>Pict's Knowe</b> (NX 9538 7213) Thomas, J (cont.)					
SUERC-2098	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 2077) from sealed layer 2813/4 of sand within the make-up of the henge bank. See also SUERC-2097.	Charcoal	2020	35	-25.80
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>					
<b>Preston Mains Farm Cist</b> (NT 5990 7845) Lawson, J A					
SUERC-2383	Collagen from a human adult right talus from a crouched inhumation interred in a stone short cist.	Bone, human	3625	35	-20.80
<b>West Loan, Prestonpans</b> (NT 390 742) Jones, E*					
SUERC-2636	Carbonised barley grain from fill 025 of a truncated ditch sealed by modern overburden. The ditch cut prehistoric enclosure ditches at right angles, and appeared to be the latest re-cut of three medieval ditches.	Charred grain	1000	35	-23.6
SUERC-2640	Carbonised wheat grain from upper fill 035 of the middle of a triple-ditched prehistoric enclosure, which was sealed by modern overburden. The prehistoric ditch had been cut at right angles by a late medieval/post-medieval ditch.	Charred grain	2100	35	-25.0
*Sponsor: Hart Estates Ltd					
<b>EAST RENFREWSHIRE</b>					
<b>M77 Fenwick to Malletsheugh Roundhouse</b> (NS 512 523) Wilson, D					
SUERC-1819	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample RHA) forming part of fill 124 of pit/post-hole 123, which appears to relate to a single event. The fill contained a large amount of charcoal of one species. The post-hole was cut into the natural deposits under topsoil. It was truncated by a later cut (126) with vertical sides and a concave base. These were the only features located within the area of Roundhouse A and so it is possible that it may relate to some internal feature.	Charcoal	2470	35	-25.60
SUERC-1820	Piece of alder charcoal found in fill 2101 of pit 2102 located c 40m N of isolated Roundhouse A. The cut was oval in plan, with vertical cut sides and a flat base. The fill contained a large amount of charcoal with occasional very small burnt bone fragments. The feature cut into the natural deposits.	Charcoal	2455	35	-25.50
<b>Neilston Parish Church</b> (NS 480 573) Duffy, P*					
SUERC-2897	Adult radius from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 3, context 027).	Bone, human	250	35	-20.1
SUERC-2898	Adult radius from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 3, context 027).	Bone, human	240	35	-20.1
SUERC-2899	Juvenile femur from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 9, context 034).	Bone, human	300	35	-20.1
SUERC-2900	Juvenile femur from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 9, context 034).	Bone, human	260	35	-20.1
SUERC-2904	Adult humerus from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 14, context 039).	Bone, human	155	35	-20.7
SUERC-2905	Adult humerus from burial in churchyard (Skeleton 14, context 039).	Bone, human	170	35	-20.7
*Sponsor: Neilston Parish Church					
<b>West Acres, Newton Mearns</b> (NS 530 558) Toolis, R*					
SUERC-2056	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 104/1) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3315	35	-27.2
SUERC-2057	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 104/2) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3145	35	-27.5
SUERC-2058	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 104/3) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3245	40	-26.9
SUERC-2059	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 108/1) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3030	35	-24.8
SUERC-2063	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 108/2) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3105	40	-25.8
SUERC-2064	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample 108/3) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3320	35	-26.2
SUERC-2066	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 123/1) from the silt matrix fill of a pit.	Charcoal	3045	40	-26.0
SUERC-2067	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 123/2) from the silt matrix fill of a pit.	Charcoal	3050	40	-26.0
SUERC-2068	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 123/3) from the silt matrix fill of a pit.	Charcoal	2985	35	-28.4
SUERC-2069	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 202/1) from the silt matrix fill of a roundhouse trench.	Charcoal	3355	35	-26.0
SUERC-2073	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 202/2) from the silt matrix fill of a roundhouse trench.	Charcoal	3100	35	-24.7
SUERC-2074	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 202/3) from the silt matrix fill of a roundhouse trench.	Charcoal	3255	35	-25.4
SUERC-2075	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 204/1) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3105	35	-24.3
SUERC-2076	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 204/2) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3145	35	-28.1
SUERC-2077	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 204/3) from the silt matrix fill of a palisade trench.	Charcoal	3045	35	-23.5
*Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel					
<b>EDINBURGH, CITY OF</b>					
<b>Graham Street, Leith</b> (NT 2604 7614) Duffy, P					
SUERC-2984	Collagen from a human tibia (Sample Sk1) from grey brown clay silt sand 005 in a grave.	Bone, human	330	35	-19.20
<b>FALKIRK</b>					
<b>Bo'ness</b> (NN 9828 8128) Schulting, R					
GrA-25634	Human adult femur found in an eroding shell midden.	Bone, human	3795	40	-21.1
<b>Inveravon Farm, Polmont</b> (NS 960 795) Johnson, M*					
SUERC-1656	Sample of waterlogged hazel wood from 5204, the basal fill of a rectangular ditched enclosure. At the base of the ditch, waterlogged wood (some worked) was encountered, below a thick deposit of grey clay. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered with the wood. See also SUERC-1660.	Wood	1995	45	



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>	
<b>Inveravon Farm, Polmont</b> (NS 960 795) Johnson, M* (cont.)				
SUERC-1660	Sample of waterlogged birch wood from 5204, the basal fill of a rectangular ditched enclosure. See also SUERC-1656.	Wood	1980	50
SUERC-1661	Piece of waterlogged hazel wood from the fill of semi-circular ditch 3402, the inner of two concentric ditches.	Wood	1175	50
SUERC-1662	Sample of waterlogged oak, the remnants of a wooden post with axe-marks, found within small post-hole 3406, cut into clay.	Wood	1275	50

\*Sponsor: Marahi Ltd

### FIFE

**Drummoig** (NO 438 251) James, H\*

SUERC-1588	Piece of alder charcoal from circular pit 031, with Impressed ware pottery.	Charcoal	4585	50	-26.9
SUERC-1589	Charred six-row barley grain from primary fill 114 of a corn-drying kiln.	Charred grain	1085	40	-23.9
SUERC-1590	Piece of hazel charcoal from stake-hole 117.	Charcoal	4835	45	-27.1
SUERC-1591	Piece of hazel charcoal from circular pit 171 with probably carinated bowl pottery.	Charcoal	4850	45	-25.3
SUERC-1592	Piece of hazel charcoal from pit 176, containing cremated bone, nut shells, flint and carinated bowl pottery.	Charcoal	4775	45	-24.2
SUERC-1593	Charred hazelnut shell from circular feature 178, with carinated bowl pottery, flint and a leaf-shaped arrowhead.	Charred hazelnut shell	4835	45	-25.2
SUERC-1594	Piece of willow charcoal from pit 259 with burnt bone and slag.	Charcoal	1060	55	-29.0
SUERC-1599	Piece of hazel charcoal from large oval feature 296 with a pottery sherd. Possibly part of a timber-built structure.	Charcoal	3370	45	-24.9
SUERC-1600	Piece of hazel charcoal from oval feature 300, possibly a kiln.	Charcoal	3920	40	-26.5
SUERC-1601	Piece of birch charcoal from oval feature 304 forming part of a timber-built structure.	Charcoal	4805	45	-27.7
SUERC-1602	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 340 of a demolished souterrain.	Charcoal	1860	40	-27.0
SUERC-1603	Piece of hazel charcoal from shallow segment 392 of a ring-ditch.	Charcoal	1880	35	-25.6
SUERC-1604	Piece of apple-type charcoal from circular post-hole 415 from a timber-built structure.	Charcoal	3555	45	-24.3
SUERC-1605	Piece of hazel charcoal from shallow, steep-sided pit 416, with pottery.	Charcoal	3655	40	-26.1
SUERC-1609	Oak from a plank within pit 419, containing two Iron Age beads and unburnt sheep teeth.	Charcoal	1990	40	-25.1
SUERC-1610	Piece of charred hazel from basal fill 433 of an oval pit also containing cremated sheep bone and pottery.	Charcoal	1945	40	-25.9
SUERC-1611	Piece of alder charcoal from the shallow remains (446) of a bowl furnace.	Charcoal	4830	50	-27.2
SUERC-1612	Charred six-row barley grain from hearth 450 within a double-ring-ditched structure.	Charred grain	1275	40	-23.2
SUERC-1613	Charred six-row barley grain from hearth 453.	Charred grain	1365	40	-24.0
SUERC-1614	Piece of hazel charcoal from occupation layer 793 enclosed by a circular ring-ditch.	Charcoal	3100	40	-25.7
SUERC-1615	Piece of heather-type charcoal from curving ditch 068 in the vicinity of Neolithic pits.	Charcoal	1330	40	-26.0
SUERC-1619	Piece of hazel charcoal from bell-shaped storage pit 1192.	Charcoal	3120	35	-24.5
SUERC-1620	Piece of hazel charcoal from post-hole 2273, forming part of a circular post-built structure.	Charcoal	2825	45	-23.9
SUERC-1621	Piece of hazel charcoal from bell-shaped, clay-lined pit 2565.	Charcoal	2295	45	-25.6
SUERC-1622	Piece of hazel charcoal from shallow circular pit 2574 with pottery.	Charcoal	4530	40	-25.0
SUERC-1623	Piece of heather-type charcoal from ring-ditch 2599.	Charcoal	1235	40	-26.7
SUERC-1624	Piece of hazel charcoal from kidney-shaped, partly clay-lined pit 2603, with carinated bowl pottery and filled with burnt stones.	Charcoal	4870	40	-25.8
SUERC-1625	Piece of alder charcoal from shallow pit 2613 containing pottery.	Charcoal	4975	40	-25.8
SUERC-1630	Piece of oak charcoal from post-hole 2639 within a circular ring-ditch.	Charcoal	2945	45	-25.5
SUERC-1631	Piece of alder charcoal from circular feature 2735, part of a U-shaped post-built structure.	Charcoal	1910	35	-27.2
SUERC-1632	Charred six-row barley grain from bell-shaped pit 2860.	Charred grain	4985	40	-26.2
SUERC-1633	Charred six-row barley grain from bell-shaped pit 2863.	Charred grain	165	40	-25.9
SUERC-1634	Piece of gorse charcoal from linear feature 3226, containing flints.	Charcoal	250	40	-26.4
SUERC-1635	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 3234 of a trough associated with a burnt mound.	Charcoal	3920	40	-25.7
SUERC-1636	Charred six-row barley grain from context 111 of a corn-drying kiln.	Charred grain	1265	40	-25.6
SUERC-1640	Piece of gorse charcoal from layer of sand 4063, containing flints.	Charcoal	170	40	-23.0
SUERC-1641	Oak charcoal forming part of the remains of a wooden box (4066), containing cremated bone.	Charcoal	3070	40	-24.8
SUERC-1642	Piece of hazel charcoal from circular pit 5168, with Impressed ware pottery.	Charcoal	4555	55	-25.8
SUERC-1643	Piece of hazel charcoal from circular pit 5221, with Impressed ware pottery and burnt animal bone.	Charcoal	4525	40	-24.6
SUERC-1644	Piece of hazel charcoal from circular pit 5226, with Impressed ware pottery and burnt animal bone.	Charcoal	4580	45	-25.1

\*Sponsor Torith Ltd

**Straiton Quarry, Wormit** (NO 415 236) Brown, G\*

SUERC-1811	Piece of oak charcoal from natural hollow or tree disturbance 009, in a site which includes cremations and a prehistoric settlement.	Charcoal	3885	40	-26.0
SUERC-1815	Piece of oak charcoal from an amorphous patch of charcoal within poorly understood feature 070.	Charcoal	4030	35	-25.4
SUERC-1816	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 154 of post-hole 155. The post-hole formed part of a palisade structure.	Charcoal	3540	35	-23.8
SUERC-1817	Fragments of cremated human bone from lower fill 102 of cremation pit 099. One of five cremations excavated on the site.	Bone, human	3475	40	-23.0
SUERC-1818	Fragments of cremated human bone from fill 124 of cremation pit 125.	Bone, human	3505	40	-24.5
SUERC-2015	Fragments of cremated human bone from fill 109 of cremation pit 110.	Bone, human	3570	40	-24.7

\*Sponsor: RMC Russell plc

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
GLASGOW CITY					
Braehead (NS 5252 6661) Ellis, C and Clarke, C					
SUERC-1406	Basal 1cm deposit of peat overlying mineral sands.	Peat	8725	40	-28.2
SUERC-1416	Piece of oak wood (Sample 24) from the base of lower fill 1090 of ditch 3 in Area GGG	Wood	2430	40	-25.4
SUERC-1417	Piece of oak wood (Sample 26) from the base of lower fill 1077 of ditch 2 in Area HH.	Wood	2550	40	-24.0
SUERC-1418	Outermost 3–4 rings (Sample 38) of <i>in situ</i> oak post 1170 from palisade in Area P1.	Wood	2245	40	-26.9
SUERC-1419	Piece of oak wood (Sample 42) from the base of lower fill 1299 of ditch 1 in Area P.	Wood	2440	40	-27.8
SUERC-1423	Outermost 3–4 rings (Sample 58) of <i>in situ</i> oak post 1850 from palisade in Area P11.	Wood	2500	45	-24.7
HIGHLAND					
A830 Arisaig to Kinsadel, Site 41 (NM 6634 8649) Lowe, C					
SUERC-2451	Bone apatite from cremated human bones (Find 2) concentrated within an area c 0.5 x 0.5m, amongst basal layer of stones 4110. The position of the bone fragments was consistent with their having been deposited at the time of the cairn construction.	Cremated bone	3625	40	-23.10
SUERC-2452	Piece of <i>Alnus</i> sp. charcoal (Sample 4100), taken from a concentration of charcoal in a matrix of dark grey sandy silt 4103 which was covered by topsoil and overlying upper layer of stones 4101. High concentrations of charcoal may indicate <i>in situ</i> burning. However, this event may have taken place a long time after the cairn was completed.	Charcoal	1950	40	-26.80
A830 Arisaig to Kinsadel, Site 6A (NM 6667 8999) Lowe, C					
SUERC-2441	Piece of oak charcoal (Sample 7) taken from a layer of patchy black sandy silt (662) containing an abundance of charcoal. The silt was covered by a peaty deposit 661 and overlay natural sand 663. The layer is located at the base of the stratigraphical sequence of the site and may represent early activity in the area, not necessarily related to the medieval features higher up.	Charcoal	3055	40	-25.60
SUERC-2443	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 5) taken from fill 654 of shallow pit 653. The pit was sealed by path 655 and cut into layer 660. The high concentration of charcoal may suggest that the burnt material had not been dispersed to a great extent before it entered the pit, which may indicate a relative short time lag between the death of the material and its incorporation into the pit.	Charcoal	1115	40	-23.50
SUERC-2444	Piece of oak charcoal (sample 3), taken from a 1.5 by 1.4m area of dark brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and patches of pinkish brown ash 650, contained fragments of charcoal and burnt bones. The context was below path 655 and above spread 657 and pit 653. It appears to be a deposit from a hearth.	Charcoal	840	45	-25.70
A830 Arisaig to Kinsadel, Site 8 (NM 6590 8877) Lowe, C					
SUERC-2445	Piece of pomoideae charcoal (Sample 10), found in charcoal-flecked dark brownish grey silty sand 865 with occasional concentrations of charcoal. It was sealed by dark brown clay silt 861 and overlay stony mid-brown silty sand 863. The context was delimited by rudimentary wall 866, and may be related to the use of an earlier structure on the site. The charcoal is likely to have been incorporated into the layer during the occupation of the site.	Charcoal	380	40	-23.20
SUERC-2446	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 9) found in dark brown clay silt with common small angular stones 861, which was sealed by 856 and 859. It overlay brownish grey silty sand with charcoal flecks 865. The sample was collected from a concentration of charcoal up against the rock face, possibly from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	245	40	-27.50
SUERC-2450	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 8) taken from a small area of mid-brown sandy loam 859 with small angular to sub-angular stones and abundant charcoal. It was sealed by brown sandy silt 856 which was interpreted as possibly decomposed turves from collapsed wall material. The loam overlay brown clay silt 861. The charcoal was associated with upper structure 852 and may provide a date for this phase. No evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning was recorded.	Charcoal	175	40	-27.10
Dingwall Fish-Trap (NH 5625 5825) Hale, A					
SUERC-1664	Alder wood (Sample Ding 00) from a timber post forming part of a fish trap. The post was cut specifically for the trap and when found stood proud of intertidal mudflats.	Wood	145	45	-26.70
High Pasture Cave, Torrin, Isle of Skye (NG 5943 1971) Hunter, F					
SUERC-2435	Juvenile pig lower mandible (HPC 1) collected from disturbed deposits in Zone 4, comprising limestone blocks and fine cave sediments, located in a high-level passage in the High Pasture Cave system. The disturbed sediments also contained significant amounts of charcoal. The sample was possibly deposited into the passage through a once-open shaft to the surface, possibly related to the structures identified on the surface, and may represent midden material or refuse deposited from the structures above. The bones display little evidence of post-depositional trauma and it is suggested that the time between death and deposition into the cave was of short duration.	Bone, animal	2195	40	-20.40
Ackergill (ND 3487 5497) Heawood, R					
SUERC-2985	Collagen from an unstratified human femur (Sample Find 6) thought to derive from the well-known linear inhumation cemetery. The femur is probably from a recently disturbed Pictish burial.	Bone, human	1665	35	-20.90

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>	
<b>Littleferry (NH 8051 9565) Heawood, R</b>				
SUERC-2986	Collagen from a human left femur (Sample Find 13) from an inhumation lying within a clearly defined grave cut, which had been backfilled with fine sand containing inclusions of shell, animal and fish bone, and charcoal. The grave had been cut through a midden deposit of fine sand, again with inclusions of shell and bone, and appeared to be sealed by a further midden deposit with inclusions of shell and bone.	Bone, human	880	35 -21.20
<b>MORAY</b>				
<b>Deskford (NJ 210 585) Hunter, F*</b>				
AA-42980	Alder charcoal from superficial hearth deposit 1103/1182 on top of a scoop/pit.	Charcoal	875	40
AA-42981	Oak charcoal from the base of post-pipe 506, possibly from the post.	Charcoal	6090	50
AA-42982	Pomoideae cf <i>Crataegus</i> charcoal from lower fill 92/95 of a charcoal-rich scoop. See also SUERC-2330.	Charcoal	3010	40
AA-42983	Hazel charcoal from fill 816 of a cooking pit.	Charcoal	2865	45
AA-42984	Hazel charcoal from a charcoal spread in the ditch cut into the Trench E soil sequence.	Charcoal	2770	50
AA-42985	Oak charcoal from a thin charcoal-rich lens in recut 1020 of complex pit F954.	Charcoal	915	40
AA-42986	Alder charcoal from the basal pit fill 1043 (with Early Neolithic pot); in the same complex as 970. See AA-42989.	Charcoal	5275	50
AA-42987	Hazel charcoal from the upper fill of post-pipe 506.	Charcoal	4980	50
AA-42988	Hazel charcoal from charcoal-rich lens 381 in upper fill of a small pit.	Charcoal	1080	50
AA-42989	Oak charcoal from fill 970 of a truncated pit; in the same complex as 1043. See AA-42986.	Charcoal	5200	50
Beta-107748	Cattle skull from bone deposit 261.	Bone, animal	1920	40
Beta-107749	Piece of alder stem wood with axe mark (small find 349) from base of peat, possibly the base of context 257.	Wood	410	40
Beta-107750	Piece of an alder stake (small find 351) stuck into peat.	Wood	2330	40
Beta-88630	Base of peat. See Beta-88631 for top of peat.	Peat	3180	70
Beta-88631	Top of peat. See Beta-88630 for base of peat.	Peat	2260	70
GrA-24885	Bone apatite from cremated bone from a cremation.	Bone	3370	45
GU-7505	Wood from the fill of an erosion channel on the W side of the ridge.	Wood	1800	50
SUERC-2330	Barley charcoal from lower fill 92/95 of a charcoal-rich scoop. See also AA-42982.	Charcoal	3035	35
SUERC-2331	Barley charcoal from palisade fill 386.	Charred grain	1750	35
SUERC-2332	Charred hazelnut shell from palisade 386, associated with a small burning event.	Charred hazelnut shell	1825	45
SUERC-2333	Possibly worked oak wood (small find 356) from 2023.	Wood	4110	35
SUERC-2334	Willow (?) wood (small find 359) from 2023.	Wood	3205	35
SUERC-2335	Piece of oak wood (small find 360) from 2023.	Wood	3110	35
SUERC-2336	Charred hazelnut shell from ring-ditch fill C592a.	Charred hazelnut shell	3045	35
SUERC-2340	Charred wheat grain from ring-ditch fill C595a.	Charred grain	3060	35
SUERC-2341	Animal long bone from bone deposit 275.	Bone, animal	2090	35
SUERC-2343	Charred barley grain from pit fill 960.	Charred grain	1255	35
SUERC-2344	Charred barley grain from pit fill 960.	Charred grain	1835	40
SUERC-2345	Hazel roundwood charcoal from the shallow recut of pit 1103.	Charcoal	1010	35
SUERC-2346	Hazel roundwood charcoal from the shallow recut of pit 1103.	Charcoal	1030	50
*Sponsor: NMS				
<b>Lesmurdie Road, Elgin (NJ 226 639) Suddaby, I*</b>				
GrA-24854	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from within urn 022, a secondary burial within ring-ditch 020.	Bone, human	3410	45
GrA-24870	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from within unurned burial 026/064 in a secondary pit within the ring-ditch. Overlay 172.	Bone, human	3480	40
GrA-24871	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from within urn 048, a secondary burial in pit 045 within ring-ditch 020.	Bone, human	3360	40
GrA-24879	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from Feature F62/1, a pit containing lenses of burnt bone, c 30m SSW of the ring-ditch.	Bone, human	3490	35
GrA-24880	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from Feature F64/3, an inverted urn burial in an unlined pit, c 30m SSW of the ring-ditch.	Bone, human	3430	35
GrA-24881	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from scatter F68/1 adjacent to pit F63 and resulting from the removal of an urn from F63.	Bone, human	3545	35
GrA-24882	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from F72/2, the fill of a badly truncated urn in an unlined pit, c 30 SSW of the ring-ditch.	Bone, human	3480	35
GrA-24896	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from within 172, a secondary unurned burial within ring-ditch 020.	Bone, human	3500	35
GrA-24900	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from 60/3, an inverted urn burial in a badly truncated stone-lined pit, c 30m SW of the ring-ditch.	Bone, human	3550	35
GrA-24901	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from F61/5, an upright urn burial in an unlined pit, c 30m SSW of the ring-ditch.	Bone, human	3485	35
GrA-26152	Bone apatite from cremated human bone from within urn 183, a primary burial under 051 in pit 052 within ring-ditch 020.	Bone, human	3470	40
Poz-5463	Willow charcoal from fill 018 of ring-ditch 020 = 062.	Charcoal	3505	35
Poz-5464	Oak charcoal from fill 018 of ring-ditch 020 = 062.	Charcoal	4175	35

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>	
<b>Lesmurdie Road, Elgin</b> (NJ 226 639) Suddaby, I* (cont.)				
Poz-5465	Oak charcoal, interpreted as pyre debris in fill 019 of pit 021, a secondary unlined pit containing a Collared Urn within ring-ditch 020. See also Poz-5467.	Charcoal	3555	35
Poz-5467	Oak charcoal, interpreted as pyre debris in fill 019 of pit 021. See also Poz-5465.	Charcoal	3510	30
Poz-5468	Oak charcoal from 044, interpreted as pyre debris, the fill of unlined pit 045, containing inverted Collared Urn 048. See also Poz-5469.	Charcoal	3515	35
Poz-5469	Oak charcoal from 044, interpreted as pyre debris, the fill of unlined pit 045, containing inverted Collared Urn 048. See also Poz-5468.	Charcoal	3580	35
Poz-5470	Hazel charcoal, probably pyre debris, in upper fill 051 of primary burial 183 in stone-lined pit 052 within ring-ditch 020. See also Poz-5471.	Charcoal	3470	35
Poz-5471	Oak charcoal, probably pyre debris, in upper fill 051 of primary burial 183 in stone-lined pit 052 within ring-ditch 020. See also Poz-5470.	Charcoal	3625	30
Poz-5473	Oak charcoal from 061, the fill of ring-ditch 062 = 020.	Charcoal	3625	30
Poz-5474	Oak charcoal from 061, the fill of ring-ditch 062 = 020.	Charcoal	3570	30
Poz-5475	Oak charcoal from 093, the fill of a stone-lined and pebble-floored pit.	Charcoal	3760	35
Poz-5477	Oak charcoal from 093, the fill of a stone-lined and pebble-floored pit.	Charcoal	3720	30
Poz-5478	Birch charcoal in 172, the primary fill of 063, a pit containing an un-urned secondary burial within ring-ditch 020. See also Poz-5479.	Charcoal	3550	35
Poz-5479	Oak charcoal in 172, the primary fill of 063. See also Poz-5478.	Charcoal	3530	30
Poz-5480	<i>Prunus</i> charcoal from lower fill F28/2 of a pit containing unidentified mould fragments in upper (F28/1) fill. See also Poz-5481.	Charcoal	1680	30
Poz-5481	Hazel charcoal from lower fill F28/2 of a pit. See also Poz-5480.	Charcoal	1695	30
Poz-5482	Hazel charcoal from lower fill F51/3 of pit F51 overlooking the ring-ditch and containing pottery and residual lithics. See also Poz-5483.	Charcoal	2500	30
Poz-5483	Oak charcoal from lower fill F51/3 of pit F51. See also Poz-5482.	Charcoal	5025	35
Poz-5486	Alder charcoal from fill F63/1 of pit F63 from which a vessel (?F68) was removed in antiquity. See also Poz-5487.	Charcoal	3490	35
Poz-5487	Oak charcoal from fill F63/1 of pit F63. See also Poz-5486.	Charcoal	3580	35
Poz-5488	Pine charcoal from F263/5, the primary fill of a post-hole forming part of a post-circle with a diameter of 4.6m. See also Poz-5489.	Charcoal	7190	50
Poz-5489	Pine charcoal from F263/5, the primary fill of a post-hole. See also Poz-5488.	Charcoal	7260	50
Poz-5490	Pine charcoal from F296/2, the secondary fill of a re-cut post-hole forming part of a post-circle with a diameter of 6.5m. See also Poz-5492.	Charcoal	8350	50
Poz-5492	Pine charcoal from F296/2, the secondary fill of a re-cut post-hole. See also Poz-5490.	Charcoal	8320	50
*Sponsor: Robertson Homes				

\*Sponsor: Robertson Homes

### NORTH AYRSHIRE

**Ailsa View, Doonfoot** (NS 319 186) Gooder, J\*

SUERC-2384	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1017/1) from the basal ditch fill underlying upper ditch fill. See also SUERC-2385.	Charcoal	3085	35 -30.7
SUERC-2385	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1017/2) from the basal ditch fill underlying upper ditch fill. See also SUERC-2384.	Charcoal	3095	35 -25.2
SUERC-2386	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1024/1) from the basal ditch fill underlying upper ditch fill.	Charcoal	3100	35 -23.7
SUERC-2390	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 1296/E) from the hearth fill of a ring-groove roundhouse. See also SUERC-2391 and SUERC-2392.	Charcoal	3095	40 -27.7
SUERC-2391	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1296NW/1) from the hearth fill of a ring-groove roundhouse. See also SUERC-2390 and SUERC-2392.	Charcoal	3165	35 -27.2
SUERC-2392	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 1296NW/1) from the hearth fill of a ring-groove roundhouse. See also SUERC-2390 and SUERC-2391.	Charcoal	3155	35 -26.1
SUERC-2393	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1299/1) from a fill of a pit containing rare charred hazelnut shells.	Charcoal	8045	55 -28.8
SUERC-2394	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1307/1) from the fill of a pit containing rare charred hazelnut shells.	Charcoal	7900	55 -22.9
SUERC-2395	Piece of Pomoideae cf. <i>Sorbus</i> charcoal (Sample 1313/1) from a pit fill.	Charcoal	8240	40 -29.0
SUERC-2396	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample 1315/1) from the middle fill of a pit containing occasional charred hazelnut shell.	Charred hazelnut shell	7875	40 -25.6
SUERC-2400	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1319/1) from pit fill underlying topsoil.	Charcoal	8015	55 -24.8
SUERC-3602	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1102/1) from the lower fill of a possible hearth feature.	Charcoal	5090	35 -24.4
SUERC-3603	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample 1105/1) from the lower fill of a pit.	Charcoal	5985	40 -25.9

\*Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel

**Clachaig** (NR 9503 2144) Schulting, R

GrA-25616	Human adult mandible (Clachaig A, A.1912.21/1) from the chamber of Clyde-type cairn.	Bone, human	4800	40 -21.7
GrA-25617	Human adult cranium (Clachaig B, A.1912.21/2) from the chamber of Clyde-type cairn.	Bone, human	4670	40 -21.3

**Haylie House** (NS 2124 5877) Schulting, R

GrA-25643	Human adult cranium (HH 3) from Clyde-type cairn.	Bone, human	4665	50 -22.4
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**Torlin** (NR 9550 2109) Schulting, R

GrA-25644	Human adult cranium (Torlin B, A.1912.21/6) from the chamber of Clyde-type cairn.	Bone, human	4775	40 -21.8
GrA-25646	Human adult cranium (Torlin C, A.1912.21/7) from the chamber of Clyde-type cairn.	Bone, human	4770	40 -21.6



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
ORKNEY					
Holm of Papa Westray North (HY 5046 5231) Schulting, R					
GrA-25636	Human sub-adult phalange (HPWN 1) from Cell 3(W), context 1 in a chambered cairn.	Bone, human	4715	40	-19.6
GrA-25637	Human adult right femur (HPWN 664) from Cell 3(E), context 1 of a chambered cairn.	Bone, human	4640	40	-20.8
GrA-25638	Human adult right femur (HPWN 1158) from Cell 5, context 4 in a chambered cairn.	Bone, human	4690	40	-19.9
Loth Road, Sanday (HY 6055 3448) Card, N					
SUERC-3746	Piece of larch or spruce charcoal (Sample 4) from black, firm dry stoneless silty loam fill 029, forming all of the fill of orthostatic stone box 016. The box was partly overlain by the outer face of the kerbed cairn (003), and partly by a pebble layer 002. Vitrified fuel ash was also retrieved from 029. It is presumed that the burning occurred nearby as part of the mortuary rituals, and was deposited in a single episode.	Charcoal	3500	45	-23.70
SUERC-3747	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 14) from dark, black, ashy, firm and dry soil 051 forming the primary fill of pit cut 050. It was sealed by upper pit fill 034. The charcoal is presumed to derive from burning nearby, as part of mortuary rituals, and was deposited in a single episode.	Charcoal	3135	40	-25.60
SUERC-3748	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 16) from black, ashy, firm and dry soil 055, forming the primary fill of pit cut 054. It was sealed by upper pit fill 018, which was itself sealed by the outer kerb of the cairn (003). Cremated bone and vitrified fuel ash were also retrieved. The charcoal appears to be a cremation deposit. It is presumed that the pyre was nearby and the material was deposited in a single episode.	Charcoal	3160	35	-26.70
SUERC-3759	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 19) from firm black, ashy, peaty, dry soil 043 which included square stone block 044 and formed the primary fill of pit cut 042, sealed by upper pit fill 032. It is presumed that the burning occurred nearby as part of mortuary rituals, and was deposited in a single episode. See also SUERC-3760.	Charcoal	3210	40	-25.70
SUERC-3760	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 20) from firm black, ashy, peaty, dry soil 043. See also SUERC-3759.	Charcoal	3265	35	-25.70
Otterswick Submerged Forest, Sanday (HY 6900 4522) Hansom, J D and Rennie, A					
SUERC-2088	Willow wood (Sample OTT1 (4)) from a 0.2m thick peat layer with tree branches and trunks lying prostrate beneath a 0.25m deep shell bed overlain by 0.75m of intertidal sands whose topmost surface lies at LWST (m OD) but which extends below LWST in adjacent areas. The tree trunk, with some of its bark visible, was in the location where it grew, with some roots in growth position. Death was caused by a marine incursion intruded into a freshwater system, laying most upstanding trees flat onto the peat surface which was then covered by sand. However, this date is significantly different from that for a similar sample OTT2 (6) (SUERC-2089) from the same layer.	Wood	5590	40	-27.80
SUERC-2089	Willow wood (Sample OTT2 (6)) from the same layer as SUERC-2088.	Wood	5785	35	-26.60
Peterkirk, Westray (HY 4998 4008) Moore, H					
SUERC-1665	Charred barley grain (Sample 124) from floor deposit 124, representing the latest stage of occupation within a building located immediately outside of the broch in Area 1. It overlay a rough stone surface and was sealed by a destruction horizon originating from the fabric of the broch and surrounding buildings. The sample is thought to represent debris generated during the latest phase of occupation of the extramural broch settlement. The deposit from which it derives contained much animal bone and shell debris, thought to represent food processing waste. It is thought that the sample was carbonised during small-scale processing and entered the deposit soon after its death.	Charred grain	1880	50	-22.70
SUERC-1666	Charred barley grain (Sample 140) from peat ashy deposit 140 within a hearth in a building located outside the broch. The hearth was sealed by a block of masonry which formed part of a later structure. The hearth setting survived intact, including a hearth base formed from a flagstone, and was surrounded by a contemporary floor, also containing ashy spreads. The sample is thought to derive from small-scale crop drying or cooking which took place within a domestic hearth. Both the hearth fill and the contemporary floor surface contained carbonised cereal grain and weed seeds, suggesting that this activity took place while the building was occupied.	Charred grain	1880	50	-25.10
SUERC-1671	Charred barley grain (Sample 209) from fill 209 of a small oval stone trough found on the floor of the semi-subterranean building in Area 2. It was covered by a firm silty soil which contained few inclusions. It is probable that the deposit in which it was found represents the remains of small-scale crop processing in a domestic context during the life of the building, and thus it is probable that this event occurred soon after the death of the sample. It is thought that relatively little time elapsed between the death of the sample and its incorporation into the context in which it was found.	Charred grain	1445	35	-23.80
SUERC-1672	Charred barley grain (Sample 308) from buried soil 308, interpreted as an old ground surface, which lay beneath the bank of the probable cairn/structure in Area 3. The bank was formed of compacted sterile soils and stone. The sample is thought to derive from activity pre-dating the construction of the cairn/structure. Since uncarbonised grain is unlikely to survive for long under the prevailing soil conditions, and more than one grain was found in this context, but the surrounding soils were relatively sterile, it is thought likely that the sample was carbonised during small-scale processing and entered the deposit soon after its death.	Charred grain	1275	40	-24.30

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
<b>Ferndale, Rendall</b> (HY 3836 2035) Duffy, P					
SUERC-2987	Bone apatite from cremated human bone (Sample 001) from context 006 in a cist.	Cremated bone	3555	35	-23.80
SUERC-2988	Bone apatite from cremated bone (Sample 002) from context 008 in a cist.	Cremated bone	3550	35	-25.30
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>					
<b>Eilean nam Faolaig, Loch Rannoch</b> (NN 531 577) Dixon, N and Shelley, M*					
GU-12340	A large oak timber, lying partly embedded under the stones on the E side of the island.	Wood	900	50	-27.1
GU-12341	Small wood on the W side of the island at loch bed level.	Wood	730	50	-26.6
*Sponsors: Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology					
<b>Eilean Breaban, Loch Tay</b> (NN 641 362) Dixon, N and Shelley, M*					
GU-12124	Oak timber from a substantial island known to have been inhabited as late as the 17th century AD.	Wood	1520	50	-26.0
*Sponsors: HS, NTS, HLF, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology					
<b>Milton Morenish Crannog, Loch Tay</b> (NN 613 353) Dixon, N and Shelley, M*					
GU-12123	Structural oak timber from a submerged crannog off the N shore at the W end of Loch Tay.	Wood	2530	50	-24.1
*Sponsors: HS, NTS, HLF, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology					
<b>Morenish Crannog, Loch Tay</b> (NN 595 346) Dixon, N and Shelley, M*					
GU-12125	Small structural alder pile from submerged crannog.	Wood	1940	50	-29.1
*Sponsors: HS, NTS, HLF, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology					
<b>Tombreck Crannog, Loch Tay</b> (NN 659 371) Dixon, N and Shelley, M*					
GU-12126	Alder structural timber from submerged crannog.	Wood	1950	50	-27.8
*Sponsors: HS, NTS, HLF, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology					
<b>Blarmore, Loch Tay</b> (NN 6511 3695) Atkinson, J A					
SUERC-4920	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal from the floor of a tower house or laird's house.	Charcoal	375	40	-27.0
<b>Croftvellick, Loch Tay</b> (NN 6435 3692) Atkinson, J A					
SUERC-4921	Piece of hazel charcoal pre-dating the construction of a possible hut circle.	Charcoal	2200	35	-25.5
SUERC-4923	Piece of hazelnut shell charcoal pre-dating the construction of a possible hut circle.	Charred hazelnut shell	3220	35	-24.3
<b>Kiltyrie, Loch Tay</b> (NN 6246 3770) Atkinson, J A					
SUERC-4912	Piece of birch charcoal from hearth of a turf-built structure.	Charcoal	560	45	-25.7
SUERC-4913	Piece of birch charcoal from hearth of a turf-built structure.	Charcoal	760	40	-27.3
<b>Meall Greigh, Loch Tay</b> (NN 6623 4285) Atkinson, J A					
SUERC-4917	Piece of hazel charcoal from a fire-pit from the floor of the shieling.	Charcoal	180	40	-26.8
SUERC-4918	Piece of willow charcoal from a fire spot within the shieling.	Charcoal	365	50	-26.6
SUERC-4919	Piece of hazelnut shell charcoal from a hearth pre-dating the use of the shieling.	Charred hazelnut shell	4110	35	-24.3
<b>Tombreck, Loch Tay</b> (NN 6496 3816) Atkinson, J A					
SUERC-4911	Piece of birch charcoal from post-hole of the occupation of the township building.	Charcoal	2145	35	-26.6
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>					
<b>Weaver's Cottage</b> (NS 4015 6328) Alexander, D*					
SUERC-1687	Skull of an adult human male aged 30–40 from a pit in a workshed behind a cottage.	Bone, human	300	40	-20.8
*Sponsors: Kilbarchan Civic Society, NTS					
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>					
<b>A1 Houndwood</b> (NT 8410 6380) Toolis, R					
SUERC-1663	Piece of oak sapwood (Sample 4) from a single small offcut of oak, half sapwood and half heartwood, with fresh faces. About 20 rings of sapwood survived, the outermost rings having been trimmed off. It came from former riverbed silt deposit 003, up to 0.32m deep, with frequent inclusions of mid-sized rounded and angular stones (perhaps collapse from a substantial overlying bank revetment), twigs, fragments of roundwood, a leather shoe sole and pot sherds. Underlying the context from which the sample was found was a thin grey firm riverbed silt, devoid of conspicuous inclusions apart from medieval potsherds.	Wood	1000	50	-27.10
<b>Castle Dykes, Dunglass</b> (NT 7729 7238) Lowe, C					
SUERC-2440	Piece of alder roundwood charcoal (Sample 3), taken from charcoal deposits 007 in the S, outer side of the ditch. Apart from a thin layer of redeposited gravel eroded from the sides of the ditch, it is the primary deposit and is interpreted as a palisade or hurdle thrown down into it. It seems unlikely that the withies would be older than 10–15 years. The quantity of charcoal, its concentration along only the S side of the ditch, and the size and unabraded condition of the charcoal fragments, suggests that it was rapidly buried by the overlying gravel, which possibly derived from the rampart.	Charcoal	2320	40	-26.90

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
<b>SHETLAND</b>					
<b>Burland, Trondra</b> (HU 3906 3700) Moore, H and Wilson, G					
SUERC-3631	Charred barley grain (Sample 133) found with seven other carbonised cereal grains amongst soil fill 133 in a compartment within a stone wall of the Phase 5 structure 1. The compartment was subsequently sealed over with additional walling. It is thought that the sample material was brought into the building during the earlier stage of its use and the good condition of the grain suggests that it was trapped within the deposit soon after its death.	Charred grain	1215	35	-23.50
SUERC-3632	Charred barley grain (Sample 163) from lower fill 163 of a hearth within the Phase 3 lobate smithy building. This deposit had built up over a stone hearth base and was covered by a well-defined and clearly separate ash deposit. The good condition of the grain suggests it became incorporated into the deposit during the carbonisation process and soon after its death.	Charred grain	1545	35	-22.40
SUERC-3633	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 164) from fill 164 of a stone-lined tank which went out of use during the Phase 3 occupation of the building and which was subsequently sealed by a wall. It is thought that the sample material was generated during the earlier part of the Phase 3 activity within the lobate smithy building, and that it entered the tank prior to an episode of internal alteration which resulted in the covering over of the tank. The good condition of the grain suggests that it was incorporated soon after its death and that it was not mobile within the soil for any significant period.	Charred grain	1370	35	-22.40
SUERC-3634	Charred barley grain (Sample 516) from upper fill 516 of a metalworking hearth. The deposit in which it was found contained a total of 174 carbonised cereal grains, together with abundant hammerscale. This deposit lay over a distinctive yellow clay silt layer which contained two cereal grains. It was covered by post-abandonment deposits which contained no cereal grain. It is thought that the sample material became incorporated soon after its death into the hearth deposit, either as a result of corn drying or through use of carbonised grain as fuel in the metalworking process.	Charred grain	1595	35	-23.20
SUERC-3635	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 551) found, together with 2414 other carbonised cereal grains, in occupation deposit 551 associated with the Phase 3 lobate smithy building. This deposit lay over a deposit which separated Phases 2 and 3 and which contained no cereal grain. The deposit was sealed beneath a stone wall and a stone path, both of which are thought to represent later alterations to the Phase 3 building. It is thought that the sample material became incorporated into the deposit in which it was found as the result of activity carried out within the building at an intermediate stage of the Phase 3 occupation. It is thought that the grain was incorporated soon after its death due to its good condition.	Charred grain	1320	35	-23.50
SUERC-3636	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 560), one of 176 carbonised cereal grains recovered from an occupation deposit within the Phase 3 lobate smithy building. The deposit in which this material was found lay over a paved surface and was covered by a stony deposit which also contained cereal grain. Both deposits were sealed beneath a wall, ascribed to a later episode of alterations during the Phase 3 occupation. It is thought that the sample material became incorporated into the deposit at an intermediate stage in the Phase 3 use of the smithy building and its good condition suggests that it was deposited soon after its death.	Charred grain	1315	35	-23.00
SUERC-3637	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 566) found amongst a cache of 30 carbonised grains in fill 566 of a pit. The pit lay close to a central hearth and is ascribed to activity within the Phase 3 lobate smithy building. The pit was cut through an earlier occupation layer which contained no grain. It was sealed by a post-abandonment deposit which contained no grain either. The pit fill also included metalworking debris and it is thought to have been used as a refuse pit. The good condition of the grain suggests that the sample material entered the pit soon after its death and carbonisation. It is thought to represent refuse generated during the occupation of the Phase 3 lobate smithy building.	Charred grain	1590	35	-22.90
SUERC-3641	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 570) from discrete and localised ashy deposit 570 containing abundant carbonised grain (2498 grains). This deposit was associated with the earliest phase of activity identified on the site. The colouration of the deposit suggested that it represented burning <i>in situ</i> . The deposit covered a possible old ground surface. It was covered by a deep homogenous soil deposit which contained very little grain and which stratigraphically separated the deposit from which the sample material derived and deposits representing a later phase of activity. The relatively good condition of the grains suggest that they had not been mobile within the soil for any significant time prior to their incorporation within this deposit.	Charred grain	1260	35	-23.90
SUERC-3642	Charred barley grain (Sample 592) from ashy fill 592 of a small pit. The pit was cut into natural deposits and lay at the base of a metalworking hearth. It was covered by an ashy deposit which contained three carbonised cereal grains. The metalworking hearth and the pit are thought to be contemporary with the Phase 3 use of the lobate smithy building. It is thought that the sample material became incorporated into the pit during the use of the hearth, either as charcoal used in the metalworking process or during an episode of corn drying. The good condition of the grain suggests that it was incorporated into the pit fill soon after its death.	Charred grain	2305	35	-24.10
SUERC-3643	Charred barley grain (Sample 594) from lowest fill 594 of a pit used for metalworking and associated with Phase 3 occupation in the lobate smithy building. The pit was sealed beneath a later hearth. The pit fill from which the sample material derives was sealed by a quernstone which had been set over the pit and which itself was sealed by a collapsed clay superstructure. It is thought that the sample material entered the pit during its use as a furnace and possibly also on occasion as a corn drier. The good condition of the grain suggests that it was incorporated into the pit fill soon after its death and that it had not been mobile within the soil for any significant period prior to this.	Charred grain	2255	35	-25.70

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
<b>Burland, Trondra</b> (HU 3906 3700) Moore, H and Wilson, G (cont.)					
SUERC-3644	Charred naked barley grain (Sample 599) found amongst a cache of 56 carbonised cereal grains within laid clay surface 599 associated with the earliest phase of activity identified on site. This floor lay beneath accumulated occupation deposits which contained 26 cereal grains and above an earlier occupation deposit which contained only one cereal grain. The floor surface formed a hard and probably relatively impermeable barrier and it is thought that the sample material became incorporated into the clay floor at or soon after it was laid and at an intermediate stage in the earliest occupation of the site. The condition of the grain suggests that it had not been mobile for any significant time prior to its incorporation within the deposit and it is likely to have been incorporated soon after its death.	Charred grain	1960	35	-24.60
SUERC-3645	Charred hulled barley grain (Sample 606) from context 606, the fill of a pit cut into natural deposits during the earliest phase of human activity on site. Covered by an occupation deposit, which itself contained no grain. The sample material is one of six cereal grains found within the fill of this pit and which are thought to have been deposited either as refuse or less possibly as the soil fill surrounding a timber post. It is thought unlikely that the grain could derive from later deposits, since the surface covering the pit contained no grain. The good condition of the grain suggests that it was not redeposited or mobile within the soil for any significant period prior to its deposition and it is thought that it is likely to have been incorporated soon after its death.	Charred grain	1945	35	-23.00
<b>Old Scatness</b> (HU 390 111) Nicholson, R					
SUERC-2423	Charred barley grain (Sample 30891) from ashy floor surface 3682 in Structure 12, a Middle Iron Age roundhouse. The floor was sealed by floor surface 3653 in the centre of the structure. It overlay further floor surfaces, including 3708. The spread of ash from the hearth was subsequently incorporated into the floor, with the accidental charring of the grain and its incorporation into the floor surface occurring soon afterwards.	Cereal grain	2010	35	-23.40
SUERC-2424	Charred barley grain (Sample 30897) from grey black compact ashy occupation surface 3692 within the central area of Structure 12, a Middle Iron Age roundhouse. The layer included possible degraded vegetable matter. It was sealed by occupation surface 3688, and sealed occupation surface 3695. Context 3692 was a floor level close to the central hearth. The ash is likely to represent hearth rake-out, and the grain is likely to have originated as accidental spillage during parching on the hearth.	Cereal grain	1995	35	-23.60
SUERC-2425	Charred barley grain (Sample 30857) from midden-like occupation surface 3108 in the N of Structure 11, an Iron Age wheelhouse. The context is sealed by midden-like layer 3058 with charcoal patches. Midden-like occupation surface 3108 sealed an early pier (1440) and an aisled pier (3369). The cereal grain was probably accidentally charred and included in the floor surface as a constituent of ash raked out from the central hearth.	Cereal grain	1270	35	-24.20
SUERC-2426	Charred barley grain (Sample 33769) from sandy deposit 3351 filling the base of pit 3350 dug directly to the N of the primary hearth within Structure 11 (Iron Age wheelhouse). The pit contained abundant pottery fragments, a degraded iron object with straw impressions, and an amber bead, as well as many charcoal fragments (probably representing driftwood).	Cereal grain	1960	35	-23.60
SUERC-2430	Charred barley grain (Sample 30852) found in context 3265, the lower level of midden-like occupation surface 3108, representing the lowest level of this context in the NW quadrant of Structure 11 (Iron Age wheelhouse). The context was sealed by pier 875. The ash is likely to represent hearth rake-out, and the grain is likely to have originated as accidental spillage during parching on the hearth 3265.	Cereal grain	1250	40	-23.20
SUERC-2431	Charred barley grain (Sample 26651) taken from an accumulation of shell and charred plant remains/peat 3180, sealed by red ash midden 3182 at the side of the broch wall (Structure 9). The accumulation was probably a general dump of refuse/hearth rake-out. It overlay the broch foundations and shillet construction layer 3198.	Cereal grain	1710	40	-22.80
SUERC-2432	Charred barley (sample 33809) found in blue-grey clay layer 5236 flecked with charcoal/charred material, located at the base of the western road-cut section. It was sealed by a large slab at the base of sandy layer 5225 + 5227, and it sealed slabs 5247 at the base of the broch.	Cereal grain	2095	40	-25.00
SUERC-2433	A whole peat sample (Sample 33818) from the middle of deposit of peat 5205, filling a man-made cut at the base (W) of the broch. Assessment of the seeds and insect remains from within the peat indicate that the deposit was formed <i>in situ</i> , possibly around a spring flush, in what was then a grazed meadow, prior to the broch construction.	Peat	2700	40	-28.20
SUERC-2434	Sheep bone (Sample 34785), found in a midden-like fill 3358 within shallow depression 3304. Sealed by a lens of loamy midden (3361). The whole earth sample taken from fill 3358 contained an angler fish jaw, sheep bone and a fragment of human radius. Charred grain was also present. The deposit is located at the base of a series of upcast deposits deriving from the digging of the broch ditch. The bone is likely to have been deliberately included in the fill deposit.	Bone, animal	2395	40	-21.50
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>					
<b>Castle Caves, Culzean</b> (NS 2369 1044) Alexander, D*					
Wk-14017	A human cervical vertebra found on the surface of a cave floor adjacent to a culvert, c 16m from the inside edge of the entrance passage.	Bone, human	1149	42	-21.3

\*Sponsor: Channel 4 *Extreme Archaeology*, Mentorn TV, NTS



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP ± d13C		
SOUTH LANARKSHIRE					
Tinto Sand and Gravel, Thankerton (NS 992 368) Conolly, R*					
SUERC-2622	Piece of hazel charcoal from secondary fill 232 of pit 233 in a prehistoric settlement.	Charcoal	2775	35	-25.1
SUERC-2623	Piece of birch charcoal from secondary fill 252 of a palisade trench in a prehistoric settlement.	Charcoal	1285	35	-26.5
SUERC-2624	Piece of birch charcoal from secondary fill 163 of pit 164 in a prehistoric settlement.	Charcoal	2780	35	-27.3
SUERC-2625	Piece of charred hazelnut shell from secondary fill 220 of pit 221 in a prehistoric settlement.	Charred hazelnut shell	4420	35	-24.5
SUERC-2626	Piece of charred hazelnut shell from secondary fill 255 of pit 256 in a prehistoric settlement.	Charred hazelnut shell	4455	35	-24.2
*Sponsor: Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd					
WESTERN ISLES					
Bornais, South Uist (NF 729 302) Sharples, N					
SUERC-2674	Collagen from an articulated bovine navicular cuboid and tarsal (Sample 7613) found in midden layer 1691 on the E side of mound 2A. The middens accumulated on top of a grey sand layer and were associated with the use of the late ancillary structures built in the centre of the trench. This is one of the earliest midden layers in the sequence. The sample is an articulated group of heel bones and it indicates the bones were deposited whilst still fleshed and have not been disturbed after they were deposited.	Bone, animal	825	35	-21.30
SUERC-2675	Two articulated sheep lumbar vertebrae (Sample 9316) from grey sand layer 1153 within the midden layers on the E side of mound 2A. The middens accumulated on top of a grey sand layer and were associated with the use of the late ancillary structures built in the centre of the trench. This was one of the earliest layers in the sequence. The sample is an articulated vertebra which must have been deposited soon after butchery and it has not been disturbed after burial.	Bone, animal	815	40	-21.60
SUERC-2676	Cattle metatarsal (Sample 9295) from the lowest grey sand deposit (1106) in front of the northern kiln in mound 2A, just above the soil horizon. The deposit was sealed by almost 1m of ash and slag layers from the kiln. The metapodial was very large and fresh with very little evidence for damage to suggest it had been moved around. It is one of several large metapodials found at this level early in the occupation of the mound, which would suggest that area was used for disposing of butchery waste.	Bone, animal	1040	35	-21.20
SUERC-2680	Articulated cattle radius and ulna (Sample 7836) from the top of soil horizon 1649 which lay at the base of the mound 2A sequence. It was stratified under more than 1m of deposits. The bones must have been deposited soon after the animal was killed, and have not been disturbed since. They were part of a distinct group of large bones which was quite different to the general scatter of material in this context.	Bone, animal	1045	35	-21.40
SUERC-2681	Unfused metapodial with associated distal epiphyses (Sample 3536) from soil horizon 1125 at the base of mound 2A. The soil horizon contained a restricted collection of artefacts of Viking date and was sealed by over 1m of deposits. These bones would not be associated if the bone had been moved after the decay of the sinews that hold them together.	Bone, animal	1150	35	-21.10
SUERC-2682	Cattle rib (Sample 10331) from the final occupation layer (1373) in the entrance to house 3 on mound 2. The layer provides one of the final dates for the mound 2 sequence and was sealed by sterile sand and turf. The sample is a large fragile rib bone. It is very unlikely that a bone of this size and delicacy would have been moved around much after deposition without breaking into small pieces.	Bone, animal	655	35	-21.60
SUERC-2683	Cattle lumbar vertebra (Sample 7117) from the final floor layer (1336) of house 3 on mound 2. The sample comes from the last layer of occupation material in house 3 and represents the end of the continuous domestic settlement on this mound. There are later subsidiary structures which may represent seasonal activity after the site was abandoned. This is a large, relatively fragile vertebra. It is difficult to believe that it could be moved around much after deposition without being broken.	Bone, animal	650	35	-22.10
SUERC-2684	Cattle thoracic vertebra (Sample 9684) from the top floor layer (1010) in house 2 on mound 2. It sealed occupation deposits associated with the use of the hearth and was covered by just under 1m of sand filling the abandoned house. This was an articulated vertebra which must have been deposited soon after butchery.	Bone, animal	925	35	-21.70
SUERC-2685	Pig metatarsal (Sample 10726) from an occupation deposit (1514) which formed the floor of house 1 on mound 2. This building was stratified below two other buildings and covered by over 1m of archaeological deposits and was the beginning of the Viking/Norse activity on this mound. The sample is a bone from a collection of bones which form the articulated foot of a pig. It appears to be butchery debris occurring in the kitchen area of the house. The articulated nature of the bones make it unlikely the bones have moved far after deposition.	Bone, animal	1115	35	-19.30
SUERC-2686	Cattle metacarpal LHS (Sample 5323) from upper fill 1592 of a large pit under the floor of house 1 on mound 2. The bone was one of a group of three large bones deliberately placed in the top of this pit. They were sealed by the floor of house 1 and this was covered by about 1m of stratified archaeological deposits. This is a very well-preserved metapodial with no gnawing or any damage that would suggest it had been moved around after deposition.	Bone, animal	1125	45	-21.00
SUERC-2690	Red deer distal femur RHS (Sample 10805) from thin occupation layer 1929 at the base of the mound 2 sequence. It was situated well below the floor of house 1 and is associated with 6th- to 8th-century Late Iron Age material. It was covered by over 1.5m of stratified deposits and sat above sterile windblown sand. The sample is the distal end of a juvenile femur and includes the unfused epiphysis. These bones would have separated from each other if they had not been buried soon after butchery.	Bone, animal	1270	35	-19.00

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP ± d13C</i>		
<b>Bornais, South Uist</b> (NF 729 302) Sharples, N (cont.)					
SUERC-2691	Single fresh cattle 2nd phalange (Sample 7793) from a thin soil horizon (1532) exposed by a sondage dug to check the sterile nature of the sand blow below the Pictish occupation layers of mound 2. The ephemeral nature of the soil horizon suggests human activity during a short-lived period of dune stability.	Bone, animal	1275	35	-21.30
SUERC-2693	Cattle metacarpal (Sample 1804) from dark brown occupation layer 722 which was the final activity layer in the last structure on mound 2A. It provided an end date for the mound 2A sequence. The sample is a large metacarpal bone which was associated with two small carpal bones. This articulation indicates the bones were fresh when deposited and have not been disturbed since burial. The sample comes from a very distinctive group of bones scattered across the floor of the structure.	Bone, animal	620	35	-21.70
<b>Garynahine, Lewis</b> (NB 2333 3068) Duffy, P					
SUERC-2086	A 12-year-old piece of hazel wood (Sample 006, Fragment A) from well-humified black peat 005 that contained frequent fragments of wood and lay in the middle of an isolated pit (003). This peat overlay a black peat (006) and was sealed by a very moist, light brown peat containing frequent fibrous straw-like material (004). The interpretation during excavation was that the hazel wood represents the remains of a lining or basket within the pit. See also SUERC-2087.	Wood	2815	40	-27.40
SUERC-2087	A 12-year-old piece of hazel wood (Sample 006, Fragment B) from well humified black peat. See also SUERC-2086.	Wood	2780	35	-28.00
<b>Horgabost, Harris</b> (NG 0470 9660) Schulting, R					
GrA-25640	Human adult cranium (Horgabost/Coir Fhinn ET20), supposedly from the chamber of a Neolithic tomb. The date shows this to be a recent burial, though there is some question over contamination.	Bone, human	405	35	-20.1
<b>Sligeanach, South Uist</b> (NF 725 288 to NF 727 289) Sharples, N					
SUERC-2694	Charred grain (Sample 9039) from a thin layer (172) of shells in trench Q sitting on top of sterile windblown sand. These concentrations of shells are a feature of this part of the site and are otherwise unassociated with cultural material which could date their deposition. This is an isolated grain sample from layers that are otherwise grain poor, so it is fairly unlikely that it is residual.	Charred grain	2350	35	-24.00
SUERC-2695	Charred grain (Sample 9049) from a thin compact layer of red brown sand (226) in trench T with much fragmented bone, which is probably a floor layer. This layer underlay 0.8m of stratified archaeological deposits and the overlying layer produced a radiocarbon date of 2485±35 BP which is not significantly different. The underlying layer was sterile sand. This is an isolated grain sample from layers that are otherwise grain poor. Its presence on a possible house floor would indicate accidental combustion of food on a domestic hearth.	Charred grain	2430	35	-22.40
SUERC-2696	Charred grain (Sample 9050) from an occupation layer of dark charcoal-rich sand (242) from trench X. This trench was at the top of a very substantial mound that lies between the two main concentrations of archaeology. The layer was sealed by 0.3cm of sand and turf and lay on top of a sterile windblown sand. The sample was relatively rich in grain compared to the other mounds and their presence would appear to indicate an area where crop processing was taking place. See also SUERC-2700.	Charred grain	2040	35	-24.50
SUERC-2700	Charred barley grain (Sample 9051) from an occupation layer of dark charcoal-rich sand (242) from trench X. See also SUERC-2700.	Charred grain	1980	35	-24.40

# THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMMES: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2003/4

Alison Sheridan

This year's focus of attention of the NMS radiocarbon dating programmes has been Beaker- and Food Vessel-associated human bones (both unburnt and cremated), and unburnt bones from Iron Age graves, although several other dates have also been obtained, including one (not listed here) for faience-associated cremated bone from Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, undertaken as part of the current NMS faience project.

A full discussion of most of the Food Vessel dates has just been published in Gibson, A and Sheridan, J A (eds), 2004, *From Sickles to Circles: Britain and Ireland at the Time of Stonehenge* (Tempus), and a commentary on the Beaker dates will be published in 2005 in Turek, J and Krutova, M (eds), *Beaker Days* (BAR International Series). For the latest discussion of the radiocarbon dates for Collared and other Urns obtained over the past few years, see Sheridan J A, in press, 'Dating the Scottish Bronze Age: "There is clearly much that the material can still tell us"', in Burgess, C and Topping, P (eds), *In the Shadow of the Age of Stonehenge* (Oxbow). Finally, details of most of the dates relating to faience in Britain, Ireland, Brittany and the Netherlands can be found in Sheridan, J A and Shortland, A, 2004, "...beads which have given rise to so much dogmatism, controversy and rash speculation": faience in Early Bronze Age Britain and Ireland', in Shepherd, I A G and Barclay, G J (eds), 2004, *Scotland in Ancient Europe*, 263–79 (Edinburgh).

All dates have been calibrated using OxCal v3.8, using atmospheric data from Stuiver *et al.*, 1998, 'INTCAL98 radiocarbon age calibration, 24000-0 cal BP', *Radiocarbon*, 40(3), 1041–83; all are cal BC values unless specified otherwise, with 1σ values in **bold** and 2σ values in normal type. All samples are of human bone unless specified otherwise.

The NMS budget was generously augmented by grants from Historic Scotland, NERC, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Aberdeenshire Archaeology, and through the kind offices of Jan Lanting, the University of Groningen once more kindly undertook some dating – and some re-dating of samples where this was deemed necessary – for free. The sources of funding are indicated below by the initials of the institutions. The NMS Archaeology Department is extremely grateful for this support, and also for the assistance generously given by curators in local and regional museums in supplying material for dating, and for the expertise and advice of the laboratory staff at SUERC, Oxford and Groningen. Thanks also go to Patrick Ashmore of HS for his help and support.

**Beaker-associated dates** (all from unburnt bone from crouched inhumations in cists unless specified otherwise; and see Food Vessel table below for a *terminus ante quem* date for a Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid from West Water Reservoir, Scottish Borders)

<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations, Beaker type*</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Dornoch Nursery, Highland (INVMG-DNC)	Cremated remains of elderly adult male in cist, probably/possibly contemporary with crouched inhumation and AOC/step 1-2 Beaker, wristguard, 5 arrowheads, strike-a-light and iron ore nodule <sup>1</sup>	SAS	GrA-26515	3850±40	<b>2410-2200</b> 2460-2200
Fyrish, Highland (NMS X.EQ 132)	Adult male (40–55), with N4/step 5 Beaker and stone wristguard	NERC	OxA-13213	3816±29	<b>2295-2200</b> 2400-2140
West Fenton (Drem), East Lothian (NMS unreg)	Dentine from tooth of youth (11–12, indet. sex), with N3/step 5 Beaker	NERC	OxA-13514	3806±30	<b>2290-2150</b> 2400-2140
Juniper Green, Midlothian (NMS X.ET 33)	Dentine from tooth of adult male (40–55), with N3(L)/step 5 Beaker	NERC	OxA-13513	3797±31	<b>2290-2145</b> 2340-2135
Thurston Mains, Innerwick (skeleton 2), East Lothian (NMS unreg)	Dentine from tooth of one of two simultaneously buried crouched inhumations, both adult females, with N3/step 4 Beaker	NERC	OxA-13660	3794±26	<b>2290-2140</b> 2300-2130
Skateraw (1958 cist), East Lothian (NMS unreg)	Adult male, with N3/step 5 Beaker <sup>2</sup>	HS	SUERC-2865	3785±35	<b>2290-2140</b> 2340-2040
Lesmurdie (cist B), Moray (NMS X.ET 14)	Probable male, adult (40–60) with N3/step 4 Beaker and 3 flint chips, possibly in pouch	NERC	OxA-13098	3770±33	<b>2280-2135</b> 2295-2040
Thurston Mains, Innerwick (skeleton 1), East Lothian (NMS unreg)	One of two simultaneously buried crouched inhumations, both adult females, with N3/step 4 Beaker	NERC	OxA-13097	3721±33	<b>2195-2035</b> 2205-1980
Broomend of Crichton (cist 1), Aberdeenshire (NMS X.ET 4) <sup>3</sup>	One of two adult males, with N2(L)/step 5 and N3/step 5 Beakers, flint flake, flint knife, bone belt ring, probable ox-hide (unclear which of these were associated with dated individual, but likely that both people buried simultaneously)	NERC	OxA-13214	3720±35	<b>2195-2035</b> 2270-1980
Achnacreebeag, Argyll & Bute (NMS X.unreg)	Cremated bones from blocking of chamber and passage of Neolithic passage tomb; generally associated with remains of 4 Beakers of various types and disc-bead necklace of cancell coal or shale	NMS	GrA-26543	3660±40	<b>2140-1950</b> 2200-1910
Balfarg henge, Fife (NMS X.EPB 273)	?Male (c 14–18), with handled Beaker (step 7) and flint knife	NERC	OxA-13215	3605±37	<b>2025-1885</b> 2125-1825

## NMS RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations, Beaker type*</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Barns Farm (cist 4), Fife (NMS unreg) <sup>4</sup>	Adult female with Beaker/Food Vessel hybrid (step 7), cannel coal/shale disc bead necklace and 2 broken 'jet' pendants	HS	SUERC- 2866	3530±35	<b>1920-1770</b> 1950-1740

\* Beaker types as per classification of Clarke, D L, 1970, *Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland* (Cambridge) and Lanting, J and van der Waals, J D, 1972, 'British Beakers as seen from the Continent', *Helinium*, 12, 20-46.

### Notes:

1. An attempt to date the unburnt human remains from Dornoch Nursery failed due to insufficient collagen being present.
2. An attempt to re-date the skeleton found in a cist at Skateraw, East Lothian in 1972, and previously unsatisfactorily dated to 4419±130 BP (SRR-453) during the 1970s, failed for the same reason.
3. See *DES 2002*, 155, for a date for Broomend of Crichton cist 4.
4. See below and *DES 2003*, 167-8 for other dates from the Barns Farm cemetery.

*Note also:* an obviously anomalous date of 688±25 BP (OxA-13212, AD 1280-1380; AD 1275-1390) was obtained for human remains from East Barns, Dunbar, East Lothian, which had allegedly been found in a cist in 1900 along with a Beaker. Investigations into the cause of this anomalous result continue.

**Food Vessel (FV)-associated dates** (all from unburnt bone from crouched inhumations in cists unless specified otherwise. For illustrations of most of the FVs, see aforementioned Sheridan 2004 article)

<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
North Mains henge burial B, Perth and Kinross (NMS X.EPC 107)	Adult female, 20-25 years old. Bipartite vase FV (SF17), thought to have been made by same potter as FV from Cowdenhill, W Lothian <sup>1</sup>	NMS	GrA-27300	3610±35	<b>2030-1910</b> 2130-1820
Barns Farm (grave 2), Fife (NMS unreg)	Cremated remains of young male, at least 15 years old, buried at same time as FV-associated inhumation in a probable hide-covered boat in grave pit <sup>2</sup>	U of G (as re-date; orig. HS)	GrA-24190	3605±45	<b>2030-1880</b> 2140-1770
West Water Reservoir (cist 7), Scottish Borders (NMS X.1995.93.15)	Cremated remains of young adult (17-19) ?male, associated with globular FV, presumably secondary to (and therefore <i>terminus ante quem</i> for) crouched inhumation with Beaker/FV hybrid (step 7), in cist	NMS	GrA-26518	3570±40	<b>2010-1780</b> 2030-1770
Doune, Stirling (NMS unreg)	Child (c 7), indeterminate sex, with one fairly large and one small FV and miniature battle axehead	HS	SUERC- 2869	3400±35	<b>1750-1630</b> 1870-1530
Balbirnie (cist 3), Fife (Duckworth Laboratory, Cambridge U)	Cremated remains of adult female and child (adult dated), mixed with earth; FV and flint knife	U of G (as re-date; orig. SAS) <sup>3</sup>	i) GrA- 24860 ii) GrA- 26151 (=re-date)	3335±40 3320±40	<b>1690-1520</b> 1740-1520 <b>1680-1520</b> 1740-1510
Merrilees Close (skeleton A), City of Edinburgh (NMS X.EQ 619)	Adult female (25-35) from cist containing two inhumations previously suspected to have been successively interred; this one supposedly associated with FV	HS	SUERC- 2867	3300±30 <sup>4</sup>	<b>1610-1520</b> 1690-1510
Merrilees Close (skeleton B), City of Edinburgh (NMS X.EQ 620)	Adult ?female (30-50) from the same cist (see above)	HS	SUERC- 2868	3260±353	<b>1610-1450</b> 1630-1430

### Notes:

1. Supersedes the previously obtained date of 3490±65 BP (GU-1381) for this skeleton.
2. Re-date, replacing an unreliable GrA date (mentioned in *DES 2003*, 169).
3. This sample was re-dated because the original determination appeared to be anomalously late for a Scottish Food Vessel date (whose range is otherwise limited to c 3700-3400 BP, although see below); but the re-date confirms the first result. The bone is unlikely to represent a secondary deposit as the cist had been securely sealed by a massive capstone (Ritchie pers comm).
4. These two dates also appear anomalously late for a Scottish Food Vessel, although they are internally consistent (thereby suggesting that the interval, if any, between the two interments need not have been long). A sample of dentine from skeleton A will be dated in 2005 as a cross-check. Meanwhile, these and the Balbirnie date raise the possibility that the currency of Scottish Food Vessel use did indeed extend to (or beyond) 1500 BC. The same seems to be the case for England, although in Ireland FV use does not seem to extend later than the 18th century BC (Brindley pers comm).

*Note also:* Human bone previously believed to have been associated with a Food Vessel from Shiel Loch, Torraik, Midlothian, produced a date of 1565±35 BP (SUERC-2864, AD 435-540, AD 420-600) and it is now clear that the remains in question had not been associated with that pot.

## Iron Age burial dates

<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Burnmouth, Scottish Borders (NMS unreg)	Slightly flexed inhumation of adult male c 35 in drystone cist, with pig bones, iron knife, pair of bronze 'spoons', fragments of wood	NMS	GrA-27301	2095±35	<b>170-50</b> 210-0



## NMS RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Cumledge, Scottish Borders (NMS unreg)	Crouched inhumation, adult female, est. 30–40, in short cist, with large ring of cannel coal or shale. NB: this cist previously assumed to be of Early Bronze Age date	NMS	GrA-27298	2030±35	<b>90BC-AD30</b> 160BC-AD60
Craigie, City of Dundee (NMS unreg)	Extended adult inhumation (sex not determined) in long cist; penannular iron brooch	NMS	GrA-27259	1815±35	<b>AD130-250</b> AD 80-330
<b>Other dates</b>					
<i>Findspot; museum</i>	<i>Context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Moleigh (aka Cleigh), Argyll and Bute	Cremated bone of adult, probably female, from lower deposit in massive cist, associated with 3 tiny calcined flint flakes	U of G (for re-date; orig. SAS) <sup>1</sup>	i) GrA-24858 ii) GrA-26158	4945±40 4920±40	<b>3770-3660</b> 3800-3640 <b>3760-3640</b> 3780-3640
Seafeld West, Highland (INVMG)	Scabbard for Butterwick-type bronze dagger from tree-trunk coffin. Alkaline fraction of scabbard's animal skin produced date of 3640±40 BP (GrA-27037), and of its wood, 3565±40 BP (GrA-27039) <sup>2</sup>	U of G	GrA-27037/ 27039 (ave)	3600±30	<b>2020-1890</b> 2040-1820
Gourlaw, Midlothian (NMS X.EA 164)	Cremated remains in Collared Urn, with burnt perforated bone object (mount, handle plate or toggle?), under cairn	U of G (re-date; orig. NMS) <sup>3</sup>	GrA-24850	3525±35	<b>1920-1770</b> 1940-1740
Magdalen Bridge, City of Edinburgh (NMS X.EA 39)	Cremated remains in Cordoned Urn in cist (PSAS 16 (1881–2), 425, fig 4)	NMS	GrA-26142	3445±40	<b>1870-1680</b> 1880-1630
Hoprig, Scottish Borders (NMS X.EQ 595)	Cremated remains allegedly from Vase Urn <sup>4</sup>	U of G (as re-date; orig. NMS)	GrA-26160	3180±40	<b>1500-1410</b> 1530-1320
Gownie, Aberdeenshire (NMS X.EQ 260 (part of))	Cremated remains from possible Clava ring cairn. Found with charcoal and white quartz fragments in central circular 'chamber'; sherds of flat-rimmed pottery found at a higher level, but to judge from date may well be contemporary	AA	GrA-26541	2885±40	<b>1190-1000</b> 1220-920
Nr Stenness, Orkney	Cremated remains, adult, probably male, in steatite urn with cattle hide cover	U of G (as re-date; orig. SAS)	GrA-24198	1620±40 <sup>5</sup>	<b>AD390-540</b> AD340-540

### Notes:

1. This sample was dated twice as the initial result was much earlier than had been anticipated, but the re-date is virtually identical and confirms that the remains are indeed of Neolithic date, and thus pre-date the upper layer of cremated bone in the cist (associated with an Early Bronze Age 'Butterwick' type dagger) by c 1500 years. This suggests that this 'massive cist' is in fact a Neolithic funerary monument that would repay further investigation.
2. This supersedes an unsatisfactory, anomalously late date for this scabbard (AA-29064, 3385±45 BP: see PSAS 133 (2003), 47–84).
3. Re-dated, replacing an unreliable GrA- date (mentioned in DES 2003, 169).
4. Re-dated because original date of 3330±50 BP (GrA-19992, 1690–1520; 1740–1500, as cited in DES 2002, 154) had appeared anomalously late for a Vase Urn. This new date is even later, with all other Scottish Vase Urns dating to between c 3700 BP and c 3500 BP. It is possible that the dated bones do not in fact belong with this urn after all. (There had, for example, been a 67-year interval between the urn's discovery and its acquisition by the then-named NMAS.)
5. This date is remarkably close to the previously obtained date of 1585±40 BP (GrA-24015, AD 420–540, AD 390–600, see DES 2003, 169) and confirms the mid-first millennium AD date of this grave assemblage. The average of these two dates is 1600±30 BP (AD 420–540, AD 400–540).

# TREASURE TROVE 2003–2004

Stuart Campbell

## Introduction

The following is a list of cases claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises cases dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of October 2003, June 2004 and October 2004.

\* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

\*\* = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

# = see main report for a full description

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEEN CITY</b>			
18th-century silver posy ring	Aberdeen	Aberdeen City	TT 33/03
Early Bronze Age axehead	Dyce	Aberdeen City	TT 78/03#
Lead portrait bust of Christopher North	Dyce	Aberdeen City	TT 115/03
Bronze Age tool fragment	Dyce	Aberdeen City	TT 02/04#
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Southbog	Marischal Museum	TT 30/03
Five medieval finds	Turriff	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 35/03#
Medieval finger ring and hooked tag	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 36/03#
16th-century jug, unprovenanced	Aberdeenshire	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 48/03
Early Historic carved stone	Invergie	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 69/03
Neolithic flint point	Arnage Castle	Marischal Museum	TT 75/03#
Medieval silver finger ring	Inverboyndie	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 86/03#
Seven medieval/late objects	Rattray	Aberdeen	TT 104/03
Medieval lead seal matrix	Stonehaven	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 105/03#
Two medieval coins and a ring	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 110/03#
Medieval pendant hanger and two other objects	Turriff	Aberdeenshire Heritage	TT 05/04
Lithic assemblage	Macharmuir	Marischal Museum	TT 35/04#
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Iron Age copper-alloy fastener	Kirriemuir	Angus	TT 52/03#
18th-century stone sundial	Arbroath	Angus	TT 53/03#
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
Viking iron axehead	Loch Long	Castle Museum Dunoon	TT 38/03#
Perforated stone tool	Islay	Islay Museum	TT 51/03
Early Bronze Age flint knife	Peninver	Campbeltown	TT 112/03#
Viking gold linking plate	Lismore	Campbeltown	TT 113/03#
Neolithic stone axehead fragment	Lismore	Campbeltown	TT 114/03#
Middle Bronze Age palstave fragment	Dunbeg	Kilmartin	TT 128/03#
Nine multi-period objects	Dunbeg	Kilmartin	TT 129/03



Fig 100. Medieval silver finger ring from Inverboyndie, Aberdeenshire (TT 86/03).

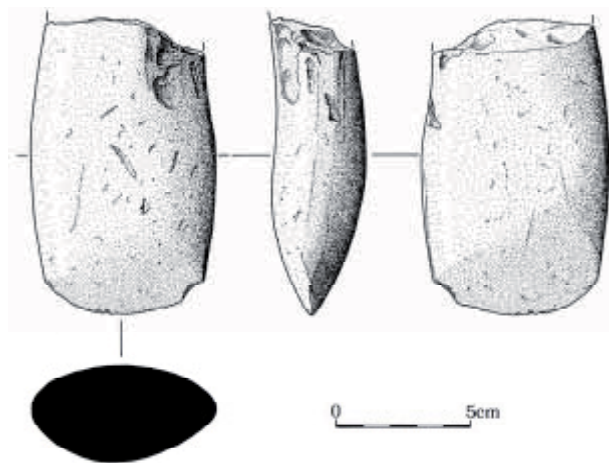


Fig 101. Neolithic axehead from Lismore, Argyll and Bute (TT 114/03). Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

## TREASURE TROVE



Fig 102. Medieval gold ring from Dumfries (TT 122/03).



Fig 103. Medieval sword pommel from Ballinbreich, Fife (TT 103/03).

### DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Early Historic ring-headed pin  
33 medieval objects and coins  
Three bronze ingots and a disc  
Two medieval bronze studs  
Medieval heraldic pendant  
16th-century silver-gilt pendant

### Findspot

Stranraer  
Dumfries  
Stranraer  
Dumfries  
New Abbey  
Canonbie

### Allocation

Stranraer  
Dumfries  
Stranraer  
Dumfries  
Dumfries  
NMS\*\*

### TT no.

TT 42/03  
TT 122/03#  
TT 125/03  
TT 126/03  
TT 04/04#  
TT 28/04

### EAST LoTHIAN

Roman excavation assemblage  
Medieval dress pin  
Medieval bronze finger ring  
James V-VI billon plak  
Medieval/late excavation assemblage

Inveresk  
Seton Sands  
Wallyford  
Seton Sands  
Dunbar

NMS\*  
NMS\*\*  
East Lothian Council  
NMS\*  
East Lothian Council

TT 74/03  
TT 94/03  
TT 102/03#  
TT 131/03  
TT 12/04

### EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Prehistoric excavation assemblage

Titwood Palisade

City of Glasgow Museums

TT 10/04

### EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Roman and later excavation assemblage  
Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

Cramond  
Arthur's Seat

City of Edinburgh Museums  
City of Edinburgh Museums

TT 87/03  
TT 116/03#

### FALKIRK

Medieval signet ring

Falkirk

Falkirk

TT 39/03

### FIFE

Middle Bronze Age palstave  
Two Neolithic arrowheads  
16th–17th-century Scottish lead seal matrix  
Medieval bronze pommel (half)  
Fragment of 16th-century cannon  
Fragment of 16th-century cannon  
Medieval bronze seal matrix  
Half of a medieval lead seal matrix  
Medieval bronze vesica seal matrix  
16 medieval objects  
23 counterfeit James VI billon plakcs  
Neolithic stone axehead  
Medieval strap-end and mount  
12 medieval/late finds  
Neolithic stone axehead  
Medieval pewter scabbard chape

St Andrews  
East Lomond Hill  
Dunfermline  
Ballinbreich  
Kilrenny  
Kilrenny  
Anstruther  
Kilrenny  
Anstruther  
Culross  
Culross  
Mid Conland  
Balmerino  
Crail  
Glenrothes  
Burntisland

East Fife  
East Fife  
NMS\*\*  
East Fife  
East Fife  
East Fife  
East Fife  
East Fife  
East Fife  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
East Fife  
East Fife  
East Fife  
Kirkcaldy  
Kirkcaldy

TT 55/03#  
TT 70/03#  
TT 91/03#  
TT 103/03#  
TT 109/03#  
TT 118/03#  
TT 119/03  
TT 120/03  
TT 121/03  
TT 124/03#  
TT 130/03  
TT 01/04#  
TT 03/04#  
TT 06/04  
TT 09/04#  
TT 24/04



Fig 104. Sixteenth-century bronze cannon from Kilrenny, Fife (TT 109/03 and TT 118/03).



Fig 105. Medieval dagger pommel from Culross, Fife (TT 130/03).

### GLASGOW CITY

Modern excavation assemblage  
Modern excavation assemblage

### Findspot

Bell's Pottery  
Verreville Pottery

### Allocation

City of Glasgow  
City of Glasgow

### TT no.

TT 66/03  
TT 11/04

### HIGHLAND

Excavation assemblage 2000–2  
Iron Age fastener and glass bead  
Three post-medieval finds  
Bronze Age copper-alloy ingot  
Early Historic penannular brooch pin  
Two 18th-century political and militia buttons  
Medieval/late decorated spindle whorl  
Multi-period intervention finds  
Roman bronze vessel (fragmentary)  
40 multi-period finds  
Prehistoric miniature quern  
183 multi-period objects  
Neolithic polished stone axehead  
Early Bronze Age flint knife  
Prehistoric excavation assemblage  
Multi-period excavation assemblage  
Medieval copper-alloy stylus  
Early Historic bronze ingot  
Multi-period excavation assemblage  
Nine multi-period objects

Tarbat  
Dores  
Redcastle  
Tore  
Conon Bridge  
Redcastle  
Redcastle  
Lochaber  
Nairn  
Dornoch  
Strathbrora  
Fortrose  
Clava Cairns  
Conon Bridge  
West Torbreck  
Lochloy  
Inverness  
Ardersier  
Black Isle  
Freswick Links

NMS\*  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
NMS\*\*  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Groam House  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Groam House  
NMS\*

TT 24/03  
TT 26/03#  
TT 32/03  
TT 43/03#  
TT 45/03#  
TT 47/03  
TT 65/03#  
TT 77/03  
TT 80/03#  
TT 82/03  
TT 83/03#  
TT 84/03  
TT 97/03#  
TT 98/03#  
TT 99/03  
TT 100/99  
TT 101/99  
TT 106/03  
TT 111/03  
TT 127/03

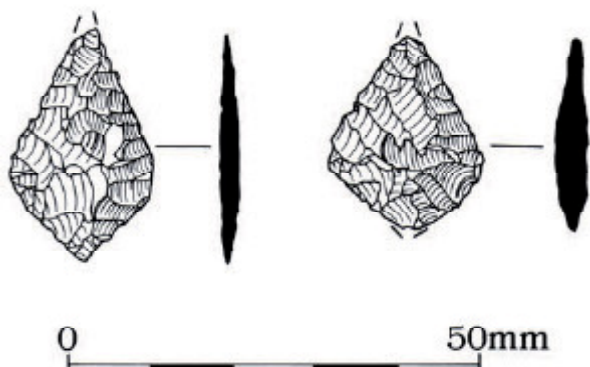


Fig 106. Arrowheads from East Lomond Hill, Fife (TT 70/03). Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.

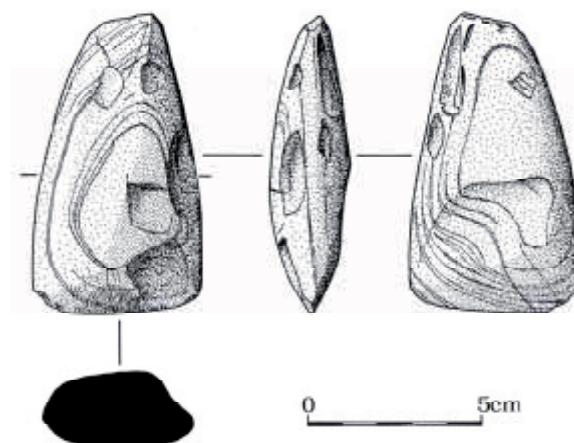


Fig 107. Stone axehead from Mid Conland, Fife (TT 01/04). Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.



## TREASURE TROVE



Fig 108. Medieval silver fede ring from Cullen, Moray (TT 63/03).



Fig 109. Medieval enamelled harness pendant from Scone, Perth and Kinross (TT 31/03).

### HIGHLAND (cont.)

44 Napoleonic military buttons  
Medieval annular brooch  
131 medieval/late finds  
Medieval/late assemblage  
Iron Age pendant ring  
Medieval excavation assemblage  
Medieval annular brooch  
22 medieval and later objects  
Seven medieval/post-medieval objects  
Medieval annular brooch  
Medieval annular brooch

### Findspot

Dornoch  
Fortrose  
Fortrose  
Ardersier  
Fortrose  
Inverness  
Tore  
Fortrose  
Tain  
Loch Nialt, Skye  
Port Gower

### Allocation

Inverness  
Groam House  
Groam House  
Inverness  
Groam House  
Inverness  
Inverness  
Groam House  
Tain  
Inverness  
Inverness

### TT no.

TT 14/04  
TT 16/04  
TT 18/04  
TT 22/04  
TT 29/04  
TT 30/04  
TT 31/04  
TT 32/04  
TT 33/04  
TT 34/04  
TT 36/04

### MIDLOTHIAN

Early Bronze Age tool

Penicuik

NMS\*\*

TT 88/03#

### MORAY

Romanesque strap-end  
Medieval silver fede ring  
Medieval mount and two medieval coins

Lhanbryde  
Cullen  
Cullen

Elgin  
Forres  
Forres

TT 62/03  
TT 63/03#  
TT 85/03#

### ORKNEY

Stone with runic inscription  
Early Historic gaming board fragment

Breckness Castle  
Birsay

Orkney  
Orkney

TT 81/03  
TT 57/03#

### PERTH AND KINROSS

Medieval enamelled harness pendant  
Three medieval objects  
Four Roman coins  
Medieval excavation assemblage  
Early Historic enamelled mount  
Roman coin  
Two Roman coins  
Neolithic flint piercer  
Pictish bronze brooch and an 8th-century mount  
14th-century bronze seal matrix

Scone  
Strageath  
Strageath  
Dull Parish Church  
Cargill  
Ardoch  
Strageath  
Blair Atholl  
Cambusmichael  
Ardler

Perth  
Perth  
NMS  
Perth  
Perth  
Perth  
NMS  
Perth  
Perth  
Perth

TT 31/03#  
TT 58/03#  
TT 59/03  
TT 67/03  
TT 90/03#  
TT 92/03#  
TT 95/03  
TT 123/03#  
TT 08/04#  
TT 21/04#

### RENFREWSHIRE

Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead

Kilburnie Loch

City of Glasgow

TT 20/04#

### SCOTTISH BORDERS

Anglo-Saxon buckle plate  
Roman trumpet brooch fragment  
Early Historic brooch terminal  
Early Historic faceted pin head

Ayton  
Foulden  
Greenlaw  
Eyemouth

NMS\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*

TT 23/03#  
TT 25/03#  
TT 27/03  
TT 28/03

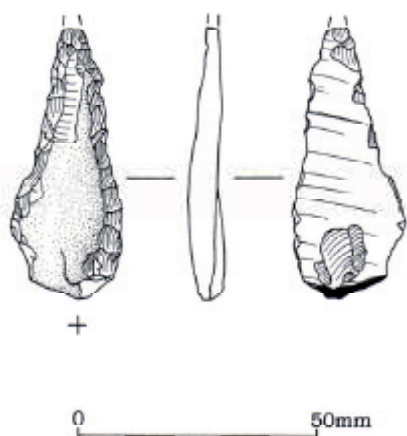


Fig 110. Flint piercer from Blair Atholl, Perth and Kinross (TT 123/03). Drawn by Alan Braby. © Crown Office.



Fig 111. Fragmentary medieval bronze dish from Yetholm, Scottish Borders (TT 27/04).

### SCOTTISH BORDERS (cont.)

Iron Age toggle fastener  
Medieval lead seal matrix  
David I silver penny  
Medieval silver annular brooch  
18th-century lead toy pocketwatch  
Two medieval architectural fragments  
Medieval decorated bookplate fragment  
Ogham inscribed stone  
18 medieval/late coins and objects  
Middle Bronze Age spear point  
Neolithic flint blade  
Two medieval swivel fittings  
Medieval bronze belt fitting  
James II-III 'Crux Pellit' coin  
Roman brooch and bronze peg  
Fragmentary medieval vessel

### Findspot

Edrington  
Foulden  
Preston  
Eddleston  
Kelso  
Peebles  
Ayton  
Selkirk  
Soutra  
Eyemouth  
Alemoor Reservoir  
Cockburnspath  
Foulden  
Selkirk  
Reston  
Yetholm

### Allocation

NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*  
Tweeddale  
NMS\*\*  
Tweeddale  
NMS\*\*  
Selkirk  
NMS\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*  
NMS\*\*  
NMS\*\*

### TT no.

TT 29/03#  
TT 34/03  
TT 37/03  
TT 40/03#  
TT 41/03  
TT 46/03  
TT 49/03  
TT 50/03  
TT 64/03#  
TT 71/03#  
TT 76/03#  
TT 96/03#  
TT 108/03#  
TT 23/04  
TT 25/04#  
TT 27/04#

### SHETLAND

Norse/other excavation assemblage  
Excavation assemblage  
Iron Age steatite disc

Gord, Fetlar  
Giant's Grave, Fetlar  
South Nesting

Shetland  
Shetland  
Shetland

TT 73/03  
TT 117/03  
TT 26/04

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Medieval excavation assemblage

Carrick Halls

South Ayrshire Council

TT 68/03

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Collection of lithics  
Multi-period excavation assemblage  
Neolithic stone axehead

Weston Farm  
Garvald  
Douglas

Biggar  
Biggar  
Douglas

TT 56/03  
TT 93/03  
TT 13/04#

### STIRLING

Prehistoric pebble-hammer  
Romano-British button loop fastener  
Two Early Bronze Age flat axeheads  
Two Early Bronze Age flat axeheads

Cambusbarron  
Bridge of Allan  
Dunblane  
Dunblane

Stirling  
Stirling  
Dunblane  
Dunblane

TT 17/04  
TT 54/03  
TT 60/03#  
TT 61/03#

### WEST LoTHIAN

Nine Food Vessel sherds

Bathgate

West Lothian Council

TT 89/03#

### WESTERN ISLES

Early Historic gilded mount  
Multi-period excavation assemblage  
Medieval finger ring  
17th-century Highland brooch pin  
18th-century Spanish silver coin

Benbecula  
St Kilda  
Brenish, Lewis  
Bostadh, Lewis  
Benbecula

Stornoway  
City of Glasgow  
Stornoway  
Stornoway  
Stornoway

TT 44/03#  
TT 72/03  
TT 107/03#  
TT 15/04  
TT 19/04

# 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 who responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2005.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ, Belfast	Caroline Russell	Domestic Architecture in Atlantic Scotland 2000 BC–AD 1000	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	K Brown	Medieval Buckles; technology and use	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	J Cussans	Size Variation in Domestic Mammals in the North Atlantic Region	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	D Lamb	Land and Status: An Analysis of Settlement and Power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2007	PhD
Univ Bradford	G Muldner	Viking Age Subsistence Patterns in Northwestern Europe: A Stable Isotope Study	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	Z Outram	Comparison of the Relative Merits of the Dating Techniques used at Old Scatness	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	D Priestly	The Life, History and Death of Prehistoric Buildings and their Entry into the Archaeological Record	2005	MPhil/PhD
Univ Bradford	T Sloan	The Fishing Economies of the North Atlantic: A Multi-disciplinary Investigation	2005	MPhil
Univ Bradford	C Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	F L Worley	Taken to the Grave. An Archaeozoological Approach Assessing the Role of Animals as Crematory Offerings in First Millennium AD Britain	2005	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Cole Henley	The Outer Hebrides and the Hebridean World during the Neolithic: an island history	2004	PhD
Univ Cambridge	Megan Meredith-Lobay	Persistence of Memory: Lismore and the Landscapes of Early Historic Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Durham	Amanda Brend	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in South East Scotland: the Aerial Evidence	2008	PhD
Univ Durham	James D Bruhn	The Northern Frontiers of Roman Britain: Interaction and Conflict; a Landscape Study	2005	PhD
Univ Durham	Mairi H Davies	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in Tayside and the Forth Valley	2004	PhD
Univ Durham	Janet McNaught	A Clinical and Archaeological Study of Schmorl's Nodes (including assemblages from Dunbar, Whithorn and The Hirschals)	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain	2005	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Angela Goodhand	Funerary Practices and Beakers	2006	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Dorothy Graves	Scottish Archaeology: The Great Glen	2007	MPhil

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Edinburgh	Nives Kokeza	Iron Age Society and the Romans in Southern Scotland at the Time of First Contact	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Claire McGovern	Infanticide in Britain	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn McLaren	Bronze Age Burials in Britain and Ireland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2006	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Lucy Verrill	Past Societies of the Atlantic Seaboard and Climatic Change	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Shelley Warner	Assessing the case for Dal Riata: can the assessment of site morphology and settlement distribution demonstrate links between Western Scotland and Ireland?	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Geoff Waters	Early Christian Chapels	2008	M Phil
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Syed Ali Aqduş	The Application of Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques in Archaeology: a comparative study	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Rebecca Jones	Roman Camps in Scotland	2005	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Juha Martilla	Scandinavian Settlement in Northern Shetland	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Alasdair McKenzie	Analysis of a Wheelhouse and Other Structures in Grimsay, Western Isles	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Morton	The Context and Function of Scotland's Early Christian Monumental Sculpture	2005	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Oliver O'Grady	Medieval Social Landscapes: the Assembly Mounds of Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	John Raven	Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscapes and Seascapes in South Uist	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alexandra Sperr	Games and Pastimes of the Viking and Norse Expansion	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Sarah Thomas	Icelandic and Hebridean Pre-Reformation	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Martin Carruthers	Practice, Place and Identity in the Orcadian Iron Age c 800 BC–AD 200	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Hannah Cobb	Mediums for Movement and Making the World: an examination of the Mesolithic experience of the world and the Mesolithic to Neolithic transitions in Western Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angus Mackintosh	Social Change in Later Neolithic Orkney	2004	PhD
Univ Manchester	Joanna Wright	A Biography of the Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Northern Scotland	2005	PhD

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Univ Newcastle	Julia Dawson	Trade and Exchange in Neolithic Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Nottingham	Graeme Cavers	Crannogs and Later Prehistoric Settlement of the first millennia BC/AD in Atlantic Scotland, with particular reference to Dumfries & Galloway and Argyll	2005	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Tim Mills	European Cereal Frequencies from the Iron Age and Roman Periods	2006	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Kate Seddon	Households, Tradition and Change in the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland in Later Prehistory	2005	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Stirling	Jonathan Cluett	Identification and Management of Soils Base Cultural Records in the 'Heart of Neolithic Orkney' WHS Buffer Zone	2006	PhD
Univ Stirling	Kirsty Golding	The Impact of Waste Disposal from Late Medieval Burghs on Local Soils	2007	PhD
Univ Stirling	Caitlin McFarland	The Effect on Current Soils of Past Land-use Management in a Historic Landscape	2006	PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Patterson	Prehistoric Woodland Ecology in the Eastern Cairngorms	2008	PhD
Univ Stirling	Helen Shaw	Recent Woodland Dynamics and Conservation Management in East Glen Affric	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Joanne Thomas	Retention of Soils Based Cultural Information in Scottish Plaggen Soils	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2008	PhD
Univ York	Steven Ashby	Trade and Identity: Antler Combs in Early Medieval Europe	2005	PhD
Univ York	Anne Brundle	Artefacts of Skeletal Material from Late Iron Age Orkney c 3rd–8th centuries AD	2010	MPhil/ PhD
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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.

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ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists	NTS	National Trust for Scotland
CBA	Council for British Archaeology	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
HS	Historic Scotland	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
NMS	National Museums of Scotland		

# SELECTIVE INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Susanne Atkin

- abbeys Deer 16
  - Dryburgh 115
  - Dundrennan 39
  - Fort Augustus, 19th-century 70
  - Glenluce 39
  - Iona 29
  - Kelso 115
  - Melrose 115
  - Newbattle 84
  - Sweetheart 38
- Adam, Robert 121
- aerial reconnaissance 7–8, 10, 46, 59, 60, 87, 94, 119
- agriculture 41, 71, 76, 115
  - prehistoric/early historic 32
  - medieval/post-medieval 9, 19, 30, 54
- airfield, WW2 103
- air raid shelter, WW2 55
- amber 138; *see also* beads
- animal bone 12, 28, 30, 43, 47, 52, 64, 72, 74, 80, 82, 85, 86, 90, 95, 117, 118, 120, 121, 133, 139, 140
  - cattle 85, 135
  - pig 12, 80
  - sheep 135
  - teeth 99, 118
- animal burials 32, 74, 102
- animal stalling 28, 84
- anti-aircraft site 112
- antiquarian's collection, of flints 33–4
- antler
  - combs 95, 98
  - object 96
  - pile 28
  - red deer 30
  - worked 80, 139
- Antonine Wall 60, 92, 129, 131
- aqueduct 82–3
- archaeomagnetic dating 96, 117
- architectural stone 39, 40, 45, 53, 56, 84, 139, 140
- ard marks and cultivation 65, 117, 139
- Arran pitchstone 88
- arrowheads 71, 72, 88, 116
  - Neolithic 62
  - Bronze Age 51
  - medieval 129
- Atlantic roundhouses 78, 136
- axe/hammers 16, 51
- axehead/chisel, Early Bronze Age 84
- axeheads
  - Neolithic 33, 62, 64, 70, 124
  - Early Bronze Age 112, 128
  - Middle Bronze Age 31
  - Bronze Age 10
  - Viking 25
- axes, stone/polished stone 16, 63, 64, 72
- backlands, medieval 56, 67
- bailey 37
- bale seal *see* flax bale seal
- ball, metal (?gun ammunition) 22
- bangles, glass, Roman 47
- banks 13, 14, 28, 31, 47, 48, 49, 50, 73, 77, 79, 83, 96, 124
- barge, wooden 57
- barmkin 113
- barns 24, 29, 80, 100, 137
- barracks, 18th-century 67
- barrows 7, 8, 16, 63, 95, 96–7, 111
- bath building, Roman 106
- batteries *see* coastal batteries; gun battery
- battlefield, Culloden 70
- battles
  - Auldearn 69
  - Bannockburn 129
  - Kilsyth 93
- beacon hill 26
- beads
  - prehistoric, shale 15
  - Iron Age glass 136
  - Roman glass 129
  - amber 19
  - glass 71, 139
  - jet 51
- Beaker cist burial 108
- Beaker settlement 139
- belt fitting, medieval 114
- bings 42, 132
- bird bones 118
- bishop's palace 12
- blackhouses 132, 133, 134, 136, 137
- bloodstone 32
- bloomery site 30
- boat landing places 8
- boat noosts 28, 94, 98, 99
- boats and ships *see* barge; logboats
- boatslips 69; *see also* slipways
- bogs 42, 92
- bone 16, 30, 53
  - burnt 88, 99, 107, 120
  - tool 88
  - worked 80, 136, 139
- bothies 73, 82, 83, 132
- boundaries
  - post-medieval 76
- boulders 44
- boundary ditches 89, 132
- boundary dykes 47, 71
- boundary marker 79
- boundary stones 26
- boundary walls 13, 44, 52
- bowls
  - steatite 119
  - stone 72
- bracelets
  - jet/shale 88
  - lignite 127
- breakwaters, stone 46, 55
- breweries 43, 52, 54
- brick 29, 54, 109
- brick production 8
- brickworks 67
- bridges 48, 49, 82–3, 102
- brochs 72, 73, 82, 96, 117
- Bronze Age 16, 65, 80, 92, 127
  - arrowhead 51
  - axehead/chisel 84
  - barrow 96–7
  - Cordoned Urn settlement 139
  - cremation burial 21
  - flint knives 15, 24, 81
  - flint piercer 99
  - hut circles 68
  - ingot 76
  - lithics 16, 33–4
  - palstave 63
  - pitchstone blade 33
  - short cist cemetery 122
  - spearhead 113
  - see also* axeheads; cists; pottery
- brooches 117
  - Roman 85, 113, 114, 128
  - medieval 110, 114
  - Early Historic 81
- buckle plate, 7th-century 112–13
- buildings and structures 17, 19, 25, 27–8, 28, 31, 32, 36, 45, 46, 52, 53, 54, 56, 68, 69, 73, 75, 76, 80
  - Mesolithic 29
  - Neolithic and medieval 87–90
  - Iron Age 133
  - Norse/medieval 72
  - Viking Age and medieval 97–8
  - medieval 43
  - post-medieval 57
  - 16th-century 40
  - 18th-century 44, 54, 87, 109
  - 19th-century 40–1, 51, 114–15, 131–2
  - Early Modern 19
- burgage plots 45
- burghs (medieval)
  - Arbroath 18
  - Forfar 20
  - Fortrose 80
  - Glasgow 68
  - Linlithgow 132
  - Musselburgh 44
  - Renfrew 112
- burial cairn 80
- burial enclosures, post-medieval 139, 140
- burial ground 68
- burials 29, 51, 56, 93, 122
  - prehistoric 28
  - Bronze Age cremation 21
  - Iron Age 96
  - early medieval 43
  - medieval 8
  - cremation urn 124–5
  - cremation 47



# INDEX

- burials (cont.)
  - long cist cemetery 19–20
  - see also* animal burials; cemeteries; cists; human remains; inhumations
- burnt mounds 88, 97, 114
- button, copper 61
- byres 25, 29, 36, 71, 73, 78, 79, 129, 137
- cairnfields 13, 23
- cairns 29–30, 34, 37, 47, 48, 64, 69, 72, 79, 83, 87, 91, 111, 132, 135
  - prehistoric 13, 30, 76, 87, 95, 126
  - kerbed 30, 96–7
  - marker 38
  - summit 26
  - see also* chambered cairns; clearance cairns
- campes *see* Roman marching camps; Roman temporary camps
- canals 57, 67, 92, 131
- cannon, 16th-century 63
- cannonball, stone 56
- cart wheel 86
- carved stones 16, 20, 26, 39, 40, 53, 76–7
  - medieval/post-medieval 39
- carving, Pictish 65
- castles
  - Barcaldine 23
  - Barholm 36
  - Brodick 90
  - Brunston 120
  - Cadzow 125
  - Caerlaverock 34
  - Cessford 113–14
  - Craignethan 126–7
  - Druminnor, medieval 10–11
  - Dumbarton 130–1
  - Dunoon 24
  - Dunstaffnage 31
  - Edinburgh 53
  - Edzell, garden 19
  - Gallows Hill 37
  - Johnstone 112
  - Kilmory 30–1
  - Langholm 37
  - Lochcote 132
  - McDuff 65
  - Penicuik Estate 84
  - Renfrew 112
  - St Andrews 64
  - Stirling 129–30
  - Tolquhon 12
- cathedrals
  - Edinburgh, St Giles 56
  - Elgin 86
  - Glasgow 67
  - St Andrews 64–5
- caves 28, 60, 65, 121–2
- cellars 54, 64, 67, 74
- cemeteries 82
  - Bronze Age short cist 122
  - Early Christian long cist 19–20
  - early medieval 59
  - post-medieval 41
  - long cist 43
- chambered cairns 74, 97
- chambered tombs 37
- chapels 9, 16, 18, 33, 46, 76–7, 79, 80, 94, 133–4, 139–40
- chert 20, 88, 116, 124, 125
- churches 9, 28, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 51, 53, 58, 62, 70, 82, 95, 104–5, 124, 139–40
- churchyards (graveyards) 9, 28, 45–6, 52, 56, 60, 66, 86
- circles *see* stone circles; timber circles
- cists 29, 43, 47, 81, 84, 87, 95
  - prehistoric 19, 92, 111
  - Bronze Age 15, 122
  - Early Christian long cist cemetery 19–20
- clam shells 33–4
- clamp kilns, lime 66
- clay extraction 47, 48
- clay tobacco pipe factory 67
- clay tobacco pipes 24, 29, 52, 54, 58, 64, 106, 122, 123, 126
- clearance cairns 11, 13, 14, 26, 30, 48, 49, 50, 68, 70, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 96, 104, 114
- cleits 136
- clinker 64
- clock tower 51–2
- coal bunkers 45
- coal deposits 64
- coal workings 66, 68, 129
- coal handling facilities 55
- coal waste 41
- coastal batteries 9, 61
- coastal deposits 52
- coffin nails 8, 41
- coffin storage, in caves 28
- coffins, wooden 41
- coin hoards, Roman 84
- coins
  - Roman 99
  - medieval 85, 113
  - Robert III groat 12
  - James III 17
  - Mary billon penny 17
  - Mary or Mary and Francis 85
  - James VI 85, 137
  - 17th-century 51, 59
  - Charles I 22
  - Georgian or later 54
  - modern 125
  - silver 138
- colliery 123
- combs 138
  - early medieval 33
  - antler 95, 98
- conch shells 33–4
- copper-alloy objects and fragments 95, 117, 139
- copper sheeting 135
- copper smelting and working 80
- corn or hops kiln 62
- corn-drying kilns 15, 27, 30, 64, 68, 85
- corn mills 69
- cottages 43, 52, 56, 73–4, 100, 109, 111, 116
- cotton mills 50
- crannogs 8, 30, 34, 37–8, 93–4, 98–9, 107, 120
- cremated bone 32, 47, 74, 111
- cremation burials 37, 47
  - Bronze Age 21
- cremation cemeteries 10, 87
- cremation pits 63
- cremation urn burial 124–5
- crofting village, 19th-century 136
- crofts 78, 91–2, 96, 133, 134
- Cromwellian battle 59
- Cromwellian Citadel 119
- Cromwellian fort 140
- cropmarks 7, 8, 10, 46, 87
  - Mesolithic(?) 29
- cross-incised slab 140
- cross-marked stone 80
- cross-slab, early medieval 62
- cultivation 20, 28, 63, 74
- culverts 44, 54, 60, 64, 81, 86, 120, 121
- cup marks 15, 65
- cup-and-ring-marked rocks 21, 22–3, 26, 102
- cup-marked rocks/boulders and stones 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 30, 99–100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 128
- dagger pommel, medieval 62
- Dalriada 26
- dams 66, 79, 83, 94, 111, 114, 134
- daub 89
- defences 37
  - Edinburgh, wall 52
  - Glasgow 67
  - Roman fort 35
- Dere Street 115
- designed landscapes 83–4, 100
- disc-ingot mould 85
- dish, bronze, medieval 116
- ditch alignments 32
- ditch and rampart, promontory fort 40
- ditches 16, 21, 32, 39, 49, 60, 67, 95, 122, 132
  - prehistoric 19
  - Roman/Iron Age 44–5
  - medieval 54, 87, 89
  - burgage plot 42
  - castle 90
  - citadel 52
  - water management 55
- doocots 18, 59, 64, 83, 84
- drainpipe wasters 67
- drains 17, 24, 41
  - arch-tile 42
  - box 127
  - slab-built box 19
- dun 30, 79, 133–4
- dyeworks 126
- dykes 25, 26, 28, 32, 47, 48, 50, 61, 68, 69, 71, 76, 79
  - consumption 10
- Early Christian 67
  - long cist cemetery 19–20
- Early Historic, brooch pin 81
- earthworks 129
- enclosures 7, 13, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 46–7, 49, 50, 58–9, 60, 61, 69, 70, 71, 76, 78, 82, 86–7, 87, 94, 97, 105, 114

- enclosures (cont.)
  - prehistoric 43
  - medieval/post-medieval 19, 58–9
  - walled 13, 43
  - double-ditched 43
  - multi-vallate 47
- explosives store 18
- fank 71
- farmhouses 27, 66, 92, 100
- farm mound 86
- farms (farmsteads; steadings) 7, 12, 19, 24–5, 25, 25–6, 29–30, 40, 46, 47–50, 56, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 86, 92, 92–3, 100, 102, 104, 111–12, 112, 122, 129
  - pre-Improvement 13, 14
- fasteners, Iron Age 21, 71
- field boundaries 19, 32, 60, 83, 85, 101, 114
- field clearance 27, 48, 76, 133
- field dyke 96
- field enclosure 8
- field systems 8, 77, 79
  - prehistoric 13, 87, 118
  - Roman/Iron Age 44–5
- field wall/bank 13
- fields, pre-18th-century 66
- fieldwalking 13, 71–2
- finger rings, medieval 11, 17
  - bronze signet 44
  - copper alloy 108–9, 140
  - gold 39, 113
  - signet 17
  - silver 17–18, 85
- fire-cracked stones 85, 120, 136
- fired clay 21, 22, 85, 136
- fire-pits, prehistoric 74, 90
- fish bones 12, 28, 72, 95, 117
- fishing weights 72
- fish processing plant 18
- fish traps 8
- flax 95, 107
- flax bale seal 18
- flint 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 40, 72, 116, 125, 137, 139
  - prehistoric 13, 15, 24
  - Mesolithic 15, 17, 33
  - Mesolithic/Neolithic core-tool 38
  - Neolithic/Bronze Age knives 15, 81, 116
  - Bronze Age 51, 92
  - assemblage/cache 33–4
  - borer 137
  - knapping 97
  - piercer, Neolithic/Bronze Age 99
  - tools 16
  - see also* knives; lithics; microliths; scrapers
- flint/chert, worked 19
- forge 18
- fortified homestead(?) 24–5
- fortified knoll 30
- forts 43, 77, 115, 133–4
  - prehistoric 116
  - Roman
    - Ardoch 99, 129
    - Balmuildy 66
- forts, Roman (cont.)
  - Castledykes 123, 126
  - Cramond 53
  - Drumlanrig 35
  - Drumquhassle 127–8
  - Duntocher 131
  - Fendoch 105–6
  - Golden Hill Park 131
  - Inveresk 44
  - Mumrills 61
  - Newton 61
  - Newtonmore 76
  - Strageath 109
  - Cromwellian 140
  - Fort Augustus Abbey, Hanoverian 70
  - Fort George 68–9
  - see also* promontory forts
- furnace, Iron Age 96
- furnace lining 135
- gaming boards 33
  - slate 94–5
- gardens 10–11, 19, 91
  - formal parterre 53, 100
  - walled 23, 43, 44, 84
- garrison house 87
- gasholder, cast-iron 50
- gazebo 84
- glass 24, 54, 64, 72, 78, 90, 105, 106, 109
  - Roman 117, 129
  - 18th-century bottles 63, 121, 122, 125
  - 19th-century 42, 72, 122, 126
  - post-medieval/modern 29, 120
  - see also* bangles; beads
- glasshouse, 19th-century 52
- glass slag 125
- glassworks 46
- gold
  - Viking link plate 33
  - medieval finger rings 39, 113
- golf courses 23, 62
- graffiti 53
- grain rubber or polishing stone 21
- granary, medieval 89
- grave markers 29, 104
- grave slab, incised 33
- gravel extraction 40, 50
- gravestones 20
  - waulker's 66
- graveyards *see* churchyards
- grotto, 18th-century 108
- gully-defined structures 88
- gun batteries 56, 130
- gun flints 137
- ha-has 10, 23
- hammer head, iron 90
- hammerstone 139
- handbell, post-medieval 22
- harbours 8, 55, 91, 98
- harbour walls 29, 53
- harness pendants, medieval 39, 110
- hearths 19, 23, 25, 31, 54, 72, 78, 106, 107, 120, 121
  - prehistoric 75, 119
- hearths (cont.)
  - late medieval 29
  - roundhouses 21, 117, 136
- hillforts 7, 116
- hilltop enclosure 69
- hoe blade, stone 137
- hollow-ways 13, 37, 66, 129
- hooked tag, medieval 108
- hooks, iron 25
- horse burials 74, 102
- horse engine 81
- horse harness 99, 100–1, 110
- horse mill 24
- horseshoes 25, 105
- horticulture 41
  - fruit tree beds 20
- hospitals 18, 55, 68
- human remains (human bone) 18, 28, 29, 36, 42, 43, 51, 57, 60, 67, 68, 79, 82, 115, 121, 122, 124, 140
  - cremated bone 32
- hut circles 68, 69, 72, 101, 102
- hut platform 70
- hut remains 96
- hut stance, wooden 48
- huts, round 37
- hypocaust tile, Roman 44
- ice houses 10, 11, 34, 83
- industrial activity 41, 42, 55, 95, 109, 125, 132
- ingots
  - Viking gold 33
  - bronze 76
- inhumations 45, 56, 82, 96, 136
  - prehistoric, crouched 111
  - post-medieval 51
  - long cist cemetery 19–20
- inns 73
- inscriptions 12, 26; *see also* carved stones
- Iron Age 16, 65, 80, 82, 136–7, 139
  - building 133
  - crannogs 98–9
  - fastener 21, 71
  - field system 44–5
  - hut circles 68
  - ring-ditch house 21
  - ritual and metalworking 96
  - settlement 84–5, 129, 138–9
  - soils 117
  - toggle 115
  - see also* pottery; roundhouses
- iron objects 43, 64, 105, 135, 139
- iron slag 73, 95, 105, 132
- iron smelting and working 80
- ironworking bloomery site 73
- ironworking furnace 85
- jet
  - bead 51
  - object 127
- jetties 8, 23, 24
- joiner's shop 45
- kale yard 71
- kelp burning 95

# INDEX

- kiln barn 71
- kiln or hearth brick 64
- kilns 28, 43, 62, 67, 77, 96
  - prehistoric, pottery(?) 88
  - medieval 15, 89
  - medieval/post-medieval 41
  - see also* corn-drying kilns; lime kilns
- knives
  - copper-alloy 117
  - flint, Neolithic/Bronze Age 15, 24, 81, 116
  - iron 59
  - quartzite, prehistoric 72
  - Skaill 136
- lades *see* mill lades
- landscape *see* designed landscape
- landscaping features 55
- lazy bed agriculture 32, 48, 71, 78, 80
- lead 123, 139
- lead mine 86
- lead objects *see* seal matrix; spindle whorls
- lead shot 125
- leather 56, 86
- lignite objects 127
- lime kilns 66, 80, 91, 121
- lime quarry 66
- limeworks 121
- linear earthwork 61
- link plate, Viking 33
- lithics 22, 37, 71, 72, 88, 114, 122, 124, 133
  - prehistoric 32, 76
  - Mesolithic blade manufacturing site 16
  - Late Mesolithic 37
  - Neolithic 16
  - Bronze Age 16
  - assemblage/cache 33–4
  - knapping waste 32
- livestock enclosures 116
- lobsterman's bothies 137
- logboats 8, 107
- long cist cemeteries *see* cemeteries
- longhouses 25, 30, 105, 106, 128–9
- look-out station, WW2 8
- lynchets 35, 48
- mansion houses 10, 12, 112
- manuring 41, 108
- marbles, clay 125, 126
- marching camps *see* Roman marching camps
- marker cairn 38
- market cross 86
- marketplace, Victorian 51
- marriage stone 26
- medieval 19, 21–2, 30, 32, 44, 45, 52, 54, 55, 58–9, 63–4, 65, 76, 87, 97–8, 105, 108–9, 111
  - arrowheads 129
  - backlands 56, 67
  - buildings 43
  - cairns 87
  - cemetery 59
  - dagger pommel 62
  - earthwork 112
  - ecclesiastical complex 139–40
  - enclosures 58–9
- medieval (cont.)
  - gold ring 39
  - graveyard 45–6
  - kilns 15, 41
  - land-use 13
  - mount/stud 100–1
  - pits 120
  - rigs 45
  - rural settlements 29, 32, 43
  - settlement 54, 84–5, 85, 106, 140
  - shellfish processing sites 28
  - strap-end 61
  - strap fitting 61–2
  - sword pommel 62–3
  - urban 45, 56, 57, 64, 67, 86, 120
  - villages 46, 59, 87, 89–90
  - see also* burghs; coins; dish; farms; finger rings; harness pendants; mounts; pottery; sculpture; seal matrix
- memorial fragment, brass 22
- Mesolithic
  - flints/lithics 17, 33, 37, 38, 96–7
  - lithic manufacturing site 15
  - midden 117
  - pitchstone blade 33
  - structures 29
- metal detecting 15, 31, 61, 63, 69, 71, 76, 81, 85, 93, 99, 100, 108, 110, 112, 113, 128
- metal detector survey 59
- metalwork 16, 54, 56, 80
  - Roman 17
- metalworking 16, 132
  - Iron Age 96
  - post-medieval 65
- metalworking pits 54
- microliths 72, 96
- middens 41, 57, 80, 97, 118, 122, 136
  - prehistoric 117, 118, 119
  - Mesolithic 117
  - Iron Age 129
  - Viking Age and medieval 97, 98
  - Norse 117
  - medieval and post-medieval 29, 44, 45, 52, 54, 72, 117
  - shell 8, 28, 68, 73, 80, 117, 118
- mill dam 20
- mill lades 25, 43, 44, 50, 53, 54, 57, 66, 82, 111, 114
- mills 11, 25, 50–1, 66, 79, 82, 89, 111, 127, 134, 135
  - 18th-century 43
  - textile 126
  - see also* corn mills; paper mills; saw mills; water mill
- mine building 7
- mineral workings 66, 91
- miner's cottage 84
- mines, limestone 91, 121
- moat 79
- moated house 10
- monastic site(?) 136, 137
- mort-cloth pins 46
- mortar 54, 57
- mottes 17, 35, 81, 122
- mould, clay 85
- mounds 8, 19, 30, 42, 47, 48, 50, 77, 78, 79, 80, 91, 95, 97, 102, 125, 132, 135
- mount/stud, copper-alloy, early medieval 100–1
- mounts
  - 8th-century bronze 138
  - early medieval copper-alloy 99, 110
  - medieval 85
- musket balls and shot 59, 64
- nails
  - ?Roman 123
  - coffin 41
  - iron 26, 64, 135
- Neolithic 11, 16, 65, 97
  - arrowheads 62
  - axeheads 33, 62, 64, 70, 124
  - flint core-tool 38
  - flint knives 15, 24, 81, 116
  - flint piercer 99
  - lithics 16, 33–4
  - pitchstone blade 33
  - settlement 87–8
  - vessels 113
  - see also* pottery
- Norse 137
  - midden 117
  - settlement 138–9
  - structures 72
  - see also* pottery
- opera house 41
- ovens 54, 74
  - Roman 16, 17, 61
  - clay 47
- oyster shells 53, 117, 118
- palaces
  - Holyroodhouse 56
  - Stirling Castle 129–30
- palisaded enclosure 88
- palisades 18, 47, 58, 61
- palstave, Middle Bronze Age 63
- paper mills 59, 84
- peat extraction 49
- peat store 29
- peg, bronze 113
- perforated stone 119
- Pictish (Picts) 65, 107, 136, 137, 139
- piers 8, 55, 68
- pins
  - bone 95
  - bronze 21
  - mort-cloth 46
  - shroud 41
- pistol shot 59
- pit alignment 11
- pit circles(?) 87
- pit groups
  - Neolithic 88
  - medieval 89
- pitchstone 33, 92, 113; *see also* Arran pitchstone
- pits 18, 41, 42, 45, 60, 74, 75, 80, 113, 120
  - prehistoric 19, 32
  - medieval 54, 86

- planticrubs 118
  - plant remains 11, 30, 59, 65, 75, 80, 88, 89, 90, 95, 107, 129
  - plasterwork 29, 41, 45, 54
  - platforms 24, 27, 30, 49, 56, 80, 104, 114, 129, 132, 135
  - pointer stone 26
  - pollen core 15
  - ponds 48, 86
  - Pont's survey (16th-century) 12, 98, 120, 125
  - porphyry 138
  - post-hole/pit arcs 88
  - post-holes 75, 85, 120
    - prehistoric 32
    - Roman/Iron Age 44–5
    - medieval 86
  - post-medieval 19, 29–30, 44, 65, 76, 89, 120
    - buildings 57
    - burial enclosures 139, 140
    - cemetery 41
    - enclosures 58–9
    - graveyard 45–6
    - gully 55
    - handbell 22
    - inhumations 51
    - kiln 41
    - land drainage 41
    - landscape features 13
    - manse 39
    - midden 117
    - mill lade 54
    - pits 41, 120
    - rigs 45
    - settlements 58, 103–4
    - urban 54, 57, 64
    - walls 54
    - well 125
    - see also* pottery; sundial
  - pot-boilers 135
  - pot lids 72, 133, 135
  - pottery
    - prehistoric 10, 15, 17, 19, 21, 32, 64, 72, 74, 76, 124, 127
    - Cordoned Um 37
    - Early Neolithic 88
    - Neolithic 11, 74, 133
    - Grooved ware 88
    - Bronze Age 125, 127, 131, 133
    - Iron Age 46, 47, 133, 136
    - Roman 45, 47, 61
      - amphorae 35, 61, 123
      - Dorset BB1 35
      - Samian ware 35, 44, 123
    - Norse 71, 72
    - Pictish 136
    - late 6th/7th-century E ware 30
    - medieval 9, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 41, 42, 51, 54, 59, 64, 65, 101, 119, 120, 126, 132, 140
    - 13th-century 22
    - 13th/14th-century 86
    - 14th–15th-century 52
    - green-glazed 41, 51, 60, 99
    - imported 33
    - redware 16
  - pottery, medieval (cont.)
    - Scarborough ware 16
    - Scottish redware 120
    - white gritty 46, 64, 87, 89, 90
  - late medieval 20, 54, 56, 61, 87, 120, 123
    - French 29
    - green-glazed 29, 126, 130
  - late medieval/post-medieval 12
  - post-medieval 15, 20, 30, 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, 61, 64, 90, 93, 108, 120, 122, 126
  - 19th-century 19, 24, 29, 71, 72, 78, 91, 105, 122, 126
  - Bellarmino 127
  - green-glazed 122
  - green-glazed reduced ware 67, 89
  - North Italian marbled lion head costrel 12
  - porcelain 108
  - Scottish reduced ware 130
  - unglazed 130
  - white glazed porcelain 55
  - modern 12, 19, 41, 78
  - redware 12
  - Spongware 137
  - unspecified date 123
  - Victorian 20, 24
- pottery kilns 67
  - prehistoric(?) 88
- pottery production 8, 46, 56, 67
  - Waverley Pottery 53
  - West Pans Pottery 45
- pounders/grinders 136
- POW work camp 64
- pre-improvement 13, 14, 30, 31, 60, 92
- prehistoric 8, 12, 13, 16–17, 19, 20, 24, 32, 42, 43, 63–4, 72, 87, 95, 101, 105, 108, 110, 111, 118, 136
- axe 63
- axe/hammer 51
- burials 28
- burial cairns 126
- cropmarks 21
- enclosures 43
- field systems 13, 87
- fire-pits 74, 90
- fort 116
- hearths 75
- monuments 31, 59, 110
- ring-ditch 60, 61
- settlements 13, 14–15, 108, 119
- structure 118–19
- see also* cairns; cists; flint; pottery; roundhouses
- priory, Whithorn 40
- promontory forts 40, 86
- pumice, worked 80
- pumphouse, 19th-century 18
- purse handle, bronze 123
- quarries and quarry scoops 47, 48, 49, 50, 119, 121
- quartz 32, 86, 88, 118, 135
  - pebble 111
  - tools 118
- quay walls 57
- querns 47, 72, 106
  - miniature rotary 70
  - rotary 20, 21, 133, 136
  - saddle 40, 85, 135
- radiocarbon dating 8, 10, 11, 28, 51, 65, 98, 99, 106, 107, 116–17, 118, 121, 129
- railway sleepers 40, 109
- railways 21
- retting ponds 114
- rig and furrow 7, 10, 12, 13, 21, 28, 30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 59, 60, 67, 79, 83, 90, 92, 101, 104, 116, 119, 120, 123, 129, 133
- ring-cairn 74
- ring-ditch enclosure 21, 114
- ring-ditch houses, Iron Age 21, 84, 129
- ring-ditches 13, 16, 60, 87, 106, 110
- ring-ditch structures 15, 40, 45, 61, 84–5
- ring features, aerial reconnaissance 7
- rings, iron 25; *see also* finger rings
- ritualistic landscape, Neolithic 88
- road lynchets 35
- roads (and streets) 17, 56, 66, 69, 73
  - Roman 8, 35, 53, 101, 115, 124, 126, 129
  - Wade 68
- rock boss (platform) 24
- rock shelters 73, 102
- Roman 16, 17, 47
  - brooches 85, 113, 114, 128
  - camps 115
  - coin hoards 84
  - coins 99
  - dipper 69
  - field ovens 61
  - field system 44–5
  - forts 35, 44, 53, 61, 66, 76, 99, 105–6, 109, 123, 126, 127–8, 129, 131
  - glass 117
  - glass bangles 47
  - occupation material 60
  - ovens 16, 17
  - roads 8, 35, 53, 101, 115, 124, 126, 129
  - settlement 115
  - see also* pottery
- Roman marching camps 10, 16, 35, 110
- Roman temporary camps 7, 10, 17, 60, 107, 125
- Romanesque
  - stonework 45
  - swivel loop 113
- roof tiles, slate 29
- roundhouses 16, 21, 64, 76, 77–8, 81, 117, 136–7
  - Iron Age 14–15, 106, 129, 136
  - post-ring 17
  - ring-ditch 16–17, 40, 45, 84, 84–5
- Roy's map (1747–55) 12, 84
- rubbish pits, Roman 17
- sagger 67
- salt pans 45
- sand extraction 44, 46
- saw mills 66, 121
- scattald structures 118

## INDEX

- scissors/shears, iron 117
- scrapers, chert 124
  - flint 22, 68, 72, 88, 105, 120
- sculpture, early medieval 62, 104–5
- scythe blades 25
- seal bones 118
- seal matrix
  - medieval 15, 107
  - lead 62
- seals *see* flax bale seal
- seaweed 95
- settlements 8, 11, 12, 16, 26–7, 27–8, 32, 39, 46–7, 60, 93, 102, 106, prehistoric 13, 14–15, 108, 119 Neolithic and medieval 87–90 Earlier Bronze Age Cordoned Urn 139 Iron Age 129 Iron Age and medieval 84–5 Late Iron Age to Norse 138–9 Roman/Iron Age 44–5 Roman 115 medieval 43, 54 late medieval 29 pre-Clearance 72 post-medieval 58, 103–4 multi-period 116–17 medieval or later 85 pre-Improvement 30
- shale *see* beads
- sheep enclosures 13, 29, 30, 50, 69, 73, 79, 91, 114, 119, 124, 137
- sheep farm 29
- shell 21, 22, 57, 72, 120
  - clam and conch 33–4
  - cockle 118
  - limpets and limpet midden 28, 118, 135
  - oyster 53, 117
  - periwinkle 28, 80, 87, 117
  - whelk 135
- shell middens 8, 68, 73, 118
- shellfish processing sites 28
- shelter 73
- shepherd steadings 49, 50
- shieling huts (shielings) 13, 25, 27, 28, 69, 73, 76, 79, 91, 135, 137
- shieling mound 80
- shieling track 104
- shipyard 131
- shoe buckle 127
- shroud pins 41
- signet rings *see* finger rings
- Skaill knives 136
- slag 16, 85, 90, 135, 136
  - glass 125
  - iron 73, 95, 105, 132
  - smelting 85
- slate 42
  - incised and inscribed 33
  - roof tiles 29
  - see also* gaming boards
- slaughterhouse 18
- sling bullets 128
- slipways 55, 131
- sluice 69
- sluice buildings 82, 83
- sluice gates, timber 50, 83
- smelting slag 85
- smithies 52, 78, 96, 108
- 'smoothing pit' 106
- socket stone 23
- souterrain settlement 7
- souterrains 10, 15, 18, 63, 87, 136
- spearheads, bronze 64, 113
- spikes, iron 25, 26
- spindle whorls 20, 21, 71
  - lead 75–6
- stables 54, 80, 103, 115, 131, 132
- stack sites 133–4
- stake-hole/post-hole structures, prehistoric 88
- standing stones 26, 29, 30, 63, 65, 134–5, 139
- steadings 30, 60; *see also* farms
- steam crane plinth 55
- steatite vessels 98, 118, 119
- still 71
- stock pens 29
- stone
  - hollowed 21, 40
  - with inscription 12
  - marked 34
  - worked 40, 80, 106, 113
  - see also* socket stone
- stone bowl 72
- stone circles 15, 132–3, 134, 135, 139
- stone clearance 49
- stone extraction 48
- stone rows 32, 69
- stone setting(?) 135
- stone sphere (cannonball?) 56
- stone tools 17, 40, 47, 133, 134, 139
- stonework, Romanesque 45
- stoneworking areas 137
- strap-end, medieval 61
- strap fitting, medieval 61–2
- strike-a-lights 137
- stylus, lead 61
- summer house, Victorian 125
- sundial, 18th-century 19
- swivel loop, Romanesque 113
- sword pommel, medieval 62–3
- swords 64
- tanks 49, 109
- terraces 44, 64, 114, 129, 131, 132, 134
- terret, copper-alloy 85
- textile manufacture 111
- textile mill 126
- textile utensils, bone 95
- thatch 136
- theatres 34–5, 57
- threshing barn 80
- thumbnail scraper 111
- tile 54, 84, 109, 123, 136; *see also* hypocaust tile
- tile production 8
- timber circle 17
- timber objects 86
- timber structures 47
  - prehistoric hall 88
  - Neolithic 11
  - Viking 72
- timber structures (cont.)
  - quay wall 57
- toe rings 96
- toggle, Iron Age 115
- toilet implement, copper-alloy 95
- tools
  - basalt 137
  - bladed 109
  - chipped stone 40
  - flint 16, 88
  - stone 17, 47, 88, 133, 134, 137, 139
  - worked quartz 118
- tower, 19th-century folly 98
- tower houses 8, 12, 23, 36, 68, 100
- townships 69, 71, 77, 78, 79, 104, 108
- tracks and trackways 8, 39, 47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 66, 77, 78, 87, 89, 102, 114
- tramway 42
- trough, stone 54, 132
- twinning pens 25, 27, 28
- undercrofts, medieval 12
- vaults, 19th-century 58
- Viking Age 95, 97–8
  - axehead 25
  - link plate 33
  - silver hoard 95
  - timber foundations 72
- villa, early 18th-century 83–4
- villages, medieval 46, 59, 87, 89–90 19th-century 136
- VOR ranging beacon 49
- Wade road 68
- wallpaper 35, 36
- warehouses 55
- water management 49, 55, 121
- water mill 12
- wattle and daub 89
- waulk mill 66
- weaving comb blank 117
- weight, schist 117
- weirs 55, 66
- wells 9, 30, 40, 49, 52, 54, 65, 109, 120, 125
  - 18th-century 60
  - brick-lined 55
  - timber-built 86
- whalebone, worked 117, 119, 139
- wheelhouse 139
- wheel pits 50, 66
- whetstones 21, 25, 95, 139
- window glass 29, 54, 64, 78, 105, 126
- window mullions 40
- wood, waterlogged 60
  - worked 11
- WWI, military tunnel 61
- WW2 11
  - airfield 103
  - air raid shelter 55
  - anti-aircraft site 112
  - look-out station 8





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